

Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PATRICK, EDITOR

In U. S. about one hundred people were gathered together at the Upper Spring to hear Rev. Sam'l. Young preach. Just thirty nine years after nineteen of that year had gone back to hear a sermon in Pocahontas a somewhat erratic sermon was made that day. In the mean time the greatest events of the age have taken place. It is a good illustration of the kind of people our country has—citizens who have grown old in the country and who will die among the associations of a lifetime. It is to this class that we may look for stability and safe judgment.

"SUBSTANTIAL DISCUSSION" seems to be word by which the Republican senators designate the speeches that hinder and delay the passage of the Wilson Bill.—The Democratic synonym is "flitting." Of the seven hundred clauses each of to be made the theme of much discussion. This method of spending time is not original with Congressmen. A certain Oriental lady whose husband was going to kill her, to keep peace in the family, knew what was passing in her husband's mind, and straight way told him 1000 tales, and so prolonged her existence. The Senators have no such excuse.

Who is to be the Republican nominee for Congress does not seem to be as easy to predict as with the Democrats. In this district Mr. Edgar P. Rucker does not seem to have very much chance to be the chosen one, although his friends try to remind the party how faithfully he supported the Democrats last campaign, when, as they say, everyone knew his election to be hopeless. Not so; however! Mr. Rucker became so convinced of his absolute certainty of election, that his wife actually got her goads ready to go to Washington. This plea will not go very far as Mr. Rucker was so fond of saying that he would be elected without doubt up to the day of the election. Those Republicans prominently mentioned as possible nominees, include Dr. Huling, of Kanawha, Attorney Eugene Elliott, of Logan, Mr. A. H. Winchester, of Buckhannon, Attorney Edgar P. Rucker, of Mr. Dowell, and Mr. J. W. Straley, Jr., of Mercer.

In the 1st Congressional District, a very bitter fight is on between Messrs. Dovener and Atkinson. In the 2d District Judge J. M. Hugues is likely to prove disastrous to certain well laid schemes of his brother Republicans.

The lumbermen have come to know we have had some very fine bass lately. Tuesday last packed teams a very exciting game the prize a ball for Charles Stevens and his side and Mr. Tan the other. The game was given over on a balance of 10 to 10.

T. T. Captain W. T. Stiles
H. C. Trotter
J. P. F. J. P. F.
H. G. G. G.
J. J. J. J.
C. C. C.
D. M. M.
T. C. C.
D. C. C.
J. T. T.

DUNMORE.

It is said the new school is to open again and the new school buildings are to be completed.

W. J. Jones and J. W. Jones

and J. W. Jones and J. W. Jones

Mr. John Carpenter and Mrs. S. B. Kerr are off for Highland county on a visit.

Mr. Bill McLaughlin was at Hillsboro last week with a load of wool. Miss Annette Iigon is in town this week.

Mr. Clark Woodell and daughter are up on a visit.

Mrs. Nannie Zumm of Huntington is visiting her old home.

Dr. J. P. Moorman passed through town on his way back from the Levee.

Mr. J. C. Lony Jr. and Miss Phoebe Kinkaid are up on a visit.

Most of the lumber boys are back home.

We see some of the roads worked and some not worked.

Rev. Witt of Virginia preached a very able sermon last Sunday to a large congregation.

Singing at Cross Roads Sunday June 2nd. All come.

TIME.

GREEN BANK.

We have had cold wave and vegetation is retarded. The cut worms are cutting corn too soon for a good crop; gourds are suffering from the same pest, but the indications are for warm weather soon.

The Pocahontas Herald is on our table as sample sheet bright and noway.

Mr. J. S. Fisher (photographer) is in town, come and get your photo taken.

Hon. H. A. Yenger of Marlinton was in our village last Friday.

Mrs. C. L. Potter is on the sicklist at this time.

Miss Bertie Nottingham of Glade Hill is visiting at this place.

Mr. J. J. Rodgers of Illinois who has been visiting Mr. Uriah Hevener for some time, started last week to Addison Sulphur Springs in Webster county accompanied by Miss Lou Hevener and Mr. Matthew Hannah.

Mrs. Wm. T. Curry of Woodland, Cal. is expected early in June to spend the summer among her husband's many friends in Pocahontas. May she have a safe journey from the land of flowers and a pleasant sojourn in the mountains of West Virginia.

Mrs. Austin Humrick of Millpoint is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. W. H. Hull is suffering very much from her fall. She is unable to walk and can set up but little.

Mr. James Stretch is having a portico built to his house.

Mr. Price Sheets has moved his steam saw mill to Marion Ray's, where he has a large set to cut.

Mr. Anderson of Rockingham Co., Va. has moved his steam sawmill near Glade Hill to saw for W. H. Taylor and others.

Mrs. B. M. Yenger of Huntersville passed through our burg on her return from Traveler's Rest.

CROAKER.

BUCKEYES.

Farmers are busy replanting corn. Road working was very fashionable last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wiford a sun boy.

Mr. Daniel Kellison, an aged and respected citizen of this community, is very ill at this writing.

John E. Adkison Esq. has returned from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Phoebe A. Sheets, at Wanilla.

Dr. B. McNeill Esq. has returned from Indianapolis, Ind., where he has been sojourning for a few weeks.

The weather has been very wet for several days and those little pests known as cut worms are doing great damage to corn fields and gardens.

Died. Adelie Blanche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kunison, on the 10th inst. in the 8th year of her age.—Little did she as a favorite child all know her, and her sudden death, from diphtheria, sent a thrill of sadness to the hearts of near friends who stood around her little grave.

There has been cause for the little sufferer to regret that life did not bring back her poor young parents and closed her eyes forever as home, as they

are now in heaven.

At the time of death, Adelie was 17 years old.

That will be a sad loss to the

family.

For State Senate.

We are authorized to announce E. L. Holt of Academy as a candidate for the State Senate from the 8th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at Hinton, August, 2nd, 1894.

For House of Delegates.

Levi Guy Esq. has authorized us to announce him as a candidate to represent Pocahontas county in the next House of Delegates of West Virginia, subject to the Democratic Convention.

For County Superintendent.

We are authorized to announce Mr. D. L. Barlow as a candidate for County Superintendent subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

NOTICE.

The carding machines at this place have been put in order by J. S. Kline of Franklin, and are doing first class work. You should bring in your wool early. In consideration of the hard times we have reduced the price of carding to 6cts. per pound.

Respectfully, C. E. PRITCHARD,
Dunmore, W. Va. May 19 '94.

Commissioner's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 5th day of April 1894, in the chancery cause of James Barkley's admr. vs. James Barkley's heirs and others, the undersigned special commissioners will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June the 19th, 1894, in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, all the land he belonging to James Barkley at the time of his death, situated about two miles from Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, adjoining the land of M. A. Friel and others, being the same land conveyed to the said James Barkley by Montgomery A. Friel and wife, by deed dated 23rd day of June, 1886. Sold land has upon it a comfortable dwelling house, and a grist mill in good running order.

TERMS OF SALE:
Sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
J. T. MCALISTER,
Special Commissioners.

J. J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioners above have been exonerated as required by law. J. J. H. PATTERSON
Clerk.

I know a little of the world. My dear Constance, I hope that you will be very, very happy. I am confident that the gentleman both of us will be so. Who is he?"

"Jack Mackenzie," said Constance. "He's a splendid. But I haven't told you everything. I thought—I hoped you wouldn't mind—I—well—I think that he rang the door bell just now. Did you hear it? I asked him to come here to see you and me. You don't mind, do you, dear?"

Miss Lepington tried to look stern but she couldn't. No one could look stern Constance. Miss Lepington did look in the glass to see that her hair was all right, and then changed her spectacles for her eyeglasses.

"You were ridiculous, my child, to ask a young gentleman to a girl's school; but since he is here, of course we must welcome him. Jane, show Mr. Mackenzie in."

"I hope you will pardon my intrusion," said Jack as he came forward. "But I was so anxious to meet the man that I am so fondly waiting for, and Constance would have you know where he had known you and you were so fond of you. Will you come?"

Miss Lepington blushed again. She went to the door and opened it. "No one can be disappointed with Constance," she said, and began to think that her friend was really beautiful.

After the three had a short talk at the school room; and Constance left the room, which Miss Lepington had entered before, a short time ago under the escort of Mr. and Mrs. Lepington, they sat down to eat their

lunch.

DR. H. B. BUTTS,

in Pine Street.

DR. H. B. BUTTS,

St. Louis, Mo.

Reduced to \$14 pounds per month. No

drugs, no prescriptions, no bed service, no

drugs, treatment perfectly harmless and entirely

constitutional. Board and apartment

furnished when desired. Question Blank

and Book free. Call or write.

The Old Reliable

DR. WARD, 120 N. 9th ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 18 years. Practitioner of medicine,

married or single, in cases of exposure,

abscesses or suppurations, SKILL

GUARANTEED. Board and apartment

furnished when desired. Question Blank

and Book free. Call or write.

F.H. Keeley CURE.

FOR DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their professions but who have had a thorough course of instruction in the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment" send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DOIGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice-President and Treasurer.

LEGATE PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.

M. B. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling all Keeley Institutes in the State.

Price & Smith

Prescription Druggists,

Marlinton,

DEALERS IN

West Virginia.

Pure Drugs,

Medicines, Patent medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
ETC., ETC.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Sign.

INSURE NOW.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN,

Offers the cheapest and best insurance of any of the Old Line Companies.

Assets January 1 1893 \$56,236,089 12

Surplus January 1 1893 \$ 9,467,384 54

A PURELY U.S. COMPANY

Transacting a larger business than any other purely American company.

Its dividends the largest of any life company in the World.

Proved by hundreds of comparisons with other leading companies.

Rates at the Times Office.

The Best Shoe for

the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE WELT.
Squeakless, Bottom Waterproof. Best Shoe sold at the price.
\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoe.
Liquid Cast in work, costing from \$5 to \$15.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
Best Walking Shoe ever made.
\$2.50, and \$2 Shoes,
Unexcelled at the price.
Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes
Are the best for Boys.

LADIES'
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75

Best Douglas Style. Perfect fitting and comfortable. Made in the world. All Styles.

Based upon having W. L. Douglas Shoes. Names and price stamped on bottom. Brokers.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we

is a society that has spread its branches into every nook and cranny of this country and has accomplished much good in keeping the young Christians in touch with the work that is to be theirs most surely in after life. Our young people are the hope of the future church.

— We have pretty nearly solved the mystery of how we are to get news of the great events of the world before such events have become stale and old. We, that live here, had thought of having pigeons, daily mails, telephones, and steam wagon service but have butted in each. We hope for everything except a railroad. Now there is a proposed telephone line to be erected by the lumber company operating on William's River, from Cannonsburg up the river to the splash dam in Poachontas, to connect the camps and to control the working of the splashes. From this dam to Marlinton is about 11 miles.

Mr. G. B. Norton, when Col. McGraw took him to William's River, measured the distance to the river at the "Piney Meadow" and found it to be just 10 miles.— These meadows are flooded in part by the dam and so it cannot be very far below. There are plenty of us wealthy people in Marlinton to extend the line to this place.

— The "ark" is now moored at this place and our quiet town is enlivened by the presence of the lumbermen who have their home aboard that craft until they have forced the last unburnt log into the boom at Roncoverte.

It is very much as if this town had had a rip-roaring college set down in it between ten days.

The lumbermen are about as lively as students. The late high water was sufficient to enable John A. Taylor Esq. to deliver his logs at the mouth of Knapp's Creek, where the drive of Smith, Whiting & Co. strikes the river. In Knapp's Creek, the drive on Sunday put the "rear" within three miles of the river, the next day within one mile. After this the "splash" had to be relied upon.— The dam that accumulates the water is near Frost, estimated to be about 25 miles by the creek and 16 miles by the road. This wave starting at 8 a. m. reaches this place about 2 p. m. Work went on while this water lasted, making together with the time all hands must be present to await the coming of the water, about one fourth of a day. Three school boys brought the "wave" into the river. This is the driest season the company has ever experienced. Another day brought the last little rain. The "Jamey family" are now abidingly wintered.

Big Fire At Academy.

Last evening at 1 o'clock the people of Marlinton were aroused by the roar of fire, when it was discovered that the academy of Bright, at the corner of Main and High, who were occupying adjoining rooms, was destined to the expiring of most mortals. Mr. Clark's family removed the fire when they were gone, but as the fire had progressed to such proportions that the building could not be saved.

Many fine pieces of writing

and furniture were lost, but the loss on the goods was \$5,000 with \$1,000 on the tolling. The loss will be much greater. The origin of the fire is unknown. There had been no fires in the stoves of the store for some days. It is thought that some cigar or cigarette stub may have been carelessly thrown in some corner which smoldered away until the flames burst out.

This establishment was one of the principle stores in the county. The owners are wealthy farmers widely known. It was the building occupied by Mr. William H. Overholser for many years.

GRAND FOOT BALL MATCH.

Hillsboro vs. Marlinton.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND.

ALL ARE INVITED.

At Marlinton at 2 p. m.

PERSONAL.

Mr. French, a young Englishman has just arrived in Marlinton direct from England, and is stopping with Mr. J. H. G. Wilson.

Miss Phoebe Kinckid, postmistress at Frankford, is visiting friends near Edray and Huntersville, enjoying a much needed vacation.

Mr. D. L. Barlow was in Marlinton last Monday. In the race for the county superintendence he seems to be invincible as no one appears to enter the lists against him.

Dr. Moonius was in Marlinton last week looking up all good Democrats.

Mr. C. Z. Heyner and family were called to Mt. Grace to attend the funeral of that gentleman's father last Sunday.

DIED.

On Sunday, died the little son of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. McNeill, of diphtheria. This family has but recently moved from Marlinton where Freil was a universal favorite. He was one of the brightest and prettiest of children and the loss comes as a sad blow to a loving father and mother. Our sympathy is with the bereaved parents.

Died: May 23rd at the home of Mr. James Duncan on Stony Creek Mrs. Sarah Duncan, relief of the late Wm. Duncan, aged 77 years.— She was a daughter of the Col. John Baxter and the last of the pioneer Baxter family. She was buried in the Duffield grave yard, Revs. Sharp and Price officiating in the burial service.

Died: near the head of Brown's Creek, May 9th, of a lingering illness, Miss Lizzie McCartney, sister of Mr. Peter McCartney, aged about 65 years.

Obituary.

Sarah Janeannah Barlow, daughter of Joseph Hannah the first settler on the Old Field Fork of Elk, was born April 25th, 1814; she joined the church at an early age. She was married to Jacob Barlow January 29th, 1848. She was a constant Christian. After spending many months abroad she died April 18, 1894, aged 79, 31 years and 20 days. She leaves behind, brother, three children and many friends to mourn her loss.

Important Notice!

undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 19th, 1894, in front of the court house of this county at public auction to the highest bidder, two tracts of land the property of the defendant, J. F. Cutlip, situated in Poachontas county on Droop Mountain, being the same land conveyed to the said J. F. Cutlip by A. M. Pollin and subsequently deeded dated on the 24th Feb., 1891, one tract containing 17½ acres and known as the Mt. Murphy tract, and the other tract contains 105 acres and known as the Bratley tract. The 17½ acres has upon it a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings, and the 105 acres is partly cleared and in grass

Terms of Sale.

Sufficient cash in hand to pay costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. L. M. MCCLINTIC,

Special Commissioner.

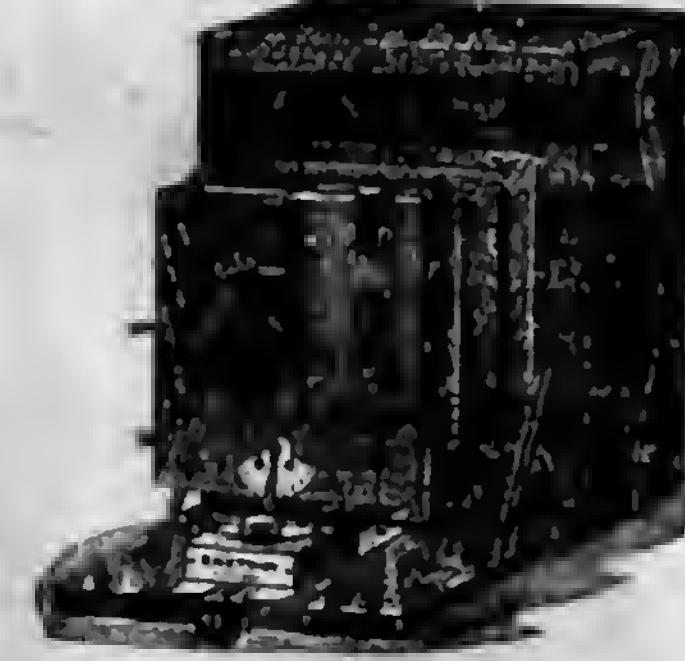
I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Poachontas county, certify that the commissioner above has executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON.

Clerk.

C. B. Swecker,

Gen'l Auctioneer and
Real-estate Ag't

Land, Mineral and Timber land,
Farms and Town lots a specialty.
11 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
P. O. — Daingerfield, W. Va., or Al
cander, W. Va.



The Folding Kodak, new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roti holder. Latest improvements. Best adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, \$15.00

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Send for '94 Catalogue.

FREE TRIAL. A package of our best tonics for weakness and decay, nervous debility and low vitality sent free for 12 cents postage.
DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 1205 Market St. Louis, Mo.

ECHEL BYRD

The Hotel Marlinton by H. A. Younger has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES.

Meals 25c.

Per day \$1.00 & 1.25

Per month \$15.00

Table board \$12.00

Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms as offices during the courts.

THE STABLE

has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses. Marlinton. A. M. Byrd, Prop.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day ... 1.00

per meal ... 25

lodging ... 25

Lodging arrangements for horses at \$1.00 per day.

Shops situated at the junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1869.

Cash Capital \$100,000.00.

N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON W. VA.
Ag't for Poachontas County.

DAY'S

HORSE AND CATTLE.

+ POWDERS, ETC.

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP etc.

FOR SALE BY

PRICE & SMITH

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Poachontas and one in the lower end,

At \$10 insurance, or two mares for \$18, or the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I can keep them on grass.

W. MCCLINTIC,

Buckeye W. Va.

J. R. H. LEE,

Veterinary Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Treats all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Assistant to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

OFFICE: -Over Augusta National Bank Staunton, Va. June 1 yr.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,

MARLINTON,

W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FEED, LIVERY & SALE

STABLE.

First rate teams and Saddle Horses provided

HORSES FOR SALE AND RENT.

HOME NEWS

—On Monday night there was a very considerable frost and a good deal of damage was done at various places in the county.

—Mr. George Gibson is building a new house.

—Persons driving to Beverly to take the train and wishing to have their horses well taken care of while absent, can do so by leaving them with Mr. William T. McElroy whose charges are most reasonable. He will meet them at the train.

—The commencement exercises of the Pocahontas Military Academy will take place Thursday evening, June 7, at 8 p. m., at the court house. An interesting time is expected. All are invited.

—Sacramental service at Marlinton next Sunday, at 11 a. m. Preparatory exercises Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The appointment at Hoplin Chapel is changed from the first Sabbath of June to the 3d Sabbath, at 3:30 p. m.

—The first grave made in the Duffield grave yard near Edray was for Henry Brock on Christmas day, 1804. So this burial place has been in use for ninety years. There are now about 125 graves. Among these are the graves of Capt. Wm. Young and John R. Duffield. Wm. Moore and Christen his wife, the parents of the Rev. James E. Moore of happy memory. Aaron Moore of Greenbrier River is also buried there.

—Mr. Wm. L. Moore of Dilley's Mill has just returned from a two years' sojourn in Montana. He saw some of the Coxeyites arrested for using trunks at Helena. He reports times as serious out West.—Much of the time he was at work getting out railroad ties, so he will be ready for the coming industry in our county not long hence.

—On June 1st, at 1:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., the commencement exercises of the Hillsdale Male and Female Academy will take place.—Everyone knows of the uniform excellence of these performances in the past and those who are so fortunate as to secure a seat in the somewhat limited audience room there, will be sure of an enjoyable time.—Very interesting programmes have been arranged.

—Sam Freeman, one of our colored friends, and family took a little stroll last Sunday of about 5 miles in this place "to see the ark." The little olive branches seemed quite brisk as they started on the seven mile home stretch. A lunch basket added to the picnic look of the party.

—The weather has been cold out of all proportion even to the hot weather that characterized the first part of the month. Corn that had started nicely was turned yellow and spouted out long sickly leaves too large for its stalk in a most aggravating manner. The late warm showers and sun have put new life into it, however. Gardens look very thirsty. The wheat crop will be good. We may expect some frost. Some meadows are big enough to mow and the grass is making wonderful changes in the looks of stock.

—Two pines each of \$1.50, were offered by the proprietors of the bowling alley for the best person to purchase "Jack-o-lantern" candlepin balls for a time. Mr. John Dinsmore of Smith's Camp, won the prize on two pines, making him the owner of a valuable lot. Dr. A. C. Lewis, of Hillsdale, took the other pine. —A. J. C. Lewis, a gentleman who plays cards and roulette in what they call a game in which there play cards and roulette at cards and roulette like the three carded in a game of cards.

—The meetings here are still in progress.

—A very commendable move was made last Sunday evening in the organization of young people's Christian Endeavor Society. This is a society that has spread its branches into every nook and cranny of this country and has accomplished much good in keeping the young Christians in touch with the work that is to be theirs most seriously in after life. Our young people are the hope of the future church.

—We have pretty nearly solved the mystery of how we are to get news of the great events of the world before such events have become stale and old. We, that live here, had thought of having pig iron, daily mails, telephones, and steam wagon service but have failed in each. We hoped for everything except a railroad. Now there is a proposed telephone line to be erected by the lumber company operating on William's River, from Cummins on the Gauley up the river to the splash dam in Pocahontas, to connect the camps and to control the working of the splashes. From this dam to Marlinton is about 11 miles.

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Big Fire At Academy.

Last Sunday morning at 1 o'clock the people of Hillsboro were aroused by the alarm of fire, when it was discovered that the mercantile establishment of Bright & O'Neill was on fire. Mr. Bright, who lives immediately adjoining his store, was awakened by the explosion of some cartridges. Mrs. Clark's family discovered the fire about the same time, but as the fire had progressed to such an extent that the roof was about to fall in, there was no hope of saving the building. Mr. Bright very courageously rushed in and brought out three barrels of powder. The first one that he picked up exploded his hands and he was obliged to roll out of the room. The night was very foggy and the fire could be seen only a third way. The pressure of the crowd outside never lessened during the time he was taken from the building except the pow-

der. With much labor the adjoining buildings were saved. Dr. Partridge was severely burned about the arms so close was he to the flames, as he worked upon the roof of the dwelling house. The insurance on the goods was \$5,000 with \$1,500 on the building. The loss will be much greater. The origin of the fire is unknown. There had been no fires in the stoves of the store for some days. It is thought that some cigar or cigarette stub may have been carelessly thrown in some corner which smoldered away until the flames burst out.

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Mr. French, a young Englishman has just arrived in Marlinton direct from England, and is staying with Mr. J. H. G. Wilson.

Miss Phoebe Kincaid, postmistress at Frankford, is visiting friends near Edray and Huntersville, enjoying a much needed vacation.

Mr. D. L. Barlow was in Marlinton last Monday. In the race for the county superintendence he seems to be invincible as no one appears to enter the lists against him.

Dr. Mountain was in Marlinton last week looking up all good Deweys.

Mr. C. Z. Hevner and family were called to Mt. Gros Ventre to attend the funeral of that gentleman's father last Sunday.

DIED.

On Sunday, Feb. the little son of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. McNeill, of Dilley. This family has but recently moved from Marlinton where Dilley was a universal favorite. He was one of the brightest and prettiest of children and the loss comes as a sad blow to a loving father and mother. Our sympathy is with the bereaved parents.

Died: May 23rd at the home of Mr. James Duncan on Stony Creek Mrs. Sarah Duncan, relict of the late Wm. Duncan, aged 77 years.—She was a daughter of the Col. John Baxter and the last of the pioneer Baxter family. She was buried in the Duffield grave yard, Revs. Sharp and Price officiating in the burial service.

Died: near the head of Brown's Creek, May 9th, of a lingering illness, Miss Lizzie McCartney, sister of Mr. Peter McCartney, aged about fifty years.

Obituary.

Sarah Jane Hamill Burrow, daughter of Joseph Hamill the first settler on the Old Field Fork of Elk, was born April 25th, 1891; she joined the church at an early age. She was married to Justin Burrow January 20th, 1898. She was a consistent Christian. After suffering many months she departed this life April 18, 1899, aged 60 yrs., 11 mos. and 21 days. She leaves her husband, brother, three children and many friends to mourn their loss.

Important Notice!

I have just come from Baltimore where I bought a new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furniture Goods, Shoes, Hats and all other goods kept in a country store. I bought them at hard time prices and will sell them low for cash or good produce. All come and see for yourselves.

JACOB BURKE.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 3d day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Mary M. Pullin vs. J. F. Cutlip, the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 19th, 1894, in front of the court house of this county at public auction to the highest bidder, two tracts of land the property of the defendant, J. F. Cutlip, situated in Pocahontas county on Droop Mountain, being the same land conveyed to the said J. F. Cutlip by A. M. Pullin and wife by deed dated on the 24th Feb., 1891, one tract containing 15½ acres and known as the M. Murphy tract, and the other tract contains 105 acres and known as the Bratney tract. The 17½ acres has upon it a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings, and the 105 acres is partly cleared and in grass.

Terms of Sale.

Sufficient cash in hand to pay costs of sale and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. L. M. McCLENTIC,

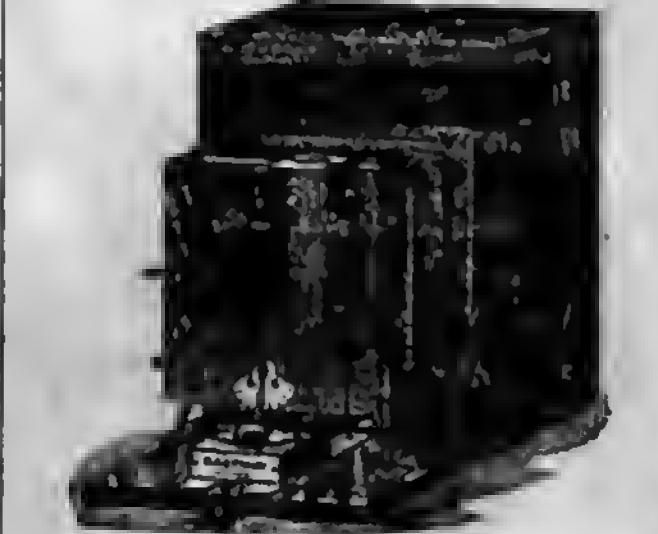
Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioner above has executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON,

Clerk.

C. B. Swecker,
Gen'l Auctioneer and
Real-estate Ag't

1st of Coal, Mineral and Timberland
Farms and Town lots a specialty.
4 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
P. O. —Dunmore, W. Va. or Alexander, W. Va.



The Folding Kodak...new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, \$15.00

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
Stand for '94, Rochester, N. Y.
(Catalogue.)

FREE TRIAL. A package of our treatment for weak and decay, nervous debility and lost vitality not free for 12 cents postage.

DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 1393 Park St. Louis, Mo.

ECTEL BYRD

The Hotel Marlinton by H. A. Yeag or has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES.

Meals 25c.
Per day \$1.00 & 1.25
Per month \$15.00
Table board \$12.00

Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms as offices during the courts.

THE STABLE

has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses.

Marlinton, A. M. Byrd, Prop.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day 1.00
per meal 25
lodging 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP

FOR OSTEOPATHY
See Dr. Yeager's Free Bureau.
Physical examinations.

All dental work, \$1.00 per hour.

Wife and children are here to help you.

W. H. WILSON,
Marlinton, W. Va.

C. Z. HEVNER'S,

BLACKSMITHING AND WAG-
ON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction
of Main Street and Dusty Ave-
nue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Inference against loss to the
Peabody Insurance
Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1869

Cash Capital \$100,000.00

N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON W. VA.
Ag't for Pocahontas County.

DAY'S

HORSE AND GATTLER •

POWDERS. •

Good for all Diseases of HORSES,
CATTLE, CHICKENS,
TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP etc.

FOR SALE BY

PRICE & SMITH

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Pocahontas and one in the lower end,

**At \$10 insurance, or
two mares for \$18, or
the season at \$6.**

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I can keep them on geese.

W. MCCLINTIC,

Buckeye W. Va.

J. R. H. LEE,

Veterinary Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Treats all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and An-
gelist to the St. Louis City Hospital and
Surgeon-in-charge of the Missouri Eye
and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

Office: 111 Augusta National
Bank Staunton, Va. June 1st yr.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,

MARLINTON,

W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any
part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUAR- ANDED.

CORRESPONDENCE SO-
LICITED

FEED, LIVERY & SALE

STABLE.

First rate teams and
Saddle Horses provided

HORSES FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Special recommendation for Stallions

A Limited Number of Horses
Boarded.

111 Main Street to
Dustys Avenue to

the Creatures and Choosing the Ground to be Covered.

ALTHOUGH there are a goodly number of hunters who think the cream of sport does not arrive until the snow is on the ground, they can get after the rabbit, and by the aid of the ferret, drive him forth to get a good running shot without all the tiresome tramping, along the scent of a rabbit in search of food, often to get no nearer to the quarry than several hundred yards.

Truly the ferreter has the best of it when he knows his business and has a good ferret that knows his equally well. The great trouble is that so few of our ferrets do know their business, or, to use a common phrase, "one end of it." The fault of this lies in the owner of the ferret, and is easily remedied, for there is no animal more easily trained, or more useful when trained, than the well-bred ferret. I was talking to a man the other day who breeds ferrets and makes quite a business of it, keeping them on a farm, and having them divided off in yards and batches, just as if they were prize rabbits. I wanted to buy a couple of young buck ferrets for the coming season, and asked him if he had any bred from parents that had been properly trained? He replied: "When I first commenced this business I had ferrets on hand that were trained like bird dogs, and, of course, I valued them accordingly. Do you think there was any demand for them? Well, there was not, and when I asked \$15 or \$20 for a perfectly trained ferret people thought I was crazy. So I gave it up, and now have neither trained ferrets nor ferrets reared and bred from trained stock. It does not pay."

I was surprised at this, and picked out a pair to do my own training, ready for the first tracking snow. As from this it would appear that a great many people who use these animals do not understand the advantage to be gained from a trained one, I may as well make it plain before I go any further. I think all will allow that there are few things more annoying to the hunter than to have the ferret "lie up" when put into a hole, resulting in the loss of sport while you wait his pleasure about coming out, or if he is left, the loss of the ferret, value, say, \$10. That is only the first evil, the others are when he will not work at all, refusing persistently to go into a hole, or when he enters, and finds a rabbit, he will kill and eat it instead of dragging it out, and has no idea of answering the voice or call of his master. In Germany, France and England the ferret is taught all of this, and there is, with few exceptions, no bother and no delay to sport.

Obtain a young animal, and see that he is healthy, has clean feet, with no scars on them or any sign of there having been any, for this is a sign of "hatched rot" and will make the little fellow sensitive to hard weather, and apt to shirk. Take him home and have for his home a moderately warm, dry, clean hutch, and mind that it is kept so. This is the most important item of them all. Then commence the training process, which is done through the medium of food. When you go to bed feed him, make a curious squeaking sound like a rat squeaking, produced by pressing the tongue against the side of the teeth and strongly sucking the air through the interteeth. Any boy will give you a lesson. Do this whenever he is fed, so as to impress upon the mind that the sound is connected with food, and half the training is done. Then begin to handle him. Make up your mind to the fact that when you put your hand down he will think it is something to sit, and will raise up to "rest" it, and that if you draw the hand away in a sudden manner he will jump higher than you, and will seize it, giving you a pretty bad bite; but that is not keeping him moving steadily and fairly down, to a fearless man, so far I will not tell his mistakes and failings. That is one of the first and also the trainer has to learn, as they are by nature looking little fellas, and it requires some courage to handle them, or to. Having the training done, have him the first night in a small cage, and after a time he is quite tame to the handling. I never yet after this, or many times, had any trouble with the dog and the cat.

The gun must either be a cylinder bore or must be so loaded as to produce what is called "scatter" shooting, and what is more it must be a hard-hitting gun, for the furry fellow takes a lot of killing, and frequently gets away with quite a load of shot board. The orthodox load is one ounce and a quarter of No. 6 shot and three drachms and a half of powder, using thick wads over the powder; but many good men prefer No. 4 shot, and unwillingly use wood or smokeless powder in the second barrel, if not in both. This is very important on a misty morning, when smoke from black powder hangs around. Arrangements to include fair rabbit shooting and board may be obtained as low as twelve dollars per week, and a personal visit will arrange for any number of old days or about the same terms. Rabbit shooting obtained this way beats tramping unknown ground out of sight. — New York Recorder.

It is not to be denied that the ferret is a valuable animal, and in a reasonable time, and the ferret remains in the earth, stoop down and make the feed-call, and if properly trained the ferret will come to you, and his jaws will tell you if he has found and killed a rabbit, by the blood on them. Always reward him with meat or liver until he is an old hand at the business. You will then have a ferret that will be the envy of the neighborhood. Sometimes the best animals will take a tilt and "lay up," that is to say, they will refuse to come out, and in such a case the best way is to make a nest of grass or leaves at one end, and bank both ends up with a rod of grass. The next morning, or possibly as you return, the ferret will be found curled up on the bed waiting for his master.

The question of muzzling a ferret is always a lively matter of argument. Most of the muzzles used are totally useless for use, and one might as reasonably expect a race horse to run with a plowing collar around his neck as to expect a ferret to do good work with one of the made-to-wear monstrosities on his nose. A muzzle should consist of twine, soft leather straps, which are put together so one forms the ring of the snout, the others lying one along the nose, one under the chin, one around the nose near the eyes and the last encircling the neck close behind the ears. If you cannot make one yourself take the little fellow to a harness maker and get him interested in the matter, and he will turn out a muzzle that will fit like a lady's glove, and the ferret will work comfortably and well. Remember always that the animal is obeying a natural instinct when he hunts and that your aim is to assist him as much as you can.

As to working them with bells I am not so prejudiced. If the grass or undergrowth is thick one must either have bells or very great watchfulness, as it ruins a ferret to let him run around loose, even for a very few minutes, and that is what he will do if he gets out of an earth without being seen. The objection to bells is that the sound travels a long way through the ground, and if there are any other passages with rabbits in them they will all "git up and git" while the hunter is occupied with one. If they are used they should be of the tiniest model of sleigh bell procurable, and should be slung on to a very light strap, care being taken in putting the collar on that the bells are so arranged that the buckle comes under the chin, and the bells on each side and one in the middle of the back of the neck. If the bells hang under the chin they are in the way and half the time they cannot sound, while if properly disposed on the collar the weight of the buckle will keep them on the back of the neck, where they will do most good.

As most rabbits bolted from earth are shot within a twenty-yard range, the gun must either be a cylinder bore or must be so loaded as to produce what is called "scatter" shooting, and what is more it must be a hard-hitting gun, for the furry fellow takes a lot of killing, and frequently gets away with quite a load of shot board. The orthodox load is one ounce and a quarter of No. 6 shot and three drachms and a half of powder, using thick wads over the powder; but many good men prefer No. 4 shot, and unwillingly use wood or smokeless powder in the second barrel, if not in both. This is very important on a misty morning, when smoke from black powder hangs around. Arrangements to include fair rabbit shooting and board may be obtained as low as twelve dollars per week, and a personal visit will arrange for any number of old days or about the same terms. Rabbit shooting obtained this way beats tramping unknown ground out of sight. — New York Recorder.

Ways of a Captive Wildcat.

Everybody has heard of Nie Arend's wildcat. The cat was given Nie some months ago, and ever since has been living on the fat of the land. The old, a clever woman, at Nie's place feeds the cat, which has manifested a great fondness for her. When she opens the cage the cat leaps to the quiet blossoms, but if anybody comes about the house he immediately grows pale and his whiskers tremble.

There is probably established with his wife. Two or three times his wife has been accidentally bitten, but never even walked past the rest of the house. However, whenever she is left alone in the cage, the cat is

Frey—*the Mimosa's Leaves Close at the Sound of a Horse's Foot.*

THE curious behavior of some plants can scarcely be explained under any other supposition than that their actions are due to some connection between sensation and consequent motion that seems to be closely related to the movements of animals. We touch the skin of a person and the person shrinks instantly; a similar touch causes a worm to shrink, and the same effect precisely happens when some plants are touched.

The common sundew, commonly known as "Venom's fly trap," is one of the most curious of the sensitive plants. Its leaves are thick and fleshy, and are covered with spines. The leaves are arranged in pairs like those of a book, and exude a viscous matter, by which flies are attracted. When a fly alights upon a leaf, the spines at once close down upon it and the leaves fold together, inclosing the prey, and it is said by some observers that the hapless insect is digested by an acrid liquid that then exudes, and is absorbed as nutriment, much as the toad, silently and stealthily hiding in the grass, perceives a fly alight on a blade, and darts toward it, and with its sticky tongue draws its prey into its capacious jaws; or more like the lazy ant-eater, which lies prone on the anthill and projects its viscous tongue on the ground, and when it is covered with ants, suddenly withdraws it into its mouth and swallows the insects.

The sundew opens its leaves when the fly is disengaged, and awaits another victim. If you drop a shred of raw meat on the leaf the same performance is repeated, and if the leaf is touched by a straw, the leaves shut upon it, but, as if in disgust at the deception, open again immediately.

The Western prairies are covered in places with a beautifully feathered leaved plant, a species of mimosa. This is commonly known as the sensitive plant. You stoop and draw the hand gently across one of the low bunches of these plants. Instantly the delicate pinnate leaves shrink and fold together, and remain folded as long as the intruder stays. But when he softly retires to a short distance the leaves begin to unfold and spread out to the sunshine. Some varieties of the mimosa in Brazil are still more sensitive, closing their leaves when the sound of a horse's foot is heard, and shrink still more closely when the ground is jarred by the tread of the animal near it. One of these species, *Mimosa sensitiva*, is so curiously organized that it is rendered insensible by exposure to chloroform. It then goes to sleep until the effects of the anesthetic are worn off by evaporation.

The sly opossum and the wily fox lie low and simulate death, when cornered by an enemy and escape appears hopeless; the human criminal hides from his pursuer. Is there any connection between these similar actions of these plants and animals, bud, if so, are they not due to the same cause? The attempt at deception is the same; it has a purpose, and is the result of a calculation of chances, and it certainly seems as if it were the result of a process of thought.

Many other plants possess this neuter sensitiveness. We see the pig picking up straws in its mouth and carrying them about to find a place for a hog, and we may, as the result of observation and experience, "It is going to rain." The cats make their discordant complaints to the midnight moon, the wolves howl, dogs whine, the cack crows at sundown, and we ourselves feel the papillae of the skin shrink and our hair roughens and a curious nervous excitement makes us feel "all over" when the barometer is falling and before the rain comes.

So the clover in the meadow feels, and it shuts its leaves. The spiny closed its petals, and a scientific observer says a field that was white with blossoms has suddenly become quite changed by the mere passing over it of a black thunder cloud and the falling of a few drops of rain. The common chickweed opens its blossoms only when the sun is shining, and, like the dial, counts only the bright hours. When its little blossoms close, rain invariably falls within a few hours. Rural dwellers take note of this, and are likely to say, "Hurry, we can get back before it rains, for the chickweed are open yet."

The scarlet pimpernel has the same habit. It never opens to cloudy weather and closes when the sun is low in the afternoon. The scarlet pimpernel of the gardens, called the "shepherd's button," never exposes its pretty scarlet flowers to a shower. The old herbals say of it, "It foretelleth what weather will be the next day, and if the flowers be shut it token foreshadowing of a strange, sticky liquid run down the stem and over the flower."

Honey in a Chimney.

At Wabash, Ind., a few days ago when Trainmaster Courtwright, of the Michigan division of the Big Four Road, built a fire in his residence, he was astonished to discover a thick stream of a strange, sticky liquid run down the chimney and over the floor.

ONE COPY ONE YEAR.....\$1.86
ONE COPY SIX MONTHS.....80cts
ONE COPY THREE MONTHS.....60cts.

These terms are strictly in advance, otherwise no additional 50 cents per year will be charged.

Entered at the post-office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 m.	8 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One inch	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00
Three in.	2.00	4.00	10.00	10.00
Qu. column	8.00	16.00	10.00	17.00
Half col'n	6.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
One col'n	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to tool, or tools to keep can be had by anybody; shipped everywhere.

PAINT red and black for metallic roofing Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS that shorten or lengthen; for tanners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

PRICES to... Circulars and quotations by addressing,

W.M. A. LIST & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

FURNITURE

Fine Hardwood Furniture

ture

Stock always on hand

ORDERS TAKEN

All Handmade

WAGON

MAKING AND REPAIRING

SAW FILING

GUY'S LOCKSMITH WORK:

Prices Reasonable

A G BURROWS

Marlinton, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 3d day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of J. D. Loury Sr. et al. vs. George Hamilton et al., the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell out

TUESDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1894,
in front of the court house door of Pocahontas County, at public auction to the highest bidder, the tract of land of about

100 ACRES,

of the land mentioned in the bill which was granted by George Hamilton and wife to Mary H. Dilley (Exhibit A of bill). This land is improved, has up on it buildings, and a part is in a state of cultivation, and is the land on which the said Geo. Hamilton resides.

TERMS: \$1.00. Enough cash in bank or cash and expenses of sale, and the value of a credit of \$100.00 to the first day of sale, the balance to be paid with approved personal security or deferred payment for a period not exceeding one year as ultimate date.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

W. A. BRATTON, Special Commissioner

J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas County, W. Va., do certify that W. A. Bratton, the above named Special Commissioner, has given bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

CLERK.

Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are \$50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him \$5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$6.25 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we do offer an inducement to save both time and money by completing the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a Life Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our penman, Prof. W. W. Ballantine, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof. Dunsmore is giving his special attention to the Theory and Practical Departments this session. 28 years ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accountants of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call on or address

J. G. DUNSMORE, President

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, W. Va., rendered on the 6th day of April 1894, in the chancery cause of John T. Dixon vs. Sam'l Harper, the undersigned special commissioner appointed in said decree, will proceed on Tuesday, June 11th 1894, at the front door of the Court House of said county at public auction to the highest bidder to rent from year to year for a term of years sufficient to pay the plaintiff's debt and the costs of suit and sale, and for a period not exceeding five years the following tracts of land, lying in said county, belonging to the defendant: Samuel Harper, to-wit: 1450 acres of Allegheny Mountain, 77.80 acres and 28 acres on East Brushy Mountain, and five tracts of 5, 10, 542.80, 25 and 94.40 acres respectively on Knapp's Creek. The last tract of 84.40 acres is in a high state of cultivation has all necessary farm buildings and a fine orchard on it, and is the tract on which the defendant, Samuel Harper, now resides.

TERMS: The renter must give bonds with good personal security, payable at the end of each year, the year to end on the 1st day of April of each year, with condition to return the said property in as good state of repairs as he found it, usual wear and tear excepted.

W. A. BRATTON, Special Commissioner

J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas County, W. Va., do certify that W. A. Bratton, the above named Special Commissioner, has given bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

H. S. Rucker et al. —

The object of this suit is to set aside as fraudulent the deed from A. M. Pullin and wife to J. W. Q. Shue, bearing date 6th day of May, 1889, also a deed from J. W. Q. Shue to Mary M. Pullin, bearing date May 10th, 1880, and also to set aside the deed from Harry M. and A. M. Pullin to J. F. Cutlip, dated 24th of February, 1891, and subject said tract or the purchase money due from said J. F. Cutlip to payment of judgment due plaintiff of \$66.85 with interest thereon from Dec 20th, 1890, and the costs thereof and of this suit, also to subject said land to the payment of all other judgment liens thereon, and to this end to enjoin L. M. McClellan, Special Commissioner, from collecting the purchase money from J. F. Cutlip, and for general relief.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that A. M. Pullin and Mary M. Pullin are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 7th day of May, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, clerk.

H. S. Rucker, p. q.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.

To A. M. Pullin and Mary M. Pullin take notice, that on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1894, between the hours of six o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m., at the law office of H. S. Rucker, in the town of Hedgesville, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, we will take the depositions of B. C. Hill and others, to be read as evidence in our behalf, in a certain suit in chancery now pending in the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, and State of West Virginia, in which we are plaintiffs and you and others are defendants.

If from any cause the taking of said depositions shall not be commenced or completed on the day aforesaid, the same shall be continued from day to day, or from time to time, at the same place and between the same hours, until the same shall have been completed.

H. S. Rucker, B. C. Hill and MARY M. HILLMAN WORTH. By command,

H. S. Rucker, Sol.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Sally Gum's Admr. vs. E. O. Moore et al., the undersigned special commissioner

sold out to the highest bidder, the

land of which Sally Gum died

and possessed, and the same

land conveyed to her by S. L. Gilson and B. S. York, special com-

mmissioners; less 50 acres, more or

less, conveyed by the said Sally

Gum to those B. S. York (see Exhibit A. B. and C. of the bill). The

land is located within the

limits of the village of Green Bank,

and a large part thereof is in

a state of cultivation, and

now it is not fit for cultivation

and is not fit for building, and would

not be fit for building.

TERMS: \$1.00. Enough cash in

bank or cash and expenses of

sale, and the value of a credit of

\$100.00 to the first day of sale,

the balance to be paid with ap-

proved personal security or def-

erred payment for a period not

exceeding one year as ultimate

date.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

W. A. BRATTON, Special Com-

mmissioner

J. H. Patterson, clerk of the

circuit court of Pocahontas County,

W. Va., do certify that W. A. Brat-

ton, the above named Special Com-

mmissioner, has given bond as re-

quired by law. J. H. PATTERSON,

Clerk.

Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, certifying that the commissioners above have executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

My Spring stock of goods is now

coming in and will be complete

soon, and my customers will find

any thing they may desire in

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES

QUEENSWARE

HARDWARE, ETC.

Good country products taken in exchange for goods.

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The finest line of Cigars and Tobacco in the country, and pay the best prices.

Come to Marlinton and see what bargains are kept in my store. As low prices as are found in the country are guaranteed to purchasers. Our terms CASH and to responsible parties 30 days

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Paint

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Paper

Prices

Roofing

Paint

<

POCOHONTAS TIMES

This Paper is Devoted Specially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL II, NO. 46.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court A. N. Campbell
Prosecuting Attorney, J. M. McClintic
County Sheriff, J. C. Arlogast
J. L. Co. Clerk, Robt. K. Barnes
Clerk of Court, G. L. Brown
Assessor, J. H. Patterson
C. O. Arbogast
Compt'n Ct., C. E. Becht
U. M. Kee
Co. Surveyor, Ames Barlow
Geo. P. Moore
C. E. Becht.
U. M. Kee.
Ames Barlow.
Geo. P. Moore.

Judges: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split
Rock; J. H. Braxton, Elkins; W. H. Gross
Huntington—Geo. R. Taylor, Dunmore
G. R. Gerry, Academy—Thos. Brantley,
Loretta

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is long term.

N. C. MCNEIL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntington, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER.

Att.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntington, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. BRUCKER.

Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Proper attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Martinsburg, W. Va.

Prompt and care of attention given to all legal business.

A. D. W. PRICE.

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Marlinton, W. Va.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. O. J. AMBRELL.

DENTIST.
Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in the paper.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH.

RESIDENT DENTIST.
Elkins, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visits will appear in the paper.

J. E. WILSON, D.D.S.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Martinsburg, W. Va.

Will appear in the paper.

J. E. WILSON, M.D.

Physician &
Surgeon, W. Va.

Will appear in the paper.

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT MARLINTON.

The people living here are the subjects of much needless commotion, by persons who are too quick to observe another's woe, or want of the want of a railroad.—In fact, with them, the history of the place is simply one of the rise, decline and fall of hope.

A man has had no small experience who has tried to read the future; a railroad to this point has been expected for many years. In the days of Old Virginia, when the canal was in building, the residents looked forward with very much the same sort of expectation to the probable building of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike which afterwards passed through the extreme northern end of the county. Since then there has been a railroad project on foot to make matters interesting. It was a very poor railroad that presumed to cross the country in any other way than by this place where the waters meet.

The "Black Diamond" wild cat road was actually surveyed and stakes driven as usual, with their tell-tale intelligence numbers, which were treated with great veneration until Mr. Andy McLaughlin broke his mowing machine on one, after which they had to go, and the precedent set was soon followed by the owners of other fields.

Our people have always taken kindly to railroads but have steadily and successfully kept down the question of a bridge issue to help an impudent corporation.

Things grew more tangible, however, when Mr. Alex. McVeigh Miller, of Alderson, and others wished to take an option upon Mr. A. M. McLaughlin's farm at \$27,500, in about 1890.

In December, 1890, the "big snow" fell, which was on the level with the tops of the fences cutting off mail communication and impeding travel generally. As soon as the roads became partially passable, that hardy prospector, Mr. H. A. Yeager, at present resident of Marlinton, came and took an option on the McLaughlin place at \$10,000. Capt. Marshall, of Mingo Bluff, followed shortly and took options on all the rest of the neighborhood. Col. John T. McGraw came also and the whole country-side was bought, under three feet of snow.

The options were about as follows: S. D. Price's place, \$6,000; Levi Gay \$15,000; Wm. H. McClintic \$7,500; Mrs. McLaughlin \$1,500; M. D. McLaughlin \$6,000 and Wm. T. Price \$2,000.

This was enough to make the most skeptical believe that this place was destined to be a great town. Some even predicted that fifty houses would be built here before the railroad came. This prophecy was fulfilled but was not thought to be within the bounds of reason then.

In the Fall of 1891 Mr. O. A. Vining C. E. came and laid off the town in blocks. Five streets were made to fit the ridge and the other streets were made to run parallel with it. These were crossed by another. Later on he called his men back and said he could not do this because he was ordered by Major General... The Major General was

not in the town at the time of his arrival and the Major General

had not been informed of the

order.

The Major General was in

the town at the time of his arrival

and the Major General

had not been informed of the

order.

The Major General was in

the town at the time of his arrival

and the Major General

had not been informed of the

order.

"The rollpond as a 'haleyon dream' is not a peasant topic, yet the citizen of this country cannot keep from talking of it. You will find that it is the theme of discussion on all occasions and even those who are truly sick and tired of the whole thing cannot help a sort of horrid fascination that attaches itself to the question.

At this place we are in the dark ages that intervene between the thunders of the prophets, options, surveys, maps, lot-drawings and prospectus, and the time when we or our descendants will have railroad communication with somewhere.

The simple truth of the matter is that the conspicuous absence of a railroad in this town is the most remarkable blessing about it. While our county people might not be benefitted individually it would give outsiders a chance to come in and find room for homes and improve their fortunes, and the improvement of the country would be incident to such a proceeding.

A CARD.

Editor "Times."

Please allow me through the columns of your paper to express to the people of Marlinton our thanks and appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered us in saving from destruction our dwelling house and other property during the burning of the store of Bright & Callison, last Sunday morning. We feel that our loss would have been much greater had it not been for the heroic efforts of the people of the village, and words cannot adequately express our deep gratitude we feel towards all who were present. Jas. K. BRIGHT and wife.

A Reminiscence of Daniel Boone.

In 1819 George Mayso Esq. late of the Warm Springs, Va., with two persons from Pendleton county visited Missouri. Not far from St. Charles, Mo., then a French village, they crossed a stream in canoes, their horses swimming alongside. When night came, the party had to lay out in the woods, supperless and without shelter, and rendered sleepless by howling wolves apparently in countless numbers. The next morning they reached a house where they breakfasted and fed their fatigued horses. Upon resuming their journey in the afternoon they came to where it was learned that Daniel Boone had left a few miles off. Mr. Mayso signified his intention to pay the old pioneer a visit, the others pressing on two miles further to spend the night and wait for Mr. Mayso to overtake them.

Upon reaching Mr. Boone's residence he was met at the door by a "Very genteel lady," the wife of one of Mr. Boone's sons, at that time in the national Congress. The old gentleman, she said, was out on the farm, and she would have him sent for. While waiting for his appearance Mr. Mayso took up a book on a table saw. It was a copy of "The Mountain Muse," in blank verse somewhat in the style of Milton's "Paradise Regained," and related the adventures and deeds of Daniel Boone.

When she was asked what old Mr. Boone thought of the book, she said he did not like it so well as the biography that was published a few years before.

"The Mountain Muse" was in

the town at the time of his arrival

and the Major General

had not been informed of the

order.

The Major General was in

the town at the time of his arrival

and the Major General

had not been informed of the

order.

The Major General was in

the town at the time of his arrival

and the Major General

had not been informed of the

order.

Mayso found him to be very

kind and considerate.

He was delighted to

see the

honesty and rose-

ability of the man.

He was greatly im-

pressed by the

honesty and rose-

ability of the man.

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ability of the man.

He was greatly im-

pressed by the

honesty and rose-

when we turn those sharp curves. You had very nearly fallen out. Yes, the Bassett Instalite. And a fine place it is! I was thinking—if you references turn out what they should be—we might make room for you there. We need a smart young woman in the library-room. I suppose you can do something else besides companioning and reading."

"I like a place."

"I have one."

"said Mrs. Parkhurst, "well."

"Fourteen professors and

wed and ten boys—that's a

take care of, isn't it? For

the wife is an invalid, and

she herself about the house—

I and my widowed daughter

both establishment, and

six of us sit down to din-

nerkeeper's room. There!"

we're between two massive

pillars into an avenue of

marietta. "Do you see that

young lady gathering holly

it's the colonel's daughter,

Bassett!"

"I come back, here you,

cried a sweet, girlish young

"Did you bring my chocolate

"

"My store was shut up, Miss

how perfectly shameful!"

a cluster of glaring red ber-

ried by a not unskillful hand,

through the air, and hit the

exactly on her nose. But,

of evincing offense, Mrs. Park-

only laughed.

"She pretty?" said she, "and

mad-cap. Well—perhaps mar-

ill sober her down."

he to be married soon?" asked

don't quite know," said Mrs.

rst. "But one of the young

admires her very much,

think she don't quite dislike

looked wistfully back to

Lillian Bassett's scarlet mantle

up the snowy terrace. Why

one girl so happy, while others

solitary in life's shadow?

Why was life such a problem?

While, however, the wheel re-

smoothly. Jessie's references

from the Wilberforce Pro-

ject, proved all that could

be told, and she was engaged to

one of the linen-room.

an outbreak of scarlet fever

herself particularly efficient

, and Mrs. Parkhurst soon

wonder bow it was that she

got along without her.

ed, Lilly! Really married!

that handsome young pro-

mathematics!" cried Adela

Maurice, Lillian's ex-schoolmate.

"Well, I never expected to see you

caged! And he's quite a self-made

man, they tell me."

"I tell dear Lillian," said Miss Bella

Bassett, the sharp-nosed maiden sister

of the genial colonel, "that she should

not make too sure of anything in this

world. The captain is very hand-

some, and all that sort of thing, but

I'm afraid he's inclined to be a

dirt."

"Nonsense!" cried Lillian, coloring

wrathfully.

"Oh, not indeed, I've met him

twice at the shrubberies, walking with

that pretty yellow-haired girl that

takes care of the linen-room," per-

mitted Miss Bella.

"What!" exclaimed Miss Maurice.

"One of the servants?"

"Now, Aunt Bella, why can't you

bold your tongue," flashed out Lillian,

"when you know very well that old

Parkhurst says she is a seduced lady?"

"Reduced ladies have no business

wandering about the laurel hedges

with handsome young engaged men,"

very retorted Miss Bassett. "And

I really think my brother ought to

do the same." There she goes,

going out of the room. Well, I'm

very afraid, Adela, that our Lillian's

temper isn't altogether perfect."

"I think mine would be,"

said Adela Maurice. "If I were bad

or like that."

"It is a dreadful trial, isn't it, to

see your love drifting off into an

unknown land?" said Miss Bella,

very melancholy though.

Well, Lillian, run up stairs,

to take her breath, at least

be made up again in the

library-room."

"I should like to come a

little longer, but Aunt Bassett is

such a good woman," said she. "Only

just a few more words."

"I'll go to bed now," said she.

"Good night."

"Good night."

"I know," said that worthy dame,

"that she was something out of the

common," the first look I had to her.

But I never yet failed

but today night."

"And I loved him! And I loved him, too!—I was thinking—if you references turn out what they should be—we might make room for you there. We need a smart young woman in the library-room. I suppose you can do something else besides companioning and reading

"

"And I loved him! But this is an

end of it all. To-night, when he comes

to talk to me—to-night there must be

an end of it all!"

The young professor was certainly

a very handsome man, with his brill-

iant blue eyes, his brown hair, shot

with golden gleams, and those straight,

clear-cut features of his; and when he

came cheerily in that evening, Lili-

lian's heart failed within her.

"How can he bear himself so

bravely?" she thought. "Where is

his conscience—his manly truth?"

"I am glad, Lilly, to find you alone,"

said Captain Moreton, tenderly, tak-

ing her hand in his.

She jerked it away.

"I hate sitting hand-in-hand," said

she, in answer to his surprised glance.

"It's so—so spoony!"

"Well, just as you like, darling," he

acquiesced, seating himself beside her.

"To find you alone, for I wanted to

talk with you very particularly. I

have a secret to tell you."

"There may be more secrets than

one in the world," said Lilly, in a low

voice.

"A secret that is not entirely my

own—a secret that may, perhaps, alter

all our existing arrangements."

"It undoubtedly will," said Lilly,

rising to her feet in her excitement.

"You need not go on, Captain Moreton.

I know all, and I give your betrothal

ring back to you."

"Lilly, I would scarcely have thought

this of you!" he said, gravely.

"No? For what did you take me,

then? Am I not a woman, with a wo-

man's spirit? Do you think I can con-

tinue to love a man who is false to me?"

"False to you, Lillian? But I am

not that. Sweet, whether you marry

me or not, I shall go on loving you

loyally to my life's end!"

"How many girls do you love at

once?" bitterly asked Lillian.

"I? Why do you ask that question?"

"Because I saw you this very after-

noon in the pine walk with another

woman. I saw your arm around her

waist. I saw you stoop to kiss her!"

She stood looking at him with large,

surprised eyes.

How dared he speak so lightly—and

to her?

"Lilly, that sweet young girl whom

Mrs. Parkhurst has employed in the

linen-room—Miss Moreton, she calls

herself—is my own sister, and she has

concealed herself from me, fearing

that the knowledge that she was in the

institute in such a capacity would

prejudice my future unfavorably.

She was a governess in New York—

she was coming here as companion to

**Bonnets Show a Lovely Array of Rib and Webbed Textures—
Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher
Feminine Bonnet Talk.**

The really inspiring weather of the past few weeks has been a real inspiration to all those who have any pleasure to babble. The spring of last year is decidedly outdone by the new and delicate goods, pretty bonnets, hats, ribbons, jewelry and the like, and so on, that are needed for a complete outfit. One would think that had there ever been a thing of the past, judge me by the costumes displayed this year in the realms of fashion. New and tender buds are shown this spring that never before had there been many new buds, as well as buds.



The bonnet shown above is suitable for house or theatre. It is of the new swirled silk which needs no trimming, but must be made over a tight-sitting lining.

Grenadines are being worn again and the new designs are most exquisite. Designs of black velvet, mingled with trimmings of cream lace are shown to the greatest advantage by skillful window designers. A novel and beautiful design in skirt width is seen to ensure black silk not covered with no insertion to deep points of cream white lace about one and one-half inches in width. This is to be used over black moles or plain black silk. The lace, with wide and narrow, are more varied and beautiful than ever. As spring advances combinations of fancy patterned silks and lace seem to be taking the place of cloth goods.



The costume shown above is made of golden tan organza and a hair. Short full and well rounded and entirely devoid of trimming or any other material. Used to do a great deal of good in the past. On the right is a picture of a woman in a bonnet and a long coat.



The costume shown above is made of golden tan organza and a hair. Short full and well rounded and entirely devoid of trimming or any other material. Used to do a great deal of good in the past. On the right is a picture of a woman in a bonnet and a long coat.

of tan and lightness. I wrote. There is a new and charming goods called silk lace striped gauze, in such exquisite fine work and delicate dainty colors that it carefully and tastefully made up, it combines beauty, elegance, lightness and economy. Novel and interesting designs are also being displayed in châlles, light ground covered with dainty, tiny sprays of grass and sprays intertwined with stems and beautiful delicately colored rose roses so long, almost like twigs that intertwine in the same way.

Among the many beautiful imported nets seen today, none are more striking than the three illustrated herewith. First is a beautiful little theatre mask, the crown made entirely of gold spangles flowers, surrounded by a few elegant spangled black net; gold and white cigarette and pink moss roses buds compose the back and front of this charming little creation from Paris; the of narrow black velvet.

The second is a broad-brim French hat made of black shirred net on silk wire. The edge of trim of fluted straw in natural color and covered with jet lace; crown of flat square straw, trimmed in black plumes, velvet and black cigarette.

The third is composed of a flat crown of olive green parcupine straw, with medium wide brim composed of black silk wire covered with stiffened jet lace; the straw crown studded with large jet balls and surmounted with three black plumes and black lace bows caught up with rhinestones, brim turned up slightly on both sides and pointed in the front.

Bewildering in quantity, beauty and variety are the hats and bonnets displayed at the spring openings. Gold spangles are the leading and newest thing on most of the more exquisite hats and bonnets. They are seen everywhere and upon everything. One hat in particular that caught my eye was made upon a cap-shaped foundation fitting snugly to the crown of the head and composed entirely of gold spangles and floral designs. Above that arose a broad, flaring' brim of black silk net, surrounded by black plumes and bearing velvet bows and black cigarette—a chic and striking hat, but needing a beautiful face underneath it. A hat very becoming to almost anyone is the Spanish hat, flat-crowned, something on the sailor order, only with a broad, turned-up-all-around brim. It is very charming if tastily trimmed, and lends an exceedingly youthful look to its wearer.

J. FLORENCE WILSON.

RIBBON AND BEAUTIFUL OLD AGE OF MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is one of the remarkable women of the century. Her prominence is not entirely due to the splendid position won by the great divine whose wife she was, though that in itself would have given eminence to a common-place character. She has the force and strong personality that would have given her position in any society with which she might be associated.

Indeed, it may be asserted with truth that her being the wife of so great a man tended to dwarf her own strong individuality by its contrast. She showed her fidelity at a time when the clouds hung blackest about her husband, and proved that no matter who might be sceptical, she, whose life and happiness were most concerned, never entertained a doubt, never wavered in her loving loyalty and wife's devotion.

Since 1847 Mrs. Beecher has been a resident of Brooklyn; that city was the scene of her husband's greatest trials and triumphs. In it nearly all her children were born; there are the many friends who have grown up or grown old with her, and there are the associations that give a golden glow to the sunset of her life.

The big mansion on Hicks street, in which Mrs. Beecher lived till her husband's death, she still owns, and derives from it a handsome rental; but not far away, and nearly in the shadow of the church which her husband made famous, and a shrine for millions of admiring pilgrims, she has a cosy little home all to herself—and one servant. This house is at the corner of Hicks and Orange streets, the parlor windows having a sunny exposure.

Children coming from school gather on the pavement and look up at the window where the white-haired old lady, with gold spectacles on nose, sits framed, busy reading or writing. She smiles and waves her hand to them, then goes on with her work, for despite her years Mrs. Beecher is as active as the past.

Her memory is not so strong nor is that surprising, but the well-stored brain is quite



as keen as ever.

There is a new and charming goods called silk lace striped gauze, in such exquisite fine work and delicate dainty colors that it carefully and tastefully made up, it combines beauty, elegance, lightness and economy. Novel and interesting designs are also being displayed in châlles, light ground covered with dainty, tiny sprays of grass and sprays intertwined with stems and beautiful delicately colored rose roses so long, almost like twigs that intertwine in the same way.

Mrs. Beecher has four children, three sons and a daughter, living. Flavilla, the daughter, is the wife of the Reverend Samuel Beecher, of Stamford, Connecticut, where he is a Congregational clergyman. Mrs. Beecher is a frequent visitor at her mother's home. Harry is married and was formerly in the insurance business, but he does not seem to have prospered. Willie C. is married and occupies a fine position at the New York law. Herbert is married and living at Beeville in Washington, where he is practicing law with success.

Mrs. Beecher could find a welcome home in the houses of any of her children, to all of whom she is greatly attached, but this would not at all compare with her love of independence. The mistress of her own home so long, it would not be an easy matter for her to occupy a position where even a loving voice directed and kindly hands controlled.

Although she walks with more effort than a few years ago, Mrs. Beecher stoutly resists the inexorable advance of time and will not use a street car except for long distances.

Every Sunday, rain, snow or sleet, she is always to be found in the old family pew at Plymouth church. She is a great admirer of Dr. Lyman Abbott, her husband's successor, though two men more opposite in temperament it would be difficult to imagine. Mr. Beecher was the embodiment of intellectual terror; Dr. Abbott impresses one as being as bright as a diamond and as cold as an icicle. Yet those who know the man intimately, declare that he is as simple as a child in his manners, and full of that brotherly feeling that is so broad in its catholicity as to embrace all creeds and races.

Mrs. Beecher, though eighty-two years of age, does not look more than sixty-five. Her eyes are bright, there is a set to the lips that denotes unusual will-power, and a curve to the chin that is one of the best indications of her strong yet entirely feminine character.

BLANCHE ELLIOTT.

THE MARMALADE JAR.

Tired Tragedian's Experience of a Night in Bonnie Dundee.

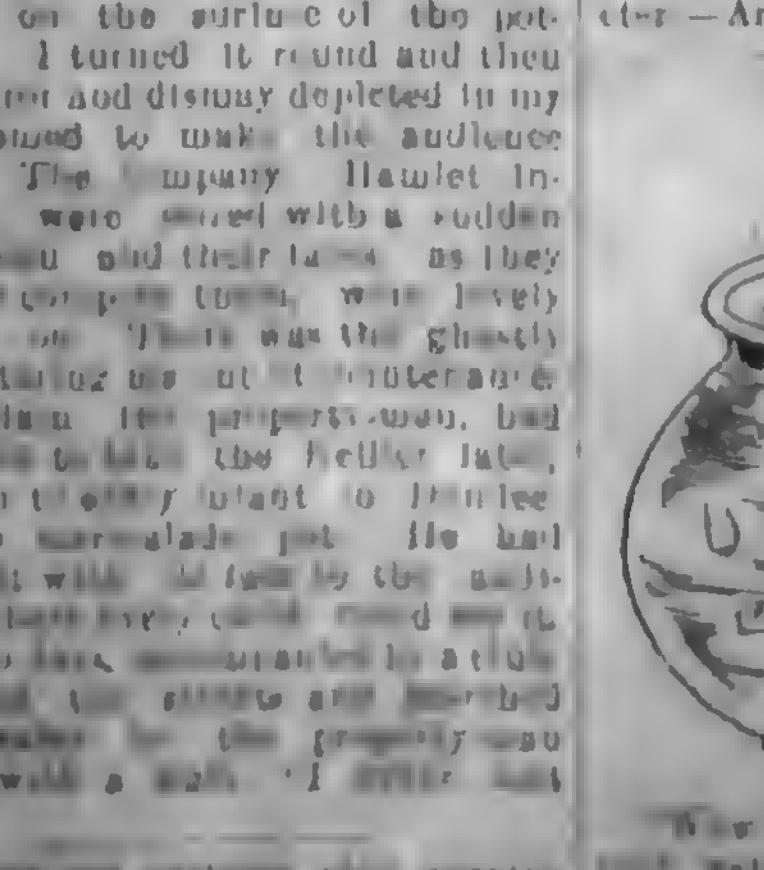
Of all the thousand stage accidents which have at one time or another destroyed the efforts of the actors, and by a dexterous turn changed tragedy into broad comedy, none is perhaps funnier than that described by a well-known English tragedian whose name is famous throughout the world, says the New York Tribune.

"It was in my very early days," he said, and I was playing no engagement at a small theater in Dundee. Forty years ago the proudest thespians were not so generously provided with properties as they are now, and at critical moments the unluckiest thing were brought into requisition by the inventive genius of the proprietress. On the night in question the play was "Hawlet." I was during the King, and a very good actor, whose name just now escapes me, was the Star. In point of proportion of the theater in which I was acting was worse provided in all respects than any other place I ever knew.

"It was Saturday; the theater was filled with the workpeople from the strawhousers and from James Kellier's Dundee marmalade factory close by. You remember that in the last scene during the duel between Hawlet and Lucretia the king and queen drink out of the goblets. At the last moment, just as the 'scene cue' was about to be given, the property-man saw he had forgotten the goblet, or was unprovided with one. With the resources of desperation he grabbed an empty Kellier marmalade pot and put it on the table in front of the king. Before I could stop him—he was off and the scene was on.

The company was competent (most of the members have since risen to eminence) and I felt that we were all acting well. Yet to-day, however, as I looked at the audience I saw nothing but a forest of broad Scotch smiles stretching from ear to ear. Some were nudging their neighbors and half pulling them out of their seats, as if to call their attention to a good joke on the stage.

"The master presently broke into a ripple of laughter that ran all over the house. We looked at each other in amazement. Hawlet almost stopped in the middle of his lines and for a moment faltered. Still the laughing grew louder and louder until, as I raised the goblet to drink to the swordswoman, it broke out into a perfect yell. I felt a hard paper substance on the surface of the pot-goblet. I turned it round and then the humor and dismay depicted in my face caused to wake the audience with a shout. The unhappy Hawlet indeed, was saved with a sudden dash and their laugh as they all clapped their hands, was lovely indeed. It was the ghostly hand of the master of the marmalade factory, the property-man, bagging the pot of the hollowed-out Hawlet, that every instant to the marmalade pot. He had it well in his hand when he turned it over to the audience, who were all laughing and applauding him. The master of the marmalade factory, the property-man, bagged the pot of the hollowed-out Hawlet, that every instant to the marmalade pot. He had it well in his hand when he turned it over to the audience, who were all laughing and applauding him.



and sound as the tree always and used in the shipyards of this country. The Oregon pine tree is tall, straight and long. It tapers gracefully from the ground to the top, and when seasoned and ready to set in a vessel's deck, it is almost as hard as marble. The resin in the fibre of the wood preserves it against injury by the elements and keeps it from becoming dry and brittle. Much skill is required in cutting the trees that are to be used as masts. Sometimes they are sawed down, but the means most commonly employed is chopping. This work is generally performed by expert Indian axemen, or experienced woodsmen, who spend the greatest part of their life in the pines. For use as a mast it is quite important that a tree is neither too young nor too old. It should be in the prime of life. The experienced woodsmen can tell almost always whether a tree meets this requirement at a glance, but now and then he is deceived, for it sometimes occurs that tree will appear clean trunked and full of life outwardly, but is "shaky" and rotten-hearted. In either case it is useless. In cutting down a tree two men are usually employed. They stand and chop on opposite sides of the trunk. The object of the choppers is to cut through the heart first. They direct their labor so that finally a hole is cut clean through the trunk of the tree at its centre, and it is held upright by two thin strips on either side. When these narrow supports are cut, the tree falls. The object in cutting through the heart of the tree first is to prevent a possibility of the trunk splitting when it falls, as is frequently

seen in the case of the tree.

A Remarkable Story of a Woman's Escape From Death Told in Her Own Words.

(From the Marion, Pa., Republican.)

Nearly five miles north of the town of Berwick, in Columbia County, Pa., right at the foot of a spur of the North Mountain is the home of Amos Cope, a sturdy young farmer. A Marion newspaper man drove from Berwick to the Cope farm to order that the accuracy of an interesting rumor might be determined.

He had nearly reached the farm when he observed a woman coming towards him from the fields nearby and walking somewhat rapidly. He was not certain that he was on the right road and, awaiting her coming, inquired as to where Amos Cope lived. Being told that the farm house just ahead was the place, he said he had come out to see Mrs. Cope, and was fairly startled when she replied, "I am Mrs. Cope."

She was about thirty years old—her eyes bright with intelligence, and her cheeks were of that healthful glow that is so common among the wives and daughters of farmers. She had been out gathering raspberries and was closing up a day's picking of about forty quarts. Being asked concerning her sickness and recovery, she stated explicitly and earnestly that she regarded her present health better than it had been in years. "All of last year, and part of the previous one," she said, "I just moped about the house unable to do anything, in bed perhaps more than half the time, and was treated by all the doctors of the nearby towns. Some of them doctored me for dyspepsia, others for inflammation of the stomach and rheumatism; while pleurisy of the left side, and even inflammation of the brain (for there were times when I knew not what I was doing) engaged the attention of others. They all seemed to see, but I did everything they directed, but without avail."

"Uterine and stomach troubles also attended the general breaking down of my strength and body, not just before last Christmas I was forced to bed from which I did not arise until during last March. Then none of my friends thought I would ever get well. Medicines without stint were bought and taken, so much so that I finally lost all hope of life and was ready to resign myself to God's will. It was then my husband read of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He got the pills, and to please him I began their use just as the directions said they should be taken. Before the first box was used I could feel decided change; my appetite was returning; I was no longer distressed by gases on my stomach; I could feel the blood passing through my veins, and there was no more of that terrible pain in the region of the heart. My head became clearer and clearer, and before the second box was used I was out of bed. I am now using the sixth box, and am so much improved that feel that any of the drudgery on the farm that is a woman's work I can now perform. We bought the Pink Pills at Dr. J. Henagan & Co.'s drug store on Front St. in Berwick."

Mrs. Emma Posten, a neighbor of Mrs. Cope, and Mrs. Jacob Wise, a lady who lives on the road leading from Berwick to the farm, both confirmed the story of Mrs. Cope's sickness. The reporter next visited Amos Cope where he was working in the field. He fully corroborated every statement made by his wife, and seemed most happy that Pink Pills had been the means of bringing good health to his suffering wife.

When Berwick was reached the reporter found Dr. J. Henagan, one of the best known and most popular practicing physicians in the place. He is also the head of the drug firm of Henagan & Co. He spoke freely of Mrs. Cope's long illness and of her final cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. J. W. Dietrich, the druggist, stated that there were many persons in the town now using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as: locomotor atrophy, partial paralysis, fits, fits, debility, convulsions, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of influenza, pleurisy, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, \$6 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.00—they are never sold in bulk or by the dozen by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Binghamton, N. Y., or Brookville, Ontario.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more judiciously adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical body, will attest the value to health of the pure and laudative principles embodied in the remedy, Syrup of Ligris.

Its excellency is due to its purity in the form most appetizing and easiest to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a pure ligris, especially in curing the colds, headache and fever and purifying the system. It has given satisfaction to all and met with the approval of the medical profession. It is a true blood purifier and blood-washer and it is perfectly free from every contaminant.

Syrup of Ligris is sold by all dealers, post paid on receipt of price, \$1.00 a box or six boxes for \$5.00.

Pocahontas Times.

ANNUAL PRICE, Editor

JUNE 8 1894

THE POCOHONTAS TIMES M. SINGE

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and paid within the year
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Two months	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
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times twenty-five cents for each inser-
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Marlinton, W. Va.

Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing,
with Fixtures; and
ROOFING tools to lend, or tools
to keep. Can be had by any-
body, shipped everywhere.

PAINT red and black for metallic
roofing. Creosote Preser-
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and wood work.

LADDERS that shorten or lengthen
for climbers, carpenters,
fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing,
hanging rooms and floors.

PRICES to us. Circulars and quota-
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WM. A. LIST & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

FURNITURE

Fine Hardwood Furni-
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Stock always on hand

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WAGON

MAKING AND REPAIRING

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GUN & LOCKSMITH WORK.

Prices Reasonable

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Marlinton, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 3d day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of J. C. Lowry, Sr. vs. George Hamilton, et al., the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1894,
in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, the tract of land of about

100 ACRES,

of the land mentioned in the bill which was filed by George Hamilton and wife to Mary G. Dilley Exhibit A of bill. The land is improved, has up-to-date buildings, and a part is in a high state of cultivation, and in the land on which the said Geo. Hamilton resides.

Enough cash to
have to pay costs of suit and expenses
and other incidental
expenses from day to date, the pur-
chaser giving bond with sufficient per-
sonal security for the deferred payment
and also to be retained as ultimate
security.

Special Commissioner
J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the
Court, the undersigned
will be present to receive bids
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

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OIL IN HORSES
GUARANTEED

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J. G. DUNSMORE, President

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, W. Va., rendered on the 6th day of April 1894, in the chancery cause of John T. Dixon vs. Sam'l Harper, the undersigned special commissioner appointed in said decree, will proceed to sell, Tuesday, June 19th

1894, at the front door of the Court House of said county at public auction to the highest bidder in rent from year to year for a term of years sufficient to pay the plaintiff's debt and the costs of suit and sale, and for a period not exceeding five years the following tracts of land, lying in said county, belonging to the defendant, Samuel Harper, to-wit: 1450 acres at Allegany Mountain, 77.80 acres and 28 acres on East Brushy Mountain, and five tracts of 5, 10, 542.80, 25 and 94.40 acres respectively on Knapp's Creek. The last tract of 94.40 acres is in a high state of cultivation has all necessary farm buildings and a fine orchard on it, and is the tract on which the defendant, Sam'l Harper, now resides.

Terms. The renter must give good bonds with good personal security, payable at the end of each year the year to end on the 1st day of April of each year, with condition to return the sold property in as good state of repair as he found it, usual wear and tear excepted. W. A. BRATTON, Special Commissioner

J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, W. Va., do certify that W. A. Bratton, the above named Special Commissioner, has given bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Sally Gun's Adur, vs. E. O. Moore et al., the undersigned special commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1894,
in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands of the defendant, E. O. Moore, situated in the county of Pocahontas near Green Bank, and being the same land of which Sally Gun died seized and possessed, and the same land conveyed to her by S. L. Gibson and R. S. Tark, special commissioners; less 50 acres, more or less, conveyed by the said Sally Gun to Mrs. B. T. Tullman (see Exhibits A, B and C of the bill). The said land is situated within one mile of the village of Green Bank, is fertile and a large part thereof is in a state of cultivation, and upon it is a comfortable dwelling house and out buildings, and would make a desirable home.

Terms of Sale.

Enough cash to pay

personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. MCCLINTIC, Special

JOHN W. STEPHENSON, Com'r.

J. H. PATTERSON, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioners above have executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale:

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county rendered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Sally Gun's Adur, vs. E. O. Tullman and al., the undersigned special commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1894,

in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, 50 acres of land sold by the late Sally Gun to the defendant, E. O. Tullman, by deed dated the 10th day of December, 1889. Said land is situated in Pocahontas county near the village of Green Bank, adjoining the lands of J. P. Moorman and others. Most of said land is cleared and under

sufficient attention to the Theory and Practical Department this session. 28 years ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accountants of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call on or address

J. G. DUNSMORE, President

L. M. MCCLINTIC, Special

JOHN W. STEPHENSON, Com'r.

J. H. PATTERSON, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioners above have executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

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Good country produce
taken in exchange for
goods.

I will want all the

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The finest line of Cigars and To-
bacco in the country, and pay the highest
prices.

Anyone can be suit'd in shoes,
as I have just received several
hundred pair of the latest and
best styles on the market.

Now is the time to buy your
Spring Suit and you can be suit-
ed and fitted with my complete
line of clothing.

Carpenter will remember that my
Hardware line is full, at present,
and with what they need.

Marlinton,

W. Va.

Attention Farmers!

THE FAMOUS WORLD BEATER
McCormick Binders, and Reapers,
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T. A. SYDENSTRICKER, ACADEMY, W. VA.
A full line of repairs constantly on hand. When in need of first
class machinery, it will pay you to see him.

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Repairing and Putting on Combination Locks,

ALSO

A Large Line of SECOND HAND SAFES in First Class Order.
SAFES SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

FACTORIES: Cincinnati,
New York,
Philadelphia.

of Potashitas

A DAY'S OUTING.

A party went to Elk, last week, with no other object in view than to know all about the woods and waters and fish of that famous region. Those composing the party were Miss Minnie Austin, Addie Austin, Anna McLaughlin, Lula McLaughlin, of Lewisburg, and Susie Price, and Alby McLaughlin with Messrs. A. M. McLaughlin, Calvin McLaughlin, Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, and the editor of this paper, forming the masculine element.

After enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Susan McLaughlin, the night of the 21st inst., where we were joined by Mr. Phil Renick, of Weston, and Professor J. T. Rucker, of Lewisburg, who were going fishing down Elk, an early start was made to ascend two of the highest peaks in the neighborhood, with Mr. A. M. McLaughlin in command.

Horses, on Elk, seemed to be an object that morning, as there seemed enough on hand to have equipped a cavalry company, but saddles and tackles were not forthcoming so abundantly. The start was made with half enough horses, as it seemed, until it was discovered that there were seats for two on their broad backs, which wonderful discovery was made just above the time that walking had ceased to be a novelty.

As the cavalcade moved along, always going up, the various places of interesting association, that lie beside every path, were not wanting. Such as the apple tree under which Boggs had killed a big bear; or the meadow where "Old Uncle Wes" had killed the two deer that fell in a trap. The "Mudflat" place, high upon the mountain, was reached, a beautiful grass farm of Mr. McLaughlin's. The High Knob stood out over the Uncle Wes's Cabin. The ascent was made and from the top beautiful views lie on every hand.

We had souls that could appreciate the beauties of nature, and exuberant forest from the lips of the emaciated thong, and "Magnificent," "Entrancing," "Barous," "Parenthetical," "Ossified," etc., etc., could be heard from all sides.

Not far away to the north stood Gibson's Knob, apparently as far above us as we were above the rest of the world, and, whereas, there had been some doubt as to whether we had better make the second ascent that day, it vanished, and all were keen to have a try at the grim sentinel of West Potashitas. The countersign of the corps was changed to the word "Excelsior," and the second expedition was determined on.

Descending to where the lunch basket had been left, every one had his day's rations. Elk meat, cold water, and instant climbing jelly for "stomach."

Some three miles of unstable ascent lay before us, and it was the labor of our lives to get the tent up, and the "knob" at the "summit" up. A hard walk, however, caused us higher we went the more we would be. We were, finally, on the ridge of these hills, and were making a great

high as a man's head, a path was found which led to the very foot of the highest point, where all left their horses, except Mr. McLaughlin, who struck to his horse like an old ex Confederate cavalryman, and went up the side of the mountain like a flash of lightning, with three girls clinging to his horse's tail.

Gibson's Knob, the height of our ambition, is the third highest point in West Virginia, and ranks, also, as one of the highest points in the Appalachian Range. It is cleared entirely to the summit, and forms a striking contrast in this respect to all other prominent peaks. The height, as given by the U. S. Geological Expedition, is about 5,600 feet above sea level.

You look sheer down into the Clover Creek valley, and while there is some twenty acres of level land on the summit, you appreciate to some degree, the feelings of the gentleman who had to lie flat full length on the ground, holding on to the grass, to get over the dizzy feeling. The motion of the wind is seen on the few stunted shrubs that stand on the sward. It is said that ten counties can be seen from this knob and Lexington, Va., near a hundred miles away, can be seen with a good glass. Though the day was very hot in the valley, it was quite cool at this elevation.

A great natural curiosity was found—a rock in which a root of a tree had once firmly embedded itself, leaving grooves where it had lain and its branches. A piece of the root, right at its main fork remained in position. It was too heavy to bring away.

Effort was made to plant our feet on the highest point, but where ever we went some other place would seem higher. Also, to our great chagrin, on looking at the pavilion which we had stood in the morning, it seemed to be at least a thousand feet higher than our present position. One realizes what the immeasurable really is when he has climbed these two peaks in one day—or lived awhile.

Near the top we found a spring of "mole water," as we had been directed.

The descent was made without special incident, only each one got more and more tired, until all were assembled at the house of Mr. Jacob Moore enjoying a most magnificent supper. After eating, it was proposed that we take a second sized knot right opposite the house, which was backed up by the maxim of "what is home without mother" anyway, but each gazed suspiciously at the others, and all drifted away to bed, a most completely done up lot of people.

The largest balloon in world has recently been built in England. Its capacity exceeds 100,000 cubic feet, and it will lift a ton in addition to its own weight 1½ tons. It is a sphere with a diameter of 57.24 feet, and is enclosed by 120 gores of silk, each 18 wide, and sewn together by four miles of stitching. One

object in building the balloon has been to enable it to stay six days without descending, and to enable this to be done, the bag is a double envelope of silk with a layer of varnish between, and hunting, the two skins

STRANGE GODS.

Infallibility and agnosticism so fashionable the past twenty years are now about out, except with those who may be proud of old and castoff clothes.

The science of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and others of similar type and the arguments of Ingersol, have become threadbare and unfashionable.

Unless they be willing to spend their time and strength fighting the winds, Christians must meet theosophy and the religions of the East.

These religions have that phase of spirituality that pertains to the influence of mind over matter.—The inquiries now are most seriously considered in influential quarters: Is not the religion of Mohammed as good as that taught by Jesus?—Are not the teachings of Confucius as worthy of reliance as those of Christ?

In religion the spirit of the age tends to the mystical and this is to be met by the friends of Christ, whose religion is the very reverse of all that is mystical and merely sentimental. The unchristian mind is full of superstitious tendencies, and always ready in a marked degree to believe in the mysterious. The leading books of the period find their inspiration in spiritualism, theosophy, and hypnotism.

The strange religions of the East are seriously and much discussed by the progressive newspapers.—The cultured unchristian mind with its injurious superstition seems haunted by the weird mystical religions of the faraway Orient.—Contributed.

WEDDING BELLS.

Burrah for Knapp's Creek! Merry wedding bells were ringing on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

Mr. James C. Harper and Miss Myrtle Hammill were united in marriage at Frost by Rev. C. M. Fultz.

The attendants were Mr. Harry Patterson and Miss Ellie Moore, Mr. C. S. McNulty and Miss Grace Harper, Mr. Budd Hammill and Miss Minnie Dever, and Mr. John A. Moore and Miss Bessie Hammill.

A short time before the marriage, a most excellent dinner was served by Mrs. E. M. Hammill, the bride's mother. The table was nicely arranged and well furnished with many choice things.

After dinner, at 1 o'clock p. m., the bride and groom entered the church, which had been neatly decorated for the occasion. A large number of people were present, a few of which had seen the frosts of many winters. Every eye was fixed on the bride and groom as they stood before the preacher. In a short time, they were pronounced man and wife. Immediately after retiring from the church, they received the congratulations of their happy friends.

At five o'clock p. m., the bridal party arrived at the beautiful home of Mr. P. M. Harper where a most cordial reception was given.

About eighty persons took supper. The table was beautiful, being furnished with a great variety of good things; from turkey, wild

son present seemed to be happy. It has not been the privilege of the writer to witness a more enjoyable occasion.

On Thursday morning, the bride and groom, accompanied by Miss Grace Harper, started on a trip to Bedford City, Va., where they expect to remain one week with their uncle.

On their return they will visit Mr. Robert Pritchard, at Healing Spring.

We not only wish them a safe journey on their initial trip, but joy, peace and safety in the journey of life.

OBITUARY.

Vincent Stanley Herold, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Herold, was born July 28, 1892, and died June 3rd, 1894, after three weeks of much suffering.

Young as he was he had manifested so much that was interesting as to make him especially endeared by his parents. A very large concourse attended his burial on the green hillside. With loving care his little grave was beautifully decorated. In the funeral service, these words were emphasized for the solace of his sorrowing parents and sympathizing friends,

"Even so it is not the will of your father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish!" Matt. 18:14.

"And shall our bleeding hearts arraign That God whose ways are love, Or vainly cherish anxious pain For him who rests above? Not let us rather humbly pay Obedience to his will, And with our dimmed spirits say, 'The Lord is righteous still.'"

Historical Scraps.

When Huntersville was burned during the war the raiding party numbering about four hundred proceeded to White's to ascertain the whereabouts of the Confederates.

Mr. Amaziah Irvine living at that time on Knapp's Creek, near Sunset school house, was concealed in some timber overlooking the road near White's, or Herold's as it was then.

His wonderful vocal powers served a good purpose for it was evident from the orders given and the cheers and responses made that a large force of unseen soldiers were getting ready for a vigorous resistance. The Federals paused, sized up, and retired much more rapidly than they had advanced, and they did not seem easy in their minds until far out of hearing of the lone man's voice.

While General Averill was on his retreat from the disastrous affair at the White Sulphur, a detachment caught sight of Mr. Irvine near the Lockridge ford, near Driscoll, and started to capture him.

The pursuit was close and hot, but Mr. Irvine upon crossing the deep ravine opposite the bleak farm, and hiding himself concealed from his pursuers by the intervening bank, dismounted, and in steaming tones began giving orders to tear up the bridge.

The troopers hearing the racket of voices and the falling timbers halted before reaching the summit and went back as quickly as they came believing themselves in danger of capture by superior numbers.



OLD MISERY

and Catarrh of the
Teeth Cured.

W. E. Douglass,
Author.

Urged Misery.

Foreigners who come to this country universally complain of American butter.

They do not find it good,

because it does not suit their palates,

and Americans on first going abroad

complain that the "butter is so insipid."

The writer has often seen salt

added at table. It is remarkable, how-

ever, how quickly they, too, learn to

prefer the fresh butter to that which

is heavily salted.

The demand for slightly salted butter is growing in this country, and it is to be hoped that it will spread rapidly, and remove one great objection to "American butter" in the eyes of Europeans. We are hardly aware how much it has hurt our foreign market.

There is really no necessity for so much salt.

Good, firm butter can be

kept for two or three months fresh,

and if done up in neat, new packages,

will command high prices. This is the

dairymen's opportunity. It means

winter dairying, of course, and it also

means big profits to the energetic man.

—New York World.

FRESH BUTTER.

Foreigners who come to this country universally complain of American butter. They do not find it good, because it does not suit their palates, and Americans on first going abroad complain that the "butter is so insipid." The writer has often seen salt added at table. It is remarkable, however, how quickly they, too, learn to prefer the fresh butter to that which is heavily salted.

The demand for slightly salted butter is growing in this country, and it is to be hoped that it will spread rapidly, and remove one great objection to "American butter" in the eyes of Europeans. We are hardly aware how much it has hurt our foreign market. There is really no necessity for so much salt. Good, firm butter can be kept for two or three months fresh, and if done up in neat, new packages, will command high prices. This is the dairyman's opportunity. It means winter dairying, of course, and it also means big profits to the energetic man.

HEDDING FOR HOGS.

The best bedding for hogs is corn fodder or stover, writes D. A. Kent. It is best because less heating. Hogs lay close together, and when nestled in straw get too warm, because the air cannot circulate through the bedding. They cannot bury themselves in the stover as they do in the straw, and, therefore, do not get so warm. This heat causes excessive sweating. The sweating effects catching cold and all the consequent disorders. It also causes the straw to generate very offensive odors. The stover is comparatively free from rust and other fungous which affect the straw of wheat, oats and barley. Flax straw is the next best. Stover is good bedding for the young pig, and if it is cut up it is better. It is even better than dry leaves. If straw is used it must be changed every day, while stover will last for several days. The order of value for the different straws should be, first, stover; second, hay straw; third, rye straw; fourth, wheat straw; fifth, barley straw; sixth, oat straw. The basis of the above list is rests on the liability to catch together and on the injurious effect of fungi. Every farmer is familiar with the fact that a sheaf of straw barley if laid a little damp on grass will mold in the sun. That a sheaf of straw is less liable to such injury, and a sheaf of rye straw, which is a sheaf of rye, will not mold as easily as her straw. These properties give them a value as bedding.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

At this season fowls do better if confined on rainy days.

Hogs at nine months should weigh from 250 to 300 pounds.

Both breed and feed are required to make a good dairy cow.

Hog-raising and dairying form a good combination for profit.

Feeding Brahmas all they will eat will usually stop them from laying.

If sulphur is given at all it should be given sparingly and never in damp weather.

Give a little oatmeal or stale bread soaked in milk as a first feed to young chickens.

Filth and lack of ventilation cause more disease among poultry than anything else.

Hold dirt and finely sifted wood ash in equal parts make a good material for the dust boxes.

Call it to the young stock and do not sacrifice fowls that have proved infertile unless very old.

The man who now claims his faith in theory by saying he or going in that theory will surely come up on top.

Keep the fowls from temptation by having the fowls in a cold condition until they can get through or over them.

In a large number of cases the fowls do not start to lay until spring with

THE COST OF WEEDS.

Weeds have been described as "plants out of place." The intrusion of a plant in a field occupied by another as a crop, makes the intruder a weed. Crab grass in a cotton field is a pest that consumes much of the time of the cotton cultivator; and yet the planter declares that it makes excellent hay. A list of weeds gathered from experiment stations enumerates about 650 different plants, and this list includes crab grass, cock's foot, green foxtail, sweet clover, quack grass, pawpaw, tulip mint, and many others that may have their uses in their proper place, which are a positive nuisance when they interfere with a growth desired by the cultivator.

And yet this list, large as it is, does not include the Russian thistle, a new importation, which is rapidly overrunning the Dakotas; and it is claimed, whether accurately or not, that in an area of 30,000 square miles 1000 square miles of wheat suffer a loss of five bushels per acre. If this is so, the lowest possible estimate of value per bushel would make the loss more than a million dollars. Truly an expensive importation! All imports withdraw their value from domestic resources, but most of them render in some form a quid pro quo. These foreign accessions not only cause great present loss but threaten to increase and overrun the country, choking out useful production to the extent of many millions annually. If taken in hand a few years ago this pest could have been stamped out with comparative ease. Now it is a difficult problem, for which farmers are beginning to seek a solution seriously. Already a Dakota member of Congress has introduced a bill appropriating a million dollars for its extirpation. If Congress cannot constitutionally or equitably vote money to aid in the extinction of the gypsy moth in Massachusetts, I scarcely see how legislators can consistently make appropriations toward stamping out the Russian thistle in Dakota. Practical common sense might suggest a solution of such economic questions in two ways: First, in the fact that in each district there is likely to be some weed or insect or disease affecting animal or vegetable life with which the individual cannot cope, and which defies State jurisdiction by crossing incontinently State lines; and, second, that though now a limited area is affected, there is danger of devastation of the whole country. In the consideration of such questions breadth and comprehensiveness of view, as well as practical sense and just reason, are requisite.—Country Gentleman.

DRIVING THE BRAIN.



Many times women call on their family physician, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Ida Coventry, of Huoterville, Logan County, Ohio. She had an experience which we will permit her to relate in her own language. It illustrates the foregoing. She writes: "I had 'female weakness' very bad—in bed most of the time, dragging down pains through my back and hips; no appetite; no energy. The family physician was treating me for 'liver complaint'. I did not get any better under that treatment so I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I felt better before I used one bottle of each. I continued their use until I took six bottles of each. In three months' time I felt so well I did not think it necessary to take any more. In childbirth it does what Dr. Pierce recommends it to do—lessens the pain and perils to both mother and child and shortens 'labor'. I would like to recommend Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed to those who have never tried it; it surely is the best thing for cholera morbus, or pain in the stomach I ever used; it works like a charm. I try never to be without it."

The following is from Mrs. Harriet Hards, of Montpelier, Idaho: "I have enjoyed better health since I began treatment with Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for leucorrhœa and uterine debility than I have for sixteen years. I am cured of my trouble, and now weigh one hundred and sixty-six pounds, whereas my weight for many years stood at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. With pleasure, I remain,"

Yours truly,

Mrs. Harriet Hards

The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAllister of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me; I feel ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me." Yours truly,

M. A. McAllister

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dreamakers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and over-worked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (168 pages, Illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It contains a vast number of testimonials with half tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.

Driving the Brain

at the expense

of the Body.

While we drive

the brain we

must build up

the body. Ex-

ercise, pure air

—foods that

make healthy flesh—refreshing

sleep—such are methods. When

loss of flesh, strength and nerve

become apparent your physician

will doubtless tell you that the

quickest builder of all three is



"COLCHESTER" Spading Boot.

BEST IN MARKET

BEST IN FIT
BEST IN WEARING
QUALITY.

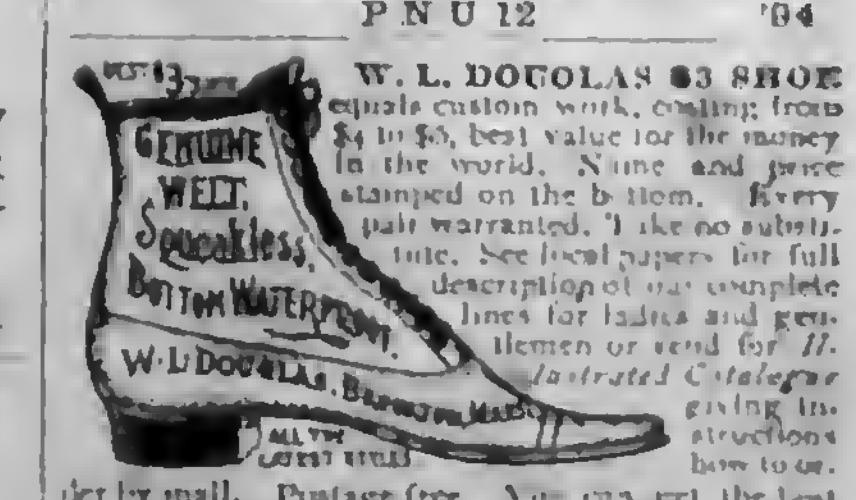
The outer or lap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the foot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER
FOR THEM,

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

PNU 12 '04



W. L. DOUGLAS 63 SHOE
equals custom work, costing from
\$4 to \$6, best value for the money
in the world. Nine and price
stamped on the bottom. Every
pair warranted. I like no substitute.
See local papers for full
description of our complete
lines for ladies and gen-
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structions how to use.
Order small. Postage free. You can get the best
bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—or—

Other Chemicals

are used in the

preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely

pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa in acid
and Bitter. As far as
possible, costing less than one cent a cup,
it is delicious, nourishing, and easily
digested.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

\$12 TO \$35
A WEEK
Cushion made working for
us. Particles preferred when
crushed a fine red color
which is not necessary a
few rascasses to clean out
the crevices of good furniture will find
this an exceptional opportunity for profitable
employment. Write home and be sure to get a sample
W. P. JOHNSON & CO.,
11th and Main Sts., Birmingham, Va.

THE WALL PAPER MERCHANT
SELLS THE BEST,

THE CHEAPEST

SMITH
WALL PAPER

Good Papers, Inc. and Gold Papers Co.,
50 and 150 Broad St., Boston, for samples.

Pocahontas Times.

ARMER PRICE, EDITOR

Pocahontas County Times, Marlinton.

Subscription \$1.00 DOLLAR is ad-
dress. It will cost twice the year
if it will be charged.

The County Seat Question.

There are no resolutions to
have a vote on the question of re-
moving the county seat from its
present location in this town to
Huntington, the principal county
seat of the county from its former
one until a few years since.

It is not our intention to say any
thing concerning the respective
merits of the two towns, or as to
which would be the better place in
which to hold our courts, keep the
records, and have the lawyers live.
One town suits one part of the country,
and the other does not, besides,
every citizen of the county is as able
to judge this question as the
writer.

The movement is quite natural,
and no reasonable man can object
to putting the question to vote again
if there is grounds to believe
that Huntington will win. If the
measure is defeated there will be
no harm done him. The majority
rule of civilization fails. This
is the very principle on which free
government, and the minor divisions
of those governments are organized.
Anything else is repugnant to our ideas of civil govern-
ment.

But what we do wish to urge is
that if the question comes before
the people again, let it be in a man-
ner like manner—without any
feeling of animosity between the
different sections interested. It is
too true that there has been “bad
blood” on this very question. What
we want is some specific for that
feeling.

As a rule, the citizens of the
county were influenced in voting by
the locality in which they lived; as
it was near or far from the respect-
ive towns.

If times have changed and the
voters with them, there is no reason
why we should not have an election
without any of the disagreeable fea-
tures of partisanship entering into it.

The county seat is indeed a prize
worth trying for by Huntington,
Kearns, or Marlinton, and the people
of one of the vicinities cannot
be blamed for wanting it.

The county cannot afford to be
dictated on this question in any
other than a friendly way.

OBITUARY.

Died. Near Mill Point, June 15,
1891. Albert, infant son of Charles
A. and Sally E. Jackson, aged one
year and eleven months. The
bereaved parents have the sympathy
of their neighbors and friends.

Weep not good parents, you know
he is safe in the arms of Jesus, for
Jesus hath said, “Suffer little chil-
dren to come unto me, for of such
is the Kingdom of heaven.”

I take these little lambs mild as
Anthonys down in my hands.
Pardon them shall God have
no better home.

LOBELIA.

Dear Friends. When cord
laid by Wilson Billing early
Tuesday evening last at Lake
City, George Billings passed,
Mrs. W. C. Major and D. C. Hill
were the grooms of W. J. Hill's
son.

A great number of our esteemed
friends have had a body mis-
sion over last week in fol-
lowing.

Indeed, I think most of Mr. M. D.
Hill's day had work
at the various points of the

Proceedings of the Democratic Convention.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For State Senate.

This convention met in session
and to call at the court-house of
this county, on June 19th, 1891, it being
the first day of court, and was called in order by L. M. Mc-
Clintie, Chairman of the Democratic
Executive Committee of this county.

Capt. William L. McNeal, of A-
cademy, was elected chairman, and Andrew
Price, of Marlinton, Secretary.

Motion made by Mr. L. M. Mc-
Clintie that each district retire and
cast their votes, was adopted.

Nominations made for House of
Delegates were Mr. Levi Gay and Dr. Nooman.

For Commissioners of County
Court, R. N. Moore, C. E. Beard,
and Dr. G. L. Austin. Dr. Austin's
nomination was withdrawn at his
request.

For County Superintendent, D.
L. Barlow and M. G. Mathews.

The districts then retired to cast
their votes.

On reassembling of the various
districts, the following vote was re-
turned.

NOMINEES	Green Bank	Levi Gay	Huntington	Total
LEGISLATURE				
Dr. Nooman	110	13	47	31
Levi Gay	14	83	11	33
C. E. Beard	0	84	2	0
CO. SEPT.				
D. L. Barlow	76	54	30	0
M. G. Mathews	16	1	23	0
• Unanimous.				

In ascertaining the respective
strength of the Congressmen in
this county 197 votes were cast for
Alderson to 109 for Preston.

For State Senator Mr. Arbuckle
received 37 of the whole number of
votes cast and Holt the rest.

Delegates were chosen to Con-
gressional and Senatorial Conven-
tions.

Cong. Con. Sen. Con.

LEVELS.

R. M. Beard, R. W. Hill,
Thos. Sydenstricker, Dr. McClintic,

George Curry, Dr. Wallace.

EDBAY.

L. M. McClintic, Andrew Price,
W. A. Brattin, Walter Mann.

Dr. Cunningham, G. H. McLaughlin.

HUNTERSVILLE.

E. A. Friel, H. P. Patterson,

S. P. Moore.

ALTERNATES.

H. L. White, W. H. Grose,

W. H. Cleek.

GREEN BANK.

C. O. Arbogast, John A. Taylor,

C. L. Austin, George W. Siple.

J. C. Arbogast, Jos. W. Riley,

E. H. Jackson, S. B. Hannan.

A new Democratic Executive
Committee was chosen.

Dr. Oustin, S. B. Hannan,

W. A. Gladwell, E. D. King,

John Waugh, J. M. McChotie,

H. M. Lockridge, E. A. Friel,

W. H. Grose, H. J. McNeil,

R. W. Hill, E. J. Holt.

The following resolution was
adopted:

Resolved, that this convention
heartily endorse the candidacy of
P. L. Holt for the nomination of
Senator from the 8th Senatorial
District, and commend him to the
favorable consideration of our sis-
ter counties as a gentleman in ev-
ery respect worthy of their confi-
dence and support.

Adjourned.

NOTICE.

The carding machines at this
place have been put in order by J.
S. Kline of Franklin, and are doing
first class work. You should bring
in your wool early. In considera-
tion of the hard times we have re-
duced the price of carding to 6cts.
per pound.

Respectfully, C. E. PRITCHARD.
Dunmore, W. Va. May 19 94.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

50,000 lbs. of unwashed and tub-
washed wool wanted for cash.

Staunton, Va. P. B. Sublett & Son.

Tim. Iron. Steel. Felt Roof-
ing, with trimmings; and
tools to lend, or tools to
keep. Can be laid by any-
body: shipped everywhere.

red and black, for metallic
roofing. Crocose Paint
size for shingles, posts
and wood work.

that shorten or lengthen:
for tanners, carpenters,
fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheath-
ing, lining rooms and floors.

PRICES 10cts. Circulars and quo-
tations by addressing.

WM. A. LIST & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

C. Z. HEVNER'S,

BLACKSMITHING AND WAG-
ON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction
of Main Street and Dusty Ave-
nue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!
Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance
Company.

WHEELING, W. VA.
Incorporated March, 1869.
Cash Capital \$1,000,000.

N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON W. VA.
Ag't for Pocahontas County.

DAYS HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

Good for all Diseases of HORSES,
CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP etc.

FOR SALE BY
PRICE & SMITH.

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Ken-
tucky Jacks for this season as fol-
lows, one in the upper end of Poca-
hontas and one in the lower end.

At \$10 insurance, or
two mares for \$18, or
the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised
from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I
can keep them on grass.

W. McCLINTIC,

Buckeye W. Va.

GEO. C. AMUNG

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

MARLINTON W. VA.

All work guaranteed
as to workmanship, fit,
and leather. Mending
neatly done. Give me
a call.

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Equitable Building and Loan Association,

CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

\$5,000,000.00.

Chartered under the Laws of West Virginia.

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T. O. M. DAVIS, Treasurer. D. S. MATTHEWS, Secretary.
A. MONROE MEADOWS, Director of Agencies.
J. S. JOHNSON, Gen. C. C. WATTS, W. L. ASHBY, Attorney.

Why will you pay rent when you can take stock in the Equitable Building
and Loan Association, and build your house with the same money that it takes
to pay rent. For a speedy loan or profitable investment buy stock in the
Equitable Building and Loan Association.

Agents Wanted. Good Pay. Steady Work.

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DRUGS

FAT FOLKS

DEWARD

LADIES' FAVORITE.

PRIVATE EQUITY, and personal DATE. The
date is used by the old and new to cover the
United States. In the OLD DOCTOR'S office and
private room, for 15 years, and not a single bad result.
Report received 15 days as requested. Book 4
days advance for coated patients.

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2 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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DEWARD, 120 N. 9th St.

Established 1875. Physicians, 27 males or females,
married or single, in case of exposure,
absence, excesses or improprieties. GUARANTEED.
Board and apartments furnished when desired. Quinine
Bank and Book free. Call or write.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice-President and Pres.

LEGAGE PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.
M. B. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Doctor.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY of West Virginia, controlling
all Keeley Institutes in the State.

E. H. Smith,
Prescription Druggist,
Marlinton, DEALER IN

West Virginia.

Pure Drugs,
Medicines, Patent medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
ETC., ETC.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all
hours, day and night. A competent Pharma-
cist will have charge of the prescription De-
partment.

We invite every body and promise close pris-
es and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

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GRAND

4TH OF JULY

RALLY!

Marlinton

W. Va.

ON THE ISLAND ABOVE BRIDGE.

This is one of the most beautiful spots in this country, and is especially suited for a picnic.

Merry go round, platform dancing, refreshments served on the grounds and other attractions. All are invited

FOR DYSPEPSIA
See Brown's Iron Blister
Philadelphia recommended.
All dealers keep it \$1.00 per bottle. Genuine
and trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Important Notice!

I have just come from Baltimore where I bought a new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hats and all other goods kept in a country store. I bought them at hard time prices and will sell them low for cash or good produce. All come and see for yourselves.

JACOB BONER.

C. B. Swecker,
Gen'l Auctioneer and
Real-estate Ag't

Folded Coal, Mineral and Timber land Farms and Town lots a specialty.
31 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
P. O. — Dunmore, W. Va., or Alderson, W. Va.

J. R. H. LEE,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Treats all diseases of horses.

W. M. A. FRAZIER, M.D.
Practiced limited to the
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Au-
ris to the St. Louis City Hospital and
Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye
and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

OFFICE: — Over Augusta National
Bank Staunton, Va. June 1 yr.

PLASTERING
BOYD B. BARTLETT,
MARLINTON,
W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

**Satisfaction GUAR-
ANTEED.**

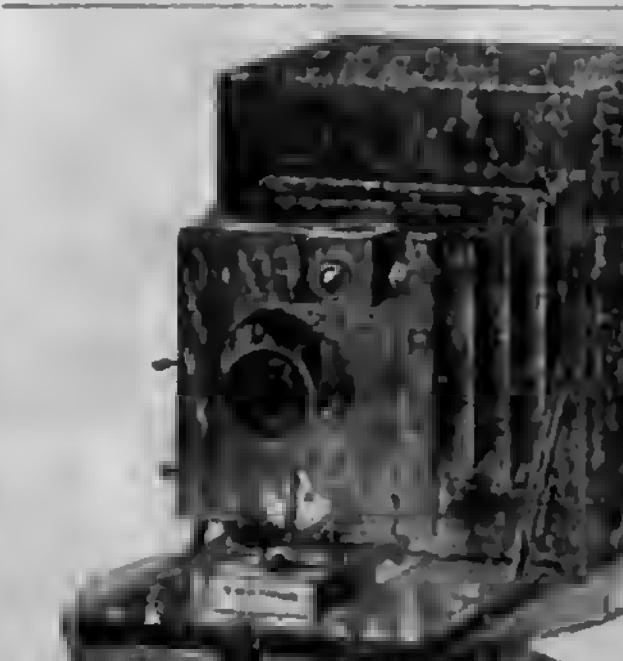
**CORRESPONDENCE SO-
LICITED**

**FEED, LIVERY & SALE
STABLE.**

**First rate teams and
Saddle Horses provided**

HORSES FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Special accommodation for Stallions



The Folding Kodak. A new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements, lens adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, - \$15.00

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

[Send for '93.]

(Cat. 100 p.)

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There is a great increase in marriages which they attribute to the effect of the hard times.

In wheat and flour the United States contributed less than half of the deliveries in Great Britain last year.

Dr. H. K. Carroll estimates that of a population of 68,000,000 in the United States 68,000,000 are Christians.

The War Department is considering the expediency of detaining army officers as military instructors in the high schools of New York and of other large cities of the country.

Of 600 men who applied for relief at St. Paul recently, relates the Detroit Free Press, 448 refused to pay wood in payment therefor. A remarkable prevalence of rheumatism and other disabilities manifested itself as soon as the buck-saw was mentioned.

Of the entire number of English peerages only five go back as far as the thirteenth century. Of the 538 temporal peers 350 have been created during the present century, 126 during the past century and only sixty-two trace their titles beyond the year 1700.

The enthusiastic spirit of the true Westerner is exemplified in the modest suggestion of a resident of the arid country of southeast Colorado, observes the Chicago Herald. On the Missouri River region, he says, there is no navigation, as formerly; immense damage is done yearly, at high water, from the upper waters to New Orleans, and a powerful lot of water is running to waste. Water commands a high price in the arid regions, and he suggests that the money spent by the Government in protecting Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana against overflows and floods be used to dig a canal along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains to turn the Missouri River down into the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado and northern Texas, where it would be appreciated.

St. Louis is beginning to find out why so many people are killed and maimed in that city by the trolley cars, states the New Orleans Picayune. The other day the speed of a car was timed for a distance of a mile and a half, and it was found to be over thirty miles an hour. When the motorman was asked about it he said that he was running no faster than usual, had that when he got behind time he often ran a great deal faster than that. In the crowded parts of the city these cars are supposed to keep within a speed of ten miles, and in the less populated sections the legal limit of speed is fifteen miles. In the face of this the "usual time" in the more open parts of the city is from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and the schedules arranged by the company make it necessary. The result is that every now and then some unfortunate is run down and killed.

Says the Atlanta Journal: "The superior advantages of the South for the manufacture of cotton are being recognized in a very practical way. Some of the large cotton mills of New England are looking to the South as the best field for the extension of their business. A year ago the Massachusetts Legislature granted permission to the Lowell Cotton Mills to increase its capital stock for the purpose of establishing a branch mill in the South. A few days ago a bill was reported to the Massachusetts Senate to allow the Dwight Manufacturing Company to add \$100,000 to its capital stock. It is announced that this new capital is to be put into a cotton mill in the South. A \$700,000 cotton mill built by Northern capital has recently been completed at West Point, Ga., and the same parties will build another mill of the same capacity at Atlanta this year. The New Orleans Picayune says: 'The war in the rest of manufacture in the South gives this section a great advantage over the Eastern mills, and the latter, moreover, realize that if they transferred the manufactory to the Southern market of the South, such a transfer they would be able to get a much larger share of the foreign trade.'

SONG.

There's beauty in the dawning light,
And twilight fair or starry night
Has curb its charm and grace
But livelier still on earth I see,
The fairest thing my eye can see,
The beauty of thy face.

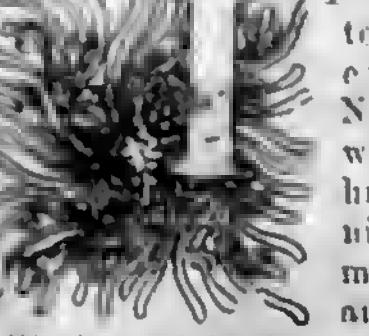
There's calmness on the ocean's breast,
As deep and wide it seems to rest
Sooth like heaven above,
But deeper, calmer, still to me
Than ever sea or sky can be,
Thine azure eyes, my love!

There's music in the running stream,
And music when the two hands seem
Awake with songs of birds;
But sweeter, dearer, still to me
Than nature's voice can ever be,
The music of the words.

G. Boxby, in Chamber's Journal.

IN THE FIFTH FLAT.

BY ANNE LEACH.


T was away up town on that extension of Ninth avenue which scores its humble beginnings as it gets more prosperous, and with the true Philistine spirit changes its name to that of the discoverer of America. There were two great apartment houses opposite each other, with the constant roar and jerk of the elevated road lying between. Workmen had been coming and going upon a third tall white building on an opposite corner, with an empty lot lying adjacent, and boys of his own age had been playing in there, playing all sorts of tantalizing games, ever since Wilbur Clint had moved into the fifth flat.

He used to stand at the window in his nightgown and look at them. He wore his nightgown half the day sometimes, because it seemed so senseless to dress himself when he could not go out. His mama gave him his bath and tucked him into bed at night, and then in the morning, long before he was up, she took the elevated and went away down town to a magazine office where she read stories which other people wrote, and patiently sealed them up again and sent them back to the writers.

Sometimes her heart used to ache at the old fashioned, provincial views of life which so many of the stories showed. When Wilbur's mamma, sitting there at her desk, in her neat black gown, hesitated over a page of spidery writing and smiled a little at the corners of her mouth, it was a certain sign that she had found another love story, told in the good old way, where cruel fate had at last allowed the lovers to fly into each other's arms, and they made their exit amid a shower of rice to the tune of wedding bells, their sorrows ended forever.

"I do wonder," she said to herself as her pen hung over the author's address she was putting upon one of these manuscripts one day, "how a 'Mrs.' ever came to write such a story as that. Well! well! May be her husband died on their honeymoon, poor thing!"

One day the editor of the magazine, who was a very busy man indeed, came into the tiny little room where his reader sat, and stumbled over some of the thick packages which were piled all about.

"Mrs. Clint," he said, "are all the story writers getting cynical? What is the matter? It seems to me we haven't had a really cheerful tale for six months."

Mrs. Clint used to think a great deal about her little boy as she went up and down on the elevated, and as she sat by the lamp and darned his little stockings at night, or lay with his curly little head upon her arm. She looked at him anxiously to see if he were getting pale with the confinement. She knew that it was all wrong, but she knew no other way. A little lad of five could not be allowed out on the street by himself.

Sometimes she too saw the boys playing on the vacant lot where the builders piled their waste. They used to take an old tin pail and build a fire in it, and swing it in a blazing circle about them, and then Mrs. Clint would shudder all over, and make Wilbur promise that he would never go out alone.

The flat was a little more expensive than Mrs. Clint could rightly afford, but she had taken it because the janitor's wife was an old acquaintance, an old servant in the boarding house where Mrs. Clint had lived when she had first come to New York, a fresh country girl with an ambition to write for the magazines. She had had a number of stories accepted, had done all sorts of work for syndicates and newspapers, and had gone to the theatre with nice, ambitious young newspaper men, who threw work in her way, and told her stories of prominent people and their bumble bumble. And then finally she had married one of the most ambitious of them, and had gone to Paris with him for a year, and had been delightfully

ment up under the roof with a wide, wide window looking out over all Paris; and there had been azaleas in pots on the sill, and gay cushions on the couch beneath, and young Mrs. Clint had wondered if there were ever two people in all this world so happy.

It was here that Wilbur had been born, and two months later they were called back to America by the paper Clint worked for. A Presidential campaign was just coming on, and a worker like Clint was needed. It was summer, hot, close summer, and Clint took his wife and baby down to Long Island to a little town "swept by ocean breezes," as the palming electric letters at Madison Square announced. He came down every night when he could, but there were a great many things to keep him in town, and he had to make a great many journeys about the country to hear what party leaders had to say about it.

After the close companionship of this last year, Mrs. Clint missed her husband terribly. She was a little nervous and impatient, and sometimes she said so. The hot weather and the constant strain had worn Clint's own nerves to rage. And he had never known how to be soothing. He only sat by the open window, in his shirt sleeves, and smoked a cigar and looked at the sea, until Mrs. Clint told him that cigar smoke would kill the baby. Then he went down stairs and looked at the sea from the bow of a beached dory. His wife began to ask why she couldn't go about with him as he used to do.

"Two people can go anywhere," Clint said, "but two people and a baby can go about nowhere."

And then she told him that she always knew he was staying away because the baby bored him. Oh, it had all been a midsummer madness, born of heat and mosquitoes and the electricity of a Presidential election year!

Once she left the baby with its nurse, and went up to town to hear a great speaker. Clint had been obliged to leave her, and she had waited for him until four o'clock in the morning; and then when he came in, his step was not steady. He had been all night at a banquet. She had never said a word, but she had lain with the sheet up to her eyes and seen him bind an icy towel about his head and sit down to write with a strong cigar in his teeth.

After that she was silent, but she was frightened. The next great speech he did not send for her, but she went up in the morning, determined to go with him that night, and bring him back home with her if she could. She did not find him at the office, and she went into a restaurant to lunch, feeling warm and out of sorts. She was trying to be economical, these days, saving money for little Wilbur. No one knew better than she how precarious a livelihood is newspaper work.

And there, sitting opposite her, farther down the room, was Clint, cool and immaculately fresh and gay, lunching with Miss Richardson, who did the snappy articles upon the moving world for the Day. Miss Richardson was drinking champagne.

Well, of course it was silly, but Mrs. Clint walked out without recognizing them, and went down to Long Island and dismissed her nurse and packed her belongings, and came up to town without leaving an address behind her. She had gone to Mr. Dash, the editor of Tomorrow, and he had taken her on, because she was in trouble, and because he had prophesied a brilliant future for her in the old days. But these prophets generally leave out of consideration the fact that a woman is after all, a woman. The brilliant career had been turned aside, and there seemed to be some difficulty about getting it into the right track again. Instead of trying to make clever stories, Mrs. Clint read and smiled over and edited and returned other people's stories.

It was not long before Clint found her. She refused to see him, and then he wrote her a letter, and said that he had opened an account in the Jefferson Square Bank in her name, and that he should deposit fifty dollars a week there for her. His income varied. Sometimes that was about as much as he made, Mrs. Clint knew. She never answered the letter, and he let her alone.

She never touched a penny of the money, but let it accumulate for Wilbur. There was nearly ten thousand dollars in the bank, and although she vowed she would never touch it, it was pleasant to know that it was there in case of emergency—for Wilbur. And then, in the awful summer, the bank failed and the money was gone. She went down to see about it, and she found that there had been nothing deposited to her credit for several weeks. An extra tightness came about her heart. She had been nursing her obstinacy for almost five years, but never, never feeling alone. It always seemed to her that Clint was only waiting for a word. Of course, she would never speak it; it was his place to come back. No one ever spoke to her of him. She had avoided all of her old friends. They had been few, and then gone to Paris with him for a year, and had been delightfully

HOT SPONGE APPAREL.

TO COLOR SCARFS.

Caramel, so much used to color scarfs, gravy, etc., is made as follows: Heat half a pound of brown sugar in a small kettle and stir it until it is smooth, dark brown butter, but careful that it does not burn; add gradually a pint of hot water, let it simmer while the sugar, which is scraped from the kettle, dissolves, and then bottle and cork. —New York World.

TINY SHOES.

The material to be employed is chamois leather; cut the shoes into the shape of a tiny sock. Sew them up with the seams on the inside, and then turn them so that any edges may lie on the outside. Do not make an opening in the front, but rather let the top be wide enough to admit the little foot and ankle easily.

Now crock a scallop with bright wool or silk around the edge, and cut a few little slits just under it, at a distance of about half an inch from each other. Run a ribbon through these, the same color as the scallop, and, drawing it enough to keep the little shoe firm, tie a bow in front. These make nice house shoes for little folks.—Detroit Free Press.

USES FOR FLOUR SACKS.

Housekeepers who have no room for a flour barrel, but still are thirsty enough to bake bread at home, accumulate in time a number of empty sacks, for which at first glance there seems no manner of use. A moment's reflection, however, will show many ways in which they can be turned to account. Perhaps the easiest way to dispose of them usefully is to hem them for dish towels, or to cut them in two and hem for dish-cloths.

If there are small boys and girls in the family they will come in nicely for pants and sleeve linings. Very dainty housekeepers sew up their pillows in a close-fitting case, thus keeping the ticks fresh and clean, the regular pillow case to be slipped on over it and this under case to be washed two or three times a year. Flour sacks are excellent for this purpose.

Country housewives, who are probably thirsty, perhaps because they cannot so easily run out "on the scone" and buy a thing the moment they want it, do not disdain to use these sacks for aprons, faced with turkey red, or feather-stitched with red marking cotton they are unusually dainty.

There is a knack in ripping and washing them. Cut the threads with which the sack is closed at the bottom, then, by taking one of the two threads in each hand and pulling you will find the ticks unravel easily. Wash out the flour and sizing in several waters, soap the letters well and boil in suds. —Yankee Blade.

RECIPES.

Fruit Johnny Cake—Boil a pint of salted water in a saucepan. When it comes to a boil, stir in a half cupful of rolled oats and boil fifteen minutes, then add a cupful of granulated meal. Spread thinly in a baking pan and strew with chopped raisins and dates, or Zante currants. Cover at first, and bake twenty to forty minutes, according to thickness.

Barley Broth—Take a quart and a pint of stock. Have your barley soaking all day; then add it to the stock one hour before dinner time and allow it to simmer on the back part of the stove until the barley is tender. Just before serving time rub a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour together; add slowly to them half a pint of scalding milk; when smooth turn into the barley broth; bring to boiling point; season and serve.

Eggs with Cheese—Put into a stewpan about two ounces of grated Parmesan or Gruyere cheese, with one ounce of butter, two sprigs of parsley, chopped, and two small onions, chopped, a little grated nutmeg and half a glass of sherry. Put it on the fire and keep stirring until the cheese is well melted. Break six eggs in a basin, put them in the stewpan, stir and cook them on a slow fire. When done, serve with fried sippets of bread around.

Toasted Rusk—Take a portion of the bread dough, roll it out on the board, then add a suitable amount of sugar, say to each pound of dough a tablespoon of butter; fold the dough over and work carefully until thoroughly mixed, and then bake this in a long, flat pan, so that when it is light and ready for the oven it will not be over two inches high. After it has been well baked and is perfectly cool cut it into slices; toast these slices in the oven until they are a golden brown.

Quick Muffins—One pint of milk, one ounce of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonsfuls of baking powder or a half teaspoonful of soda and one of cream of tartar, three eggs. Beat the eggs separately until light; add the yolks to the milk, then the flour, which must be more or less according to the quality. The batter must

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. II, NO. 49.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClellan.
Warden,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	R. R. Burns.
Treasurer,	B. L. Brown.
Clerk of Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
County Clerk,	C. E. Beard.
County Clerk,	G. M. Keen.
County Surveyor,	James Barlow.
Coroner,	Geo. Baxter.
Commissioner,	Geo. P. Moore.
Jackson:	A. C. L. Gaskins, Split Rock.
Huntington:	Editor—W. H. Green.
Huntington:	John R. Taylor, Hunmore.
Huntington:	O. H. Cherry, Academy—The Brushy School.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 1st Tuesday in June and 1st Tuesday in October.
County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is the last term.

N. D. MCNEIL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Martinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. H. MCCLINTIC.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntington, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER.

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntington, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas County and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE.

Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Martinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. ANDREW PRICE.

Attorney-at-Law,
Martinton, W. Va.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. R. D. J. CAMPBELL.

DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, once a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in the paper.

D. F. R. WEYMOUTH.

RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in this paper.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door to H. A. Young's Hotel,
opposite the Hotel
at the present time.

J. M. PARFETT, M. D.

has located at
Martinton, W. Va.

Very truly yours.

D. R. RICHARD WILLIAMS,
Highland Co., Va.

Very truly yours.

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Very truly yours.

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<

United States bonds are held by private individuals.

In order to protect an invention all over the world no less than sixty-four patents are required at a cost of about \$17,000.

The railway mileage of Europe, Asia and Africa now aggregates 189,625 miles. The railways of the United States reach 108,597 miles.

New Zealand is bent on preserving her remarkable wild birds and other animals, and has set apart two islands on which all hunting and trapping is forbidden.

Scarcely a stream issues from the lower slopes of the Andes, either to the Amazon on the east or the Pacific on the west, the banks of which are not nurseries. The amount of gold in the country must be almost sublunar.

Thomas Gobbepraised, of England, after the rash and excitement of the World's Fair, sought rest, appropriately enough, in the St. Louis Republic, in Philadelphia. But one of the live reporters of that city found him out and wrote him up. Of course his name goes back to Round-head days.

A widow's association has been formed in Dresden, Germany. No man can join unless his wife is dead, and if he marries again he becomes an honorary member merely. One of the chief purposes of the association is to help newly-made widowers by looking after their wives' funerals and caring for their children.

Samory, the great Mohammedan chief of interior Africa, is about the last semi-savage of the dark country to yield to civilization and the force of arms. The French have been gradually driving them into closer quarters and now the British are conducting raids against his warriors. Samory is the greatest bandit king in the world.

The railway companies of the United States have no reasonable cause, asserts the New York News, to complain of their business for the fiscal year. Including all the bankrupt and non-paying lines the aggregate net earnings were more than three hundred and fifty million dollars. This is equivalent to about three and one-half per cent. of the capitalization, a very good rate of interest in view of the fact that the roads are generally capitalized at from two to five times their actual cost.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 books of poetry in the National Library at Washington. The rules of the library require the keeping of every copyrighted book, so that the collection must include enormous amounts of trash. The San Francisco Chronicle believes it is safe to say that nine-tenths of this verse represents work which no publisher would issue without advance payment of cost, and which is absolutely worthless. There ought to be some provision for weeding out this trash, which is not worth shelf room.

It illustrates the need of a Pacific cable that the news of the two most important events in the Hawaiian episode passed between Washington and Honolulu only after travelling backward round the globe some 21,000 miles in order to compass a direct distance of some 5000 miles. The news of the decision of President Cleveland to attempt the restoration of the Queen reached Hawaii first by steamer from New Zealand, having traveled by telegraph under the North Atlantic and through the whole of Europe, Asia, and Australia to reach the port from which the steamer sailed. Similarly, the first news that the Provisional Government refused to accede to the President's demands reached Washington by steamer from Honolulu to New Zealand, and thence by telegraph back over the same round-the-world route. A cable 20 miles long, from Honolulu to San Francisco,

had been laid across the Pacific.

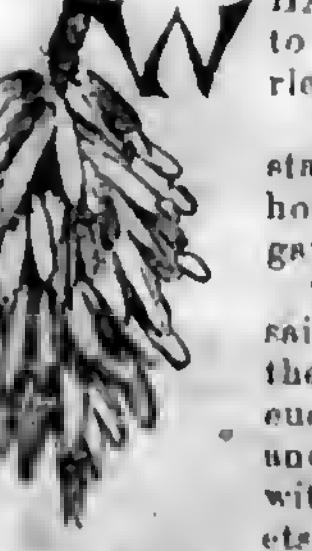
And the nights with their grief and gloom,
And the sky will smile, and the stars will
twinkle,
And we'll lay us down in the light to dream.
We shall lay us down in the bloom and light
With a prayer and a tear for rest,
As tired children who creep at night
To the love of a mother's breast.
And for all the grief of the stormy past,
Rest shall be sweeter at last—at last!

Sweeter because of the weary way
And the lonesome night and long,
While the darkness drifts to the perfect day
With its splendor of light and song.
The light that shall bless us and kiss us and
love us
And sprout the roses of heaven above us!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

A PINK SILK PARASOL.

BY JUDITH SPENCER.

What are we going to do now?" quavered Anne.

"If Pa had only stayed quietly at home!" sighed Margaret.

"But he didn't," said Helen. "And the lecture tour ended in disaster; and he has returned with empty pockets, and a cold which threatens pneumonia!"

"Oh dear! and we were so well off before little Mother married again," Margaret murmured, dolefully.

"Treasure!" cried Helen, stoutly; "not one word against Pa Pendergast—the dearest old visionary thing that ever lived!"

"He certainly tries to make a fortune for us," smiled Anne.

"And has only succeeded in reducing us to the verge of—beggary!" supplemented Margaret.

"The expressman is stopping at the gate," said Helen; "but, of course, it's a mistake."

"Yes; nothing comes to us now—but trouble," ended Margaret.

But a moment later and Helen called back, ecstatically, "Oh, girls, it is for sure as you live!" Then, less joyfully, "But—there's seventy-five cents to pay!"

At last the necessary amount was made up, the expressman departed, and the girls and their mother, in a state of unusual excitement, gathered around the huge, irregular bundle.

Then—
mugger had fashioned for herself a dainty gown from the voluminous old gray opera cloak and the best of the well worn redingote as ever a pretty maiden wore to church on a bright Sunday in spring.

The battered Paris bonnet bloomed anew with apple blossoms, freshened over the kettle's reviving steam. But the crowning feature of the costume was a beautiful pink silk parasol, which Cousin Frances would certainly never have recognized as the "skeleton" of her famous bundle, newly clad in the pink lining of the opera cloak, and adorned with the freshest floofoes of the chiffon gown.

"Just the last things in the world any of us really wanted," Helen admitted; "but the silk wasn't fit for another thing, and as it didn't cost us anything I guess we can afford to be 'swell' for once!"

Then—
mugger had fashioned for herself a dainty gown from the voluminous old gray opera cloak and the best of the well worn redingote as ever a pretty maiden wore to church on a bright Sunday in spring.

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"You don't mean to say!" ejaculated Mrs. Bassett, in amazement.

"But—that pink silk parasol?" she queried.

"Mandy Ward priced one in the city, an' they asked—sixteen dollars!"

"She made that, too!" cried Anne. "Oh, you don't half know how clever Helen is! You won't let this go my further, though?" she added, anxiously.

"I wouldn't like every one to know, because—well, because it was the first time any one had ever sent old things to us—and poor little Mother—cried."

"I won't tell a livin' soul but Chan," Mrs. Bassett said, earnestly. "But I must tell him. He'll be home to-night, you know, over Sunday. An'—an' I'm comin' round to see your ma, right soon."

Anne went her way with a lighter heart; and she had not far before Channeey Bassett himself came into view. To her surprise he stopped.

"It's ever so long since I've seen you," he began awkwardly.

"Why haven't you been around?" she asked in her pleasant way, noting curiously his wan and troubled face.

"I'll tell you why," he said, and dolefully. "It's because I can't think of any one or anything but—Helen! And I never realized until—until one Sunday morning in the spring" (Anne sighed) "how far above the farmer's son—the poor book-keeper—she was.

Then I saw that the best I could ever hope to give her would not be worthy of her—not even as much as she is having now" (Anne smiled); "and I knew that it would be better for me to—to forget her—before she ever

dreamed I had begun to care. I thought I could turn my thoughts away; but I can't; and thought it is madness to think she could ever care for me, yet I must see her and tell her; and, unless you tell me not to, I am coming this very night."

"Come," said Anne, with a reassuring smile.

"I'll tell you why," he said, and dolefully. "It's because I can't think of any one or anything but—Helen! And I never realized until—until one Sunday morning in the spring" (Anne sighed) "how far above the farmer's son—the poor book-keeper—she was.

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"I'll tell you why," he said, and dolefully. "It's because I can't think of any one or anything but—Helen! And I never realized until—until one Sunday morning in the spring" (Anne sighed) "how far above the farmer's son—the poor book-keeper—she was.

Then I saw that the best I could ever hope to give her would not be worthy of her—not even as much as she is having now" (Anne smiled); "and I knew that it would be better for me to—to forget her—before she ever

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HOME NEWS

The president of Probees has been assassinated by an Italian. He was stabbed while in his carriage on the street.

If you want pictures in all the latest sizes and styles, you should come to Marlinton.

Don't forget that J. W. Bever, photographer, will return to Marlinton only a few weeks longer.

Notice. All persons having watches with Mr. M. D. Smyth, jeweler, will call and get them by July 4th, 1894, as he will then leave the town.

You, J. W. Bever, photographer, will be in Marlinton on the 4th. You should give him a call if you want five photos.

The U. S. McNeill assignment, at this stage of the proceedings, would pay about fourteen cents on the dollar to creditors at large if a disbursement was made. There was no decree of importance entered in this case at last term of the court, as was the case in the E. I. Holt matter.

D. H. Garber, while in a somnambulistic state, Monday night, walked out of the second story window of his residence, on Third street, and didn't "wake up" until he struck the side walk beneath. Beyond a general shaking up, Mr. Garber was only slightly injured.—Elkins News.

Ed. Jack, a son of Obadiah Jack Esq., of Elk, had the misfortune to have his kneecap cut in two with an axe in the hands of another person. Drs. Cameron and Price performed the delicate operation of sewing up the wound.

A thunder storm of most unusual violence passed over the lower portion of this county, accompanied by hail, on Monday. Wheat was lodged and meadows flooded. Benek's Valley in Greenbrier county had probably the heaviest visitation.

At court quite a number were made sick by the "Marlinton winter" and took some pains to find out how they were affected. The symptoms are wakefulness, hilarity, and an inability to pull the pants off, followed by a short sound sleep.—On waking the patient is troubled by a sore throat and a big hem.—Feels all torn up. He seeks a moderate amount of Marlinton water, costing seventy-five cents per pint, and drives away that tired feeling.

The weather has been exceptionally hot for sometime. The thermometer reached 90° on Sunday, and many a man broke the Sabbath late into by bathing. The man in town wishes he were in Marlinton, and the Marlinton man wants to go to Cranberry, or some other cool place, while the citizen of Cranberry probably finds himself up a tree as he has no nice cool retreat for the hot weather.

The two cases against Dr. J. B. Lockridge in the Supreme court, were recently decided in his favor, and the action of the circuit court affirmed. The bill was drawn to set aside a fraudulent conveyance of land, in the first place. While the suit was pending the land was re-conveyed.

The weather has been doing everything for the farmer. Corn has been growing wonderfully and oats, meadow, and grasses look very gay. Wheat is being cut this week, and the crop will be very near the average, as to the yield, it is well off. The weather is the check here a great deal, as there is no rain for the last month. The other month of June, however, was late.

Mr. E. H. Smith is the proud possessor of a fine Record bicycle. Mr. Charles Stelmeyer has also invested in a wheel of the Excelsior brand. Eight miles an hour can be easily made on long trips over our roads.

Mr. Joe Gay, of Elk, has had in captivity for more than a year a large eagle. It is still most ferocious. It has never taken any water. It inhabits as long as three weeks without food, as it will only eat meat which has been freshly killed. This would seem to disprove the theory that all eagles eat carion.

The Stanhope Fishing Club encamped this week at the mouth of Kunipp's Creek at this place. The following gentlemen compose the party: Capt. James Bumgardner, Messrs. R. P. Bell, Charles L. Cook F. R. Webb, Fitz Elder, and Geo. Beall. They hire the assistance of some cooks, etc. There has been no perceptible diminution of bass in the river, though they have had fair sport no doubt.

Last Sunday morning a worthy citizen of this village arose early and sought his faithful cow. The cow was an intelligent animal and hinted to her master that it was useless to drive her home, by refusing to come. However, when she was brought to it was discovered that she had been milked dry. The owner of the cow was annoyed and blamed some of the numerous camping parties with having milked his cow.

Mr. Norman R. Price has added to his collection the stone pipe recently found on Oliver Creek by Mr. Henry Wungb. It is a perfect specimen and one that can be smoked yet. The greatest trouble would be that it would get too hot to hold. On the outside is a leaf delicately traced, and eighteen well-defined marks. Opinion is divided as to whether it is a record of scalps taken, or a sort of family register.—The set, too, may be only a rapid calculator for a business Indian, as they are arranged in groups of three. Anyone having relics to dispose of at a reasonable price would do well to write to this office.

The public school at this place is a matter under consideration now. There are two school-houses here not more than three quarters of a mile apart. The question is narrowed down as to whether we shall have two failures or one success in the matter of schools. The new building has two large and well lighted rooms in which a graded school can be kept, and by this means we may have a school of six or eight months at least.

The blank "Liar's Licenses" recently distributed throughout the county, were printed at this office. Various "licensed liars" have sent their certificates back to this office to the editor of this paper accusing him of having so insulted them. Among others was one from a most respectable lady. We wish it understood that we have had no part in the joke, have not approved of it, and when we were duly licensed we swelled with indignation.

A good many have been studying the life and habits of the bass. Mr. N. C. McNeil has noticed that a very large bass often allows himself to be landed without making the resistance of a much smaller fish, and says that the bass acts as though it were mad at being taken for a "sucker," and when on land will make a fight that would whip two dogs. Mr. C. Z. Hover keeps his eyes open, too. He saw a large pig-eared puffer fish in his house underneath the Greenbrier bridge, and, being too young to fly, fell into the water. As he was pushing off in his boat with the hunting intention of saving its life, he saw it suddenly bitten by a large bass.

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Rev. Wilbur McDonald will preach at Marlinton next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, and at Hamlin Chapel at 4 in the afternoon. Rev. Price will meet his appointments at Pongo's Lane and Clover Creek, in exchange.

PERSONAL.

Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker was in Marlinton last week.

Attorney Sam'l. V. Woods and Harry S. Byer, of Philippi, attended court.

Judge Campbell was taken suddenly ill last Friday while holding court.

Mr. Oscar Starvo, of Vina Creek, Kansas, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. S. L. Brown and Mrs. L. M. McCollister.

Dr. Arlie Jones, of Doe Hill, Highland county, graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Jas. L. Sheets sailed at this office last week and contributed.

Mr. W. P. Hobson, of Clifton Forge, has taken up his residence in Marlinton. He is a veteran printer and has cast his lot with this paper.

Mr. P. Goldin is in Baltimore buying goods for his new store at Marlinton.

Mr. A. Lawson and Mr. A. Hazlerigg, of the English colony at Mingo, were in Marlinton this week.

Professional News.

Last week a case in our circuit court, of utmost importance involving title to land on Donthard's Creek, valued at the lowest estimate at \$20,000, was disposed of. It was the only business of special importance done at this court outside of the criminal docket. The action was one of ejectment brought by the St. Lawrence Boom & Manufacturing Company, represented by Major Harris, of Lewisburg, and Mr. Mollohan, of Charleston, against Mathews and Holt, defended by Mr. C. P. Jones, of Highland, and Col. R. S. Turk, of Staunton. It has been twice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State and was destined to go before that court again in my event.

It was understood therefore that the trial by jury was to be merely on the giving or refusing of a certain instruction by Judge Campbell. The juries not being familiar with the law, did not understand that they did not have to pass on the case, and so listened the whole afternoon to the argument meant for the ears of the learned judge in a most comical endeavor to understand some of the deepest and most abstruse problems of law, as stated by the four attorneys, who argued the case. After the adjournment they admitted themselves to be more in the dark than ever.

Considerable speculation as to the result was indulged in by the other members of the bar and the rest of the court assembled at the usual hour the next morning, and waited the coming of the judge. It was somewhat delayed, as most voluminous records had been submitted to him to read. While waiting, Mr. John Osborne, of Monroe, in his original way, came in, ascended the judge's chair, opened court, and proceeded to hand down the opinion all were waiting for. After stating the case very clearly, he said that he had decided to leave the matter in a toss up, and having first thrown, he decided in favor of the St. Lawrence company.

Judge Campbell came in soon after, and delivered a most comprehensive opinion of the knotty question, and decided in favor of the St. Lawrence company. The order imposed allows, in reference to Judge Snyder, one of the robust men in West Virginia, a lawyer, the sum of one cent. It may be a changed sum when he gets it, too. When we next hear of the Marion case it will be in the Supreme Court.

Preliminary Hearing.

State vs. Sherman Bozzard had a preliminary hearing before Squint Grose at Hunterville, last Tuesday. Mr. McClinton representing the State and Mr. Tucker for the defense. The charge was that of setting fire to the woods near Frost. The defendant escaped when first arrested, and gave as his reason for taking his leave that he was afraid of false swearing. The defendant was bound over to appear before the grand jury to the sum of \$250. Mr. Buzzard is the witness who testified in court last spring that the prosecuting witness in the present case, he was on trial then for assault and battery, had knocked him *conscious*.

Dr. Richard Williams.

Last Monday night Dr. Richard Williams died, aged sixty years, at hotel Marlinton of gastroenteritis. He was a physician of the Thomsonian school, and was considered very skillful by many. He was a native born Irishman, and had seen service in the Crimean war. He married Miss Hannah Sharp, of Edney. Four children of that marriage survived him. Whatever faults he had were those from which no one suffered but himself, and whilst he was a warm hearted and generous man.

Died.

At Charlottesville, Va., Miss Annie Beard, daughter of Mr. Wallace Beard, aged 20 years, of typhoid fever. This young lady was attending school at the seminary conducted by Prof. Young, and was taken sick about the close of the school.

Miss Grace Clark, her cousin and one of her teachers, nursed her devotedly until she died. The kindest attention and the skillful supervision of the best physicians did not avail, and a bright life full of promise and hope was thus cut short by this dread disease. The remains were brought to her home at Academy and interred last Sunday morning. Thus ended the life of one who had endeared herself to all associates.

Something like Stonewall Jackson's Experience.

Last week there was a West Point cadet in Staunton commanding his soldier life very much like Stonewall Jackson did. He was a sleek young country boy, good face, frank manner and broad mind.

It was Robert D. Kerr, of Green Brook, Pocahontas county, W. Va. He had just won the cadetship at West Point in a competitive examination at Hinton, and had stopped here to see Bumpton Wayt, who he had gotten acquainted with while young Wayt was on a fishing excursion near his home.

The boy had only been to a country school, but he was strong mathematics and it had stood him in good stead twice. A railroad surveying corps was in his neighborhood, and he applied for work with them. On questioning him, the chief engineer found he was a remarkable youngster and engaged him.

After the corps left, the youngster went back to farming again. He said he had picked up a paper in which it was stated that there was to be a competitive examination for the cadetship at Hinton, and he just thought he would go down and try it. He had won over several competitors. Had he any baggage, his friend Wayt asked?

Oh no, he had brought no baggage; there was no necessity for it; they give you your clothes at West Point. He was advised not to go straight to West Point, but to stop and see his Congressman, Mr. Alderson at Washington, and we see from the official announcement of his appointment that he did so and by this time he is at West Point. He is the only independent American boy that will make a good soldier, or good anything else that he puts his head to. The boy's perfect confidence in himself, and the way in which he got the appointment brought to mind very forcibly the way Stonewall Jackson in youth got his entrance into a profession that made his name immortal.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,

MARLINTON,

W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOUGHT

FEED, LIVERY & SALE STABLE.

First rate teams and Saddle Horses provided

HORSES FOR SALE AND RENT.

Special accommodation for Stallions.

A Limited Number of Horses Boarded.

All persons having horses to trade, are invited to call.

Young horses broken in to work.

J. H. G. WILLSON,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

For Sale

We are
Holt of Acid
the State Bank
1st District, sub
the Democratic C
Marlinton, August, 2

C. B. SWAN

Real-estate

I, el Coal, Mineral and Tim
Farms and Town lots a specialty.
11 years in the business. Corresp
reclected. Reference furnished
P. O.—Dunmore, W. Va. or An
tauder, W. Va.



The Folding Kodal. A new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, - \$15.00
EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
(Send for '94 Catalogue.) Rochester, N. Y.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

TERMS.

per day 1.00

per meal 25

lodging 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP

J. R. H. LEE,

Veterinary Surgeon, Marlinton, W. Va.

Treats all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Au

rist to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

Office: -Over Augusta National

Bank Staunton, Va. June 1 yr.

the value of the crop in the year 1846 was \$1,000,000, and the value of the crop in 1847 was \$1,000,000.

SELLING SITTINUS.

In 1847 there was a sale of 100,000 bushels of grain.

There are thirty species of tobacco plants grown wild in some parts of Texas.

In Japan it is said to cost twenty-one years to grow.

Three out of every 100 English speaking people have red hair.

Dravers say that a sheep weighs more living than when standing up.

Mrs. Isabella Perry, of Tipton, Mo., has married a widower with nineteen children.

The "steepie thumper" grass hopper has a wing spread equal to that of a robin.

Recruits for the Chinese Army are not accepted unless they can jump a ditch six feet wide.

It is said that the human hair will turn white during violent emotion if the hand is laid upon it.

Letters are still occasionally received at the Marshfield (Mass.) Post office addressed to "the Hoo. Daniel Webster."

A missionary in New York who visited 4616 families in his district found only one avowed infidel in the whole number.

What is supposed to be a meteorite has been unearthed at Windsor, Conn. It is about 3½ feet by 2½ feet and is eighteen inches thick, with a knob on one end.

The "Excelsior," the largest diamond in the world, is kept in a safe in the Bank of England. It is too big and too valuable for use, and therefore remains locked up.

The most absent-minded man in the world has been found at Geneva, N. Y. He went to his telephone the other day in one of his abstracted moments and rang himself up.

A root of cassava that measures seven feet in length and a sweet potato twenty inches in circumference are two products from the faro of H. A. Lusk, near St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.

Charles B. Carey, of Boston, is the first to utilize aluminum for leggings. He had a pair made of the metal, and to test them tramped through the swamps of Florida, infested with venomous snakes. They were sang proof.

A millionaire of Vienna has left provision in his will for the constant illumination of the vault wherein he now lies. An electric light is to be kept burning for a year, and even the coffin is to be lighted in the interior by electricity.

During the siege of Sebastopol the batteries of the allied army threw into the besieged city over 80,000 tons of shot and shell. The cost of the artillery firing and the value of the guns ruined and condemned is estimated at \$12,000,000.

Three years ago, while suffering from a severe attack of the grip, Mrs. J. D. Pyser, of Williamsport, Penn., lost her voice. While attending a revival meeting last week her voice returned and Mrs. Pyser attributes her recovery to Providential aid.

Professor W. S. Lytle, of Hickory Township, Mercer County, is probably the oldest school teacher in actual service in Pennsylvania. He commenced teaching in Venango County in 1822, and has taught until terms. He is as alert to-day as most men of forty are.

One Idea for a Community.

The oven is a communal institution in Brittany. In former times the ovens were owned by the barons, and the people who were under their protection paid them for the use of them. Subsequently they were owned by the commune, to which payment was made. They still exist today and are in use. The fuel is furnished by the head of the commune, and at stated times the oven is fired, and the bread which has been prepared by them in the immediate vicinity is brought to the oven to be baked.

The oven is about fifteen feet square, a very simple contrivance. The walls are made of brick or stone. It is covered over with a layer of earth. There grows at nearly the top of the oven plants and vines.

make a good deal of happiness, as the following shows. Mr. E. R. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox County, Va., writes that he was afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and physicians gave him no relief. Finally he was rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil and it cured. During his illness he had spasms and was not expected to live. This points a way to many who think times hard, yet who can find an easy way out of their trouble.

BRUNX—"Have you read that article on 'How to tell a bad egg'?"

WINKS—"No, I have not, but my ad-

vise would be: if you have anything

important to tell a bad egg, break it gently.—*Brooklyn Life*.

1610 BUS. - 40 ACRES - OR ACRES.

This astonishing yield was reported by Abe. Rahn, of Winona, by Salzer's potato always get there. The editor of the *New Yorker* reports a yield of 120 bushels and 6 pounds per acre from one of Salzer's early potatoes. Above 140 bushels are from Salzer's new seedling Hundred-fruit. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 200 bushels per acre. He offers potatoes as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and the best potato planter in the world for but \$2.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH NO POSTAGE TO THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LE CROSE, WIS., YOU WILL RECEIVE FREE HIS MAMMOTH POTATO CATALOGUE AND A PACKAGE OF SIXTEEN-DAY "OAT TURN, ETC." RADISH.

Indian coolies get 6 cents a day.

Haw's Title.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHANZY & CO., PROPRIETORS, TOLEDO, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chanzy for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & THUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WARDING, KINNAR & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

HAL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACTING DIRECTLY UPON THE BLOOD AND MUCOUS SURFACES OF THE SYSTEM. PRICE, 75c, PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TESTIMONIALS FREE.

WINTER SHORING.

Shoes in the winter season are required to discharge a double duty—to afford foothold as well as to guard against undue wear. William Dickson, in the United States Government report on the horse, says on the subject: Various patterns of shoes have from time to time been invented to meet this dual requirement; but the commonest of all, fashioned with toe and heel calks or oaklings, is faulty though it be, probably, all things considered, the one which best suits the requirement of the case. It should, however, never be lost sight of that the shorter, the sharper and the smaller the calkins are, so long as they answer the purpose which called them into existence, so much the better for the foot that wears them.

High oaklings, while they confer no firmer foothold, are potent means of inflicting injury both on the foot itself and the superincumbent limb at large. It is only from that portion of the catch which enters the ground surface that the horse derives any benefit in the shape of foothold, and it must be apparent to the meanest capacity that long calkins which do not penetrate the hard, uneven ground are so many levers put into the animal's possession to enable if not compel him to wrench his feet, break his limbs and inflict untold tortures on himself.

I have laid particular stress on this subject, as I am of the opinion that the presence of the navicular disease, a dire malady from which horses used for agricultural labor should enjoy a practical immunity, is traceable largely to the habitual use during our long winter months of needlessly large calkins, only fractional parts of which find lodgment in the earth or ice during progression.

I will explain what I mean. When a horse is shod with the exaggerated calkins to which I have alluded the toe and heel calks are, or ought to be, the same height to start with, at all events. Very often, however, they are not, and even when they are the toe calk wears down on animals used for drought purposes far more rapidly than its fellows at the heel. The result is that the toe is depressed while the heel is unnaturally raised.

The relative position of the bony structures within the foot is altered, and the navicular bone, which is not one of the weight bearing bones, is brought within the angle of incidence of both weight and concussion, influences which it was never contemplated it should withstand, and which its structure precludes its sustaining without injury.—*Farmers' Home Journal*.

FAIRY AND GARDEN NOTES.

Horn manure is valuable, and should be carefully saved.

Keep lower horses, but give them better care and feed.

Wood ashes are much better for fruit trees than coal.

Never let a horse that has been exercising stand in a draught.

A draught horse need not be imported to be a desirable animal.

An effort is being made in the East to repeal the oleumgating laws.

In trimming fruit or forest trees do

not use any objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS

KING COTTON'S HISTORY OF COTTON

FARM & GARDEN

LEATHER SCRAPS FOR GRAPES VINES.

Any kind of tanned leather, whether in the form of a scrap or otherwise, decays very slowly in the soil and the best way to use it is as a mulch about your grape vines. If spread over the surface to the depth of two or three inches it will keep the soil underneath moist and cool, and at the same time prevent the weeds from growing. As the leather decays the fertilizing material in it will be carried down to the roots by rain, and nothing will be lost by using such coarse scraps as a top dressing for plants. If spread over your garden and plowed in the leather will decay somewhat more rapidly than when left on the surface, but in hoeing and weeding of your plants the large scraps are likely to become somewhat troublesome.—New York Sun.

FEEDING MILK TO COLTS.

In England and Scotland it is an almost universal practice to feed draught colts a daily ration of new milk, generally warm from the cow. Flaxseed jelly and crushed oats are sometimes added, but the mixture is carefully skimmed before feeding. As might be expected, colts fed on this with what they pick from their barns' rotations and the mother milk make an enormous growth, often fully 1000 pounds at eight months old.

For show purposes this is a good feed, but the flesh laid on is not solid and speedily falls away when actual work begins.

Bones and sinews share the same condition, hence the prevalence of unsound joints, especially soft, puffy hocks, are sure to follow. Milk feeding forces a rapid growth inconsistent with the nature of the horse and the work he is called upon to perform. Nothing will build up an old or run down horse for show as quickly as milk. Nothing is so good as milk drink to remove an appearance of gauntness during shows and sales. When a horse is recovering from stomach trouble milk may be fed in small quantities to good advantage, but as in cases of colts great care must be used in regulating the quantity given.

To build up a run down constitution in a colt nothing takes the place of milk, but it should be well skimmed and fed in moderation. Two or three quarts three times a day is enough. Taper off the feed gradually. Milk feed cannot be dropped suddenly without injury to the colt. It should never be used to put fat on to an already heavy youngster, and remember that nature would have supplied the mare with a large udder if colts needed much milk.—Farmers' Review.

HARDNESS OF BUTTER.

The New Hampshire Experiment Station has conducted some experiments as to the effects of different foods upon the hardness of butter, and though the work in this direction is not as yet extensive enough to justify the drawing of conclusions, their experiments thus far indicate: That ghee meal tends to produce a much softer quality of butter than corn meal and cottonseed meal, and other things being equal tends to lessen the churning ability of the hulter fat. That with the same cows the hardness depends much more upon the character of the food than upon the nutritive ratio; that emulsion produces a much softer butter than does good hay; but it is also favorable to the flavor and texture of the butter product that skinned milk has a very favorable effect upon the churning ability and quality of the butter fat, and in a single trial apparently reversed the general rule that the volatile fatty acids decrease as the period of lactation advances; that cottonseed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter, and that cottonseed meal and gluten meal might be used together with excellent results; that contrary to general belief the melting point of butter fat is not a good index of the commercial hardness of butter; that while in general a soft butter melts at a lower temperature than a hard butter there is no definite relation between melting point and actual hardness; that no relation can be traced between foods and volatile fatty acids except in the case of skim milk; that usually hardness and volatile acids vary inversely, hardness generally increasing and volatile acids decreasing as the period of lactation advances.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

CLOVER AND OTHERS.

No field should lie idle without clover. There is no telling how much land lies idle every year bare of clover, because the farmer had no time to prepare it at the proper time for clover seed. But it is a mistake to suppose, as is too often done, that the land must be broken and put in fine condition for clover seed. Clover can grow at any right time, and will take root in almost any kind of land. In

after corn and other plowed crops, the clover cannot be sown, but that is no reason why the land should not be in clover. It is better for the land if the clover is allowed to remain on it. It helps to put life in the soil and can be pastured as well when the land is in a rough condition as when smooth. The cost of seed is a mere trifle. One bushel will do for eight acres, and one bushel to twelve acres will make a big show and be of great help to the land.

When the practice of sowing clover seed becomes general clover seed will be used without stint, as it should be in order for us to see its full value. Clover, like some of the weeds, is hard to exterminate if allowed to go to seed. If the seed are plowed under six or eight inches they will remain in a sound condition for years and grow readily when brought near the surface by deep plowing. Where the clover has ever been on the land clover plants will make their appearance every time the land lies idle. Red clover when fed alone to work stock may be in many ways objectionable, but when fed in connection with timothy hay we cannot see that any objection can be made to it. Much of the prejudice against clover as food for work stock comes from letting stock have too much. But no particularly bad results have been noticed from giving work horses all they can eat of timothy and clover equally mixed. It should not be forgotten that meadow with clover in them should be cut as soon as the clover is ready for the machine. If clover is allowed to get dead ripe its nutritive qualities are in a measure lost. Timothy loses nothing, save a little in weight, from being early harvested.—Farmers' Review.

WINTER SHORING.

Shoes in the winter season are required to discharge a double duty—to afford foothold as well as to guard against undue wear. William Dickson, in the United States Government report on the horse, says on the subject: Various patterns of shoes have from time to time been invented to meet this dual requirement; but the commonest of all, fashioned with toe and heel calks or calking, is faulty though it be, probably, all things considered, the one which best suits the requirement of the case. It should, however, never be lost sight of that the shorter, the sharper and the smaller the calkins are, so long as they answer the purpose which called them into existence, so much the better for the foot that wears them.

High calkins, while they confer no firm foothold, are potent means of inflicting injury both on the foot itself and the superincumbent limb at large. It is only from that portion of the calk which enters the ground surface that the horse derives any benefit in the shape of foothold, and it must be apparent to the keenest capacity that long calkins which do not penetrate the hard, uneven ground are no many levers put into the animal's possession to enable it not compel him to wring his feet, wrench his limbs and inflict untold tortures on himself.

I have laid particular stress on this subject, as I am of the opinion that the presence of the navicular disease, a dire malady from which horses used for agricultural labor should enjoy a practical immunity, is traceable largely to the habitual use during our long winter months of needlessly large calkins, only fractional parts of which find lodgment in the earth or ice during progression.

I will explain what I mean. When a horse is shod with this exaggerated calk to which I have alluded the toe and heel calks are, or ought to be, the same height to start with, at all events. Very often, however, they are not, and even when they are the toe calk wears down on animals used for draught purposes far more rapidly than its fellows at the heel. The result is that the toe is depressed while the heel is unnaturally raised.

The relative position of the bony structures within the foot is altered, and the navicular bone, which is not one of the weight bearing bones, is brought within the angle of incidence of both weight and concussion, influences which it was never contemplated it should withstand, and which its structure precludes its sustaining without injury.—Farmers' Home Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Hen manure is valuable, and should be carefully saved.

Keep fewer horses, but give them better care and feed.

Wood ashes are much better for fruit trees than coal.

Never let a horse that has been overexercised stand in a draught.

A draught horse need not be imported to be a desirable animal.

An effort is being made in the East to repeal the oleomargarine laws.

In trimming fruit or forest trees do not cut out too much at one time.

It is said that hogs in an orchard are an excellent preventative against blight.

Iron needles and roots fed judiciously to the cattle will ward off attacks of constipation.

How did it happen that Miss Blanche refused you? It was understood that you were her favorite?" "The regular way—the favorite didn't win."—Tid-Bits.

Miss Wade.

Money stringency is not the only cause of hard times, and it takes very little money to make a good deal of happiness, as the following shows: Mr. R. R. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox County, Va., writes that he was afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and physicians gave him no relief. Finally he was rabbled all over with St. Jacobs Oil and it cured. During his illness he had dreams and was not expected to live. This points a way to many who think times hard, yet who can find an easy way out of their troubles.

BIRDS—"Have you read that article on 'How to tell a bad egg'?" **Winks**—"No, I have not, but my advice would be: If you have anything important to tell a bad egg, break it gently.—Brooklyn Life.

1410 bushels of corn per acre.

This astonishing yield was reported by Mr. Hahn, of Wisconsin, by Salter's potatoe always get there. The editor of the Rural New Yorker reports a yield of 730 bushels and 8 pounds per acre from one of Salter's early potatoe. Above 1410 bushels are from Salter's new seedling Hundred-fold. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 800 bushels per acre. He offers potatoe as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and the best potato planter in the world for but \$2.

If you WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH NO POSTAGE to the John A. Salter Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive free his mammoth potato catalogue and a package of sixteen-day "Just Toore, Ell," radish.

Indian coolies get 6 cents a day.

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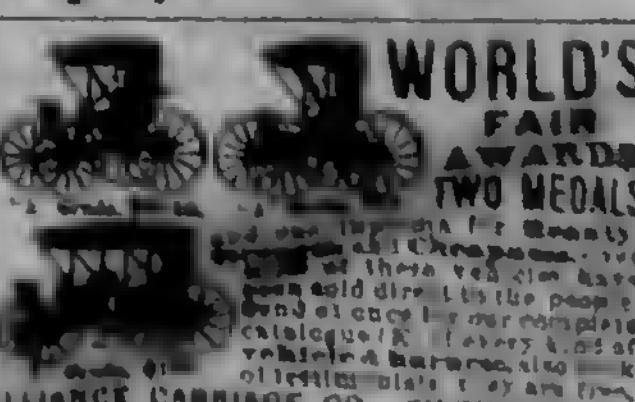


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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectively cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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June 29 1894

CIRCUIT COURT.

State v. P. Goldfin, publishing with
out license, sentenced, \$10 and costs
three cases.

State v. John McLaughlin, carrying
deadly weapons, guilty, \$25
and costs.

State v. Wallace Jackson, same
as above, \$25 and costs.

State v. Edgar Tryor, felony, bail
fixed at \$500.

Samuel V. Woods an attorney of
Barbour qualified to practice law in
this court.

St. Lawrence B. & M. Co. v. Holt
and Mathews, Ejectment, judgment
for plaintiffs.

J. C. Arlogast S. P. O. allowed
\$25.50 for keeping Edgar Tryor in
jail, \$12.75 for Henry Jones, and
\$10.50 for Howard McNeel.

County Court vs. J. Craig Ash
ford, \$125 and costs.

George McNeal and William Gib-
son allowed \$3 each as jury commis-
sioners.

CHANCERY.

William Skeen's adms. vs. John
T. McElroy, decree of sale.

Holt vs. Hull, process ordered to
be issued against David McClung,
admr. of James Seig's estate, to show
why judgment should not be enter-
ed against him for \$1.

Hudson's adms. vs. Rader et al.,
sales of lands under the will are
denied, and Commissioner L. M.
Mecham is ordered to proceed to
execute the accounts required by
the will.

J. C. Loury Sr. vs. M. A. Wade
et al., cause returned.

St. Lawrence B. and M. Co. vs.
Samuel Harper, sale of land con-
ceded to Newton Moore at \$1520.

Witz, Baillier & Co. vs. Herald &
Moore, and Unser & Lang vs. Her-
ald & Moore, sale of lot and dwell-
ing, in trust confirmed to Mrs. Mil-
ton Herald at \$700, 3 acres lot in
which store stood which
was sold to S. A. Gillmor at \$65;
lot by area to Mrs. Martha
Loyd at \$40.

M. J. McNeal vs. Lucy Herold
to be sued again on account
of pension.

Dr. Frank & Son vs. H. J. Holt,
et al., cause returned, and referred
to Commissioner L. M.

L. M. Mecham appointed trustee
of the estate of F. M. Durbin, lega-
cy of trust to G. F. Crumpton.

McNeal vs. Herold, elect
to commence action against Herold
for damages, referred to Com-
missioner L. M.

McNeal vs. Herold, referred to Com-
missioner L. M.

McNeal vs. Herold, referred to Com-
missioner L. M.

McNeal vs. Herold, referred to Com-
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McNeal vs. Herold, referred to Com-
missioner L. M.

Business men in our country have
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The progress of business can have
been equalled at no great
country, especially to the West —
There were children who had
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children on the lakes were
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States — Maryland, West Virginia,
Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Colorado,
and Alabama.

The most trouble, so far, has
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where the strikers endeavored to
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railroads of West Virginia. The
object of this remarkable strike was
for the restoration of the Inter-
State wage agreement, that was ab-
andoned during the summer
months. The inter-state agreement
was first voluntarily abandoned by
a few miners in the Pittsburg dis-
trict, and this set forced a reduction
in every competitive district in the
United States. The coal operators
had, one by one, cut down wages,
each company explaining to its men
that it could not keep up the rates
and hold its own with neighboring
mining districts. This resulted in
breaking the agreement signed by
the union and the operators in 1893,
and hence the greatest strike that
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The average price of coal in
the Pittsburg district for the past
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ton, and in all other districts in
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The price in Maryland and West
Virginia was forty cents. The min-
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belong to the union, but struck
mainly in the hope that by a general
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A Directory of Pocahontas County

A Chapter of
Unwritten History.

About 1780 John Wilson and Sawyer Miller located on Jackson River, now Highland County, Va. Mr. Wilson settled at the mouth of Peak or Stony Run, while Miller at Wilserville, further up.

During Braddock's war, Mr. Miller refused to Tinkling Spring, finally across the Blue Ridge, leaving land, house and property unoccupied for.

About 1836 Mr. Wilson resided near Greenville, taking his movable property with him. But finding it impossible to get subsistence, sent his horses and cattle back, and employed some one to do the rangeling and salting.

We hear nothing more of him. In a year or two his family ventured to return, and took up their abode on the east bank of the river, some two hundred yards, perhaps, below the crossing leading to the Bolar Spring. The Indians then raided their house about the year 1780.

Thus John Wilson, the pioneer, was the grandfather of the late Wm. Wilson, whose daughters, Charlotte and Susan, married Adam and Washington Stephenson, citizens of Highland county. The morning of the raid, John Wilson, one of the sons, had gone to Fort Lewis on the Cow Pasture, to invite friends to assist in raising the house, recently occupied by Mrs. Washington Stephenson. In the meanwhile Mrs. Wilson and her daughters, Barbara and Susan, were very busy in preparing for the raising, and were cooking *Kiss Waffles* on the east bank of the river near the cabin.

Thomas Wilson, a younger son, was at the mill grinding the needed corn meal. The mill stood near the crossing of the Warm Run leading to the residence of the late David Stephenson. Upon John's return, late in the evening, he came in sight of home, he was fired upon by Indians. One ball passed under his armpit and tore the sleeve off his hunting shirt. Mounted on a fleet horse he turned instantly to return to the fort, whence he had just come, and was soon out of sight of the Indians. While going at full speed through the gap, a limb knocked his hat off. He stopped and picked it up at the peril of his life. This person was the father of the William Wilson, Esq., already mentioned, and of the late Mrs. Esther Bolar, southwest of the Warm Springs.

Upon reaching the fort, he told what had happened, and begged for assistance at once. None were willing to venture that night. The captain then ordered a draft, for a detachment. It was very late in the night before the detail reached the summit of Jack Mountain, overlooking the valley. It was dark, no light save that of the summer stars, and in the valley this light was obscured by a dense fog. With bad forebodings they began the descent into the darkness of the ravine beneath, through which they were to grope their way and where their young guide had been fired on and pursued by the wily enemy. They cautiously moved down the mountain, quietly passed through the gap, all in secret except their guide, John Wilson.

At the edge of the gap, he dismounted, took up his saddle and

er it was running or not. "If it be running," says John Wilson, "it is a bad sign, for then I know that the Indians have surprised Brother Tom and killed him, because they would not know how to stop the mill. But if it is not running there is some hope, for he may have seen the Indians, stopped the mill and made his escape, for I know no Indian can catch him by running."

The mill was found to be silent. Young Wilson entered it quietly and found everything in place, and the newly ground sack of meal was at the chest, securely tied. Taking hope from this the reasoning party crossed the river just above the mouth of the Warm Run and passed over the bottom to the knoll on which the church stands, and thence moved with the greatest caution in the direction of the dwelling on the opposite side of the river.

Upon reaching the camp just opposite the cabin, John Wilson advised the men to remain there until he could walk over and find out what had happened. If all was well, he could call them over, but if the cabin had been destroyed, or occupied by the Indians, he would return and determine on what would be best to do. When he approached the dwelling he found the doors were firmly barricaded, but through a well known device he discovered the family was yet there. Thereupon he gave the signal, and his friends hastened over in all the transports of exulting joy, so great was their relief from the long and powerful suspense they had been in for so many hours.

The mother and her daughter Barbara had been consulted, but not fatally injured. Susan had escaped unhurt.

It was found that none but Tom Wilson was missing. The last thing known of him he was at the mill. Upon going to the mill early in the morning, the party found his truck, and that he had been running. This they followed until they found where Tom had stepped on a stick, had fallen, been overtaken and captured. The Indians were trailed from that point across the river to the bluffs near the residence of the late Michael Wise. Thence they went southward to a point about a mile below where the church now stands. There they remained some time, as the signs indicated. From that point they were traced back to Peak's Run, up which they went.

Tom's sister Susan took the lead in all this search for Tom. She was well nigh frantic with grief. At frequent times she would cry out, as she went in advance of the party by fifteen or twenty yards: "Here are my poor brother's tracks!"

Upon reaching the top of Buck Creek Mountain, it was thought best to go no farther, as forsooth men could do nothing with so many savages as the signs indicated. It was with great difficulty that Susan could be prevailed on to return without forcible measures. For years nothing was heard from Tom. He died of fever soon after his capture. In some future sketch it will appear how information was obtained of his subsequent fate.

The writer is indebted to the late John Cleek, Esq., for the material of this and other sketches. He would like to have some information respecting John Wilson, the pioneer at the time of the raid, us-

ing.

Its title is "Heritage of the Trans Alleghany Pioneers." It can be had for \$1.50 from Nichols, Killam & Moffat, Baltimore.

The purpose of this book of 225 pages is to illustrate the early history of central West Virginia, and the marvellous natural resources of that region. Among the striking things brought to the reader's attention is the fact that the West Virginia and Pittsburgh R. R. is the connecting link of the Pittsburgh region of Pennsylvania with the South. It will be the most direct route by over two hundred miles when the line is extended from Clendenon-Gauley to Covington, and all is virtually opened and completed except the interval between those points. The thoughtful reader can see from this that the possibility of the road are simply wonderful.

The Importance of Time and Distance.

In estimating the future prosperity of projected lines of railway, time and distance are important elements to be considered. Time is that precious commodity that money, the mover, will control all things, and will have its way, and for the saving of itself presses the industrial classes into selecting and using the shortest and quickest geographical routes and location. The marvelous mineral deposits of the South are putting the Southland very rapidly in reach and identity of interest with Northern, Eastern and Western capital. Inventors and manufacturers will choose the shortest possible outlets of transportation, and so from the manufacturing regions of Pennsylvania to the raw material of Virginia and West Virginia and Pittsburgh, with the new Monongahela and Baltimore & Ohio combined, will inbind the key that opens the shortest, quickest and most direct route of the future, from North to South, via Morgantown, Fairmont, Weston, Flat Woods, Clenden-Gauley and Covington.

Second Round of Quarterly Meetings, Lewisburg District, M. E. Church South.

Frankford, Mt. Hermon,	July	14, 15
Green Bank, Mt. Vernon,	"	14, 15
Huntersville, Mt. Pleasant,	"	14, 15
Levelton, Sharon,	"	21, 22
Hot Springs,	"	21, 22
Gillotts,	"	28, 29
Hinton,	"	28, 29
Millboro, Shiloh,	August	4, 5
Talcott, Forest Hill,	"	4, 5
Union, Pickaway,	"	4, 5
Lewisburg,	"	11, 12
Ronceverte and White Sul.	"	11, 12
Covington,	"	11, 12
Blue Sulphur, Camp ground,	"	18, 19
Alleghany	"	25, 26
Alvion,	"	25, 26
Greenville,	Sept.	1, 2
Alderson,	"	8, 9
Clifton Forge,	"	8, 9

W. G. HAMMOND, P. E.

Every West Virginian will be annoyed when he knows that a paper of the standing of the Atlanta Constitution should give credence to the following:

"At Hinton, W. Va., the other day, several hundred citizens cheered W. C. P. Breckinridge, and when an opponent raised a banner inscribed: "Protection to American Women," it was pulled down and torn to pieces."

however, may be marked, that one of Hinton's newspapers published a highly amusing article of a regular correspondent, which cried "bravo to Breckinridge," in spite of the fact that he has shown himself to be an impudent and corrupt man.

UNDER the Australian ballot law the nominees of the various parties are placed upon the same ticket. In the case where nominations are made in conventions, like the Democrats of this county held recently, a certificate of nomination must be forwarded to the clerk's office, signed by the President and Secretary of the convention. This makes the duty of these officers, in this respect, a very responsible one, as it places in their power the whole action of the convention. And as the party spirit prevails in these days to such an extent, the action of these officers may insure a candidate's election or make his election hopeless. It can be seen, then, how pertinent to the state of affairs, as brought about by the late convention, is a little study of the law, by the president and secretary of that meeting, before they get themselves in danger of some dissatisfied element making complaint against them, and causing them to explain the whole matter in court.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. H. Weymouth will be at Edney on the 6th of July and remain 4 days. Buckeye, (Clark Kellisons) July 12th, 3 days. Mill Point, July 16th, 3 days and will be prepared to attend to all operations in dentistry. Call early and make your engagements, as his time is limited to the above dates.

The Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Congressman and candidate for re-election from the 7th Congressional District of Kentucky, passed through here Friday morning, on No. 3, on his way home to look after his interests there. A large crowd of admirers and others collected at the depot to see the Colonel, and when the train pulled into the depot and Breckinridge pulled up the end to the widow the applause was deafening. A large number of those present shook hands with the Colonel, and he received many an invitation to stay over and pay our little city a visit.—Independent Herald.

Mr. Robert Kerr, of Green Bank, this county, who was appointed candidate to West Point from this District, passed the entrance examination at that place—being one of the 49, out of ninety odd who passed the examination.

Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,

es.

Rachel E. A. Sheets, et al.

PURSUANT to two certain decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered in the aforesaid cause on the 6th day of April, 1894, and the 22d day of June, 1894, respectively, I shall, as commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of said county proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on the 30th day of August, 1894, to take, state and report to court the following matters of account, to-wit:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast as the administrator of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

2. An account of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.

3. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by the court.

In the year 1801 England raised 100,000 cattle, each bearing a stamp on the neck in the centre.

The stamp ought to be put deeply upon the walls of the tree to make them more resistant.

A "lumberman" in the British Museum of Curiosities began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and last until 7.

Moscow is said to have 1700 "big hawks," the smallest of which weighs 100 pounds, and the largest 445,772.

Since the repeal of British navigation laws in 1819 British shipping has increased seven times faster than the population.—*New York World*.

Some people make the mistake of painting the wound as soon as it is made. Paint and oil cannot adhere to wet surface, but will peal off, or will set up a water blister beneath it, and very soon the application is valueless.

Some people make the mistake of painting the wound as soon as it is made. Paint and oil cannot adhere to wet surface, but will peal off, or will set up a water blister beneath it, and very soon the application is valueless.

REMEDY FOR SCOTCH IN POWDER.

This disease is exceedingly contagious, and is similar in every respect to the diphtheria of persons. It arises from the same causes, viz., poisoning by bad air or dampness, by which the germs of the disease are encouraged.

The remedy lies, first, in removing the cause, making the poultry house clean and dry, and keeping it as warm as may be. The sick birds are treated by giving doses of powdered chlorate of potash, one small pinch of it being dropped in the throat twice a day. The swelled heads are bathed with warm vinegar, and the mouth and throat washed by means of a soft feather.

The house should be well disinfected by burning sulphur in it during the day, keeping it tightly closed for an hour or two while the fumes of the sulphur are acting. All dead birds should be buried deeply, away from the house.—*New York Times*.

TRACHING CALVES TO DRINK.

According to F. E. Emery, Agriculturist at the North Carolina Experiment Station, the successful calf feeder will use more tact than force in teaching a calf to drink. He will never allow a foolish calf to betray him into a passion or display of brute force. Do not allow the calf to suck the whole hand or a single finger, but placing the palm of either hand over its nose, gently bring it to the milk held in a convenient sized pail in the other hand. By separating the fingers hold back the sides of the tongue and insure the entrance of milk when the calf sucks.

If the milk is warm there will be less trouble, then give the calf more, or less, of the two fingers, according to the success in keeping it interested in the milk. When the calf is doing well the fingers will scarcely be touching its tongue or lips. If it acts badly give the fingers to suck and contrive to let in a dash of milk so a sup now and then will encourage the calf to continue.

I have been obliged to dip my hand repeatedly into the milk and thus give a taste of it before the calf would allow its nose to be turned down into the pail. Some calves will drink during the first to third trial, while others will need the fingers a much longer time.—*Farm, Field and Fireside*.

HOW TO GROW AND SHIP CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower, like all vegetables of the brassicas, or cabbage family, requires a very rich soil. The land should be treated to about eighty two-horse loads of horse manure, or of composted horse and hog manure to the acre. This should be plowed under, care to be taken that the soil be not wet, but in perfect friable and mellow condition. The drills should be about three feet apart and the cultivation level and very frequent. There is a hard cultivator which is preferable after the plants are about half grown, because horse or mule would doubtless destroy them if the drills be only three feet wide. The object is to have large, compact heads. As soon as these are well formed they should be shipped, or the blue or purple bloom will form, and then the heads are unusable, at fair or good prices. If necessary, turning the plant on its roots, say half-way round, will set as a check, and breaking two or three of the outer leaves over the already fully formed head will afford a beneficial shade and a little more regarding. Only one-third of the leaf is turned over the head, and it is not separated from the main plant. Cauliflower should be shipped in shallow crates, or, if the regular cabbage crates be used, pack them so as not

care, and have it like a garden as to mellowess and freedom from colds. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, but do not sow it on another crop, as we generally do with clover. It is well to sow a peck or so of oats per acre with the alfalfa, simply to afford a little shade to the young plants. Since a field ought to last many years when once a good stand is secured, it will pay to take great pains with it. Do not try to seed too large a field at once, but begin with a few acres, so as to give these the greatest care, and add to the area each year. In this way success is reasonably certain. But do not attempt it without seeing that the soil is rich in nitrogenous matter. Put on barnyard manure freely."

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

A bulletin just issued from Cornell University Experiment Station, on the feeding of steers in Texas, shows the following results:

Roasted cotton seed do not have the laxative qualities of raw seed and are more palatable.

Faster gains are made by feeding the boiled seed, but at a greater cost per pound gain.

The advantages to be gained in the use of roasted seed hardly justify its general use.

Boiled seed are more palatable than raw seed, less laxative and make faster gains. May continue to be used with profit.

Steers fed on raw seed, eating a less quantity of seed, ate slightly more hay in consequence.

Cotton seed, at usual prices, is a good and cheap addition to corn and hay ration.

The best beef ration found by previous experiments—cotton seed meal, hulls and silage, is not here proven the best, when calculated at former prices—raw seed, corn and hay being better.

When value of raw seed is raised to near market present prices, ten dollars per ton, the meal, hulls and silage are again the best ration; raw seed, corn and hay being next best.

The average cost of gain per pound in all lots at present price of food was 3.64 cents.

The cheapest feed per pound gained for all steers fed, when raw cotton seed is valued at \$10 per ton, was raw seed, corn and hay.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Leghorns are among the very best of layers.

Set the first clutches of duck eggs under a hen.

Proper shelter from storms means regular, even fleeces.

It will pay every grower to learn thoroughly to grade wool.

Burs in the pasture are very expensive. Get rid of them.

The less water there is in butter the fewer odors it will absorb.

The best way to keep root crops is to pack them in sand and put in the cellar.

Put the perches far enough away from the doors or windows to avoid draught.

Eggs often have a bad flavor from the food the hens eat. It is well to bear this in mind.

Have the nests so low that the hens can step in. If they jump in they are apt to break the eggs.

If the young stock is to be used for breeding it should always be selected from the earliest batches.

Cows are not kept for their company, therefore why let them go dry four to six months out of the year.

Early manuring is simply impossible if the animals are stunted while they are forming bone and muscle.

The production of eggs is a great drain on a hen's vitality. Therefore, the laying hens should be well fed.

Whether hatched in an incubator or under a hen, do not feed the chickens until they are twenty-four hours old.

It never pays to offer a horse for sale in poor condition. It does not pay to keep a horse in poor condition.

Fourteen million of the inhabitants of France have farms of twenty acres or less from which they manage to obtain a living.

Young turkeys are naturally tender. There is no advantage in hatching them out until the weather is reasonable.

have been accumulating on his hands for nearly thirty years, and not one of them has been destroyed. More than two billion dollars' worth of them in value originally represented are now stored away in the various buildings belonging to the Postoffice Department at Washington, occupying thousands of cubic feet of precious space. To hold them all would require several ordinary-sized houses, and still they continue to pile up. It is the same way with many million dollars' worth of postal notes. Inasmuch as they are vouchers for money paid out, it would hardly do to burn them. The Government, in relation to the money order system, acts as a sort of trust company. Citizens place their cash in its hands, and the canceled orders are evidence of the fulfillment of the trust.

Besides, things are constantly happening which render it necessary to refer to the back-number orders. A man writes to the department, saying: "I am the administrator of the estate of John Jones. Among his private papers I have found certain money orders, dated some years back. Please send duplicates, in order that I may cash them." Now, it frequently happens that the orders discovered in such ways are from ten to twenty years old. By turning to the files it can be ascertained in a moment whether these securities have been redeemed or not.

Or perhaps William Smith will write: "Two years ago James Robinson, of Podunk, sent me a money order for \$50. I did not receive it. Kindly furnish me with a duplicate." The order referred to is looked up and found in the files canceled, bearing William Smith's signature to the receipt. Smith, on being informed of this fact, declares the signature a forgery. A postoffice detective is then put on the case and investigates it. May be he decides that Smith's claim is good; but since the money order system was founded in 1865 there have not been more than 200 cases of forgery of this description.

When a money order is missing a duplicate can always be obtained. Three hundred such duplicates are issued by the department at Washington every day, on an average. The originals disappear in all sorts of curious ways. Farmers, through mistake, frequently keep them as receipts, instead of forwarding them through the mail. After awhile the unsophisticated agriculturist indunns for payment by the keeper of a store in a neighboring town. "Why," he says, "I sent you the money by post some time ago, and here is the receipt in my pocket." With that he exhibits the money order. But it often happens that the payee, learning that cash awaits him at the postoffice, applies for a duplicate. Railway postal clerks sometimes steal letters and find money orders in them. To get rid of them, they burn them. Then the owners ask for duplicates.

In the history of the money order system only two instances of the counterfeiting of these securities have been recorded. The first and more remarkable case was in 1873. John N. Young, who had been employed in the money order division of the Chicago Postoffice, thought that he had discovered a way to get rich easily. His scheme, being without precedent, might have been fairly successful, if he had worked it skillfully; but he carried it out very clumsily indeed. For \$30 he hired a drunken printer to set up type for an imitation of the regular money order blank. This was not difficult, inasmuch as the kind of blank used by the department has always been severely simple. However, the type setting was so badly done as to call attention almost immediately to the brand. Nevertheless, the swindler managed to obtain cash for a number of his orders.

They were for \$50 each—the maximum allowed at that time. All of them bore the stamp of Oshkosh, Wis. They were to be paid to fictitious names in Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., and other cities. Young managed to steal a number of official envelopes and "advice blanks" to help out his game, but he had none of the regular postoffice stamps, and so was obliged to employ ordinary postage stamps for making his letters of advice to postmasters. This was calculated to excite attention. The rogue applied for the money at

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

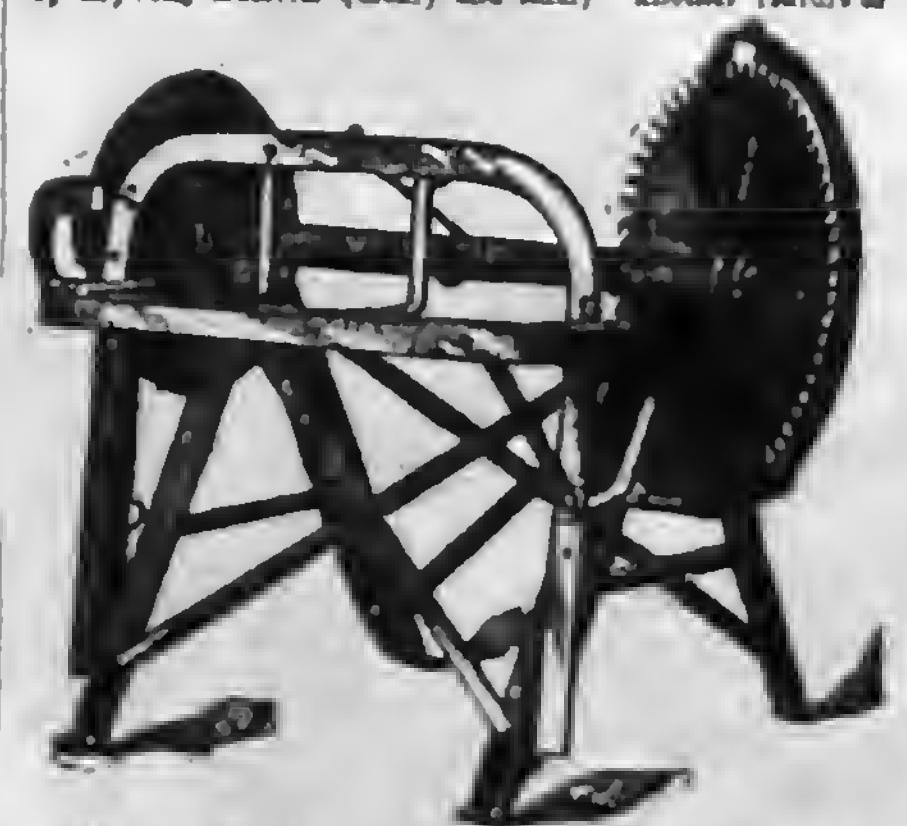
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Because of the high speed of which Circular Saws are run, the power is wasted in friction, unless the bearings of the shank, under saw frame, get out of line. To the Armored Saw Frame, the only Steel Saw Frame ever made, this difficulty is absolutely and wholly prevented because THE BEARINGS FOR THE SHAFT ARE MADE BY ROLLING IT IN THE END OF A PIECE OF STEEL TUBING. The steel tubing and hub are then fitted so as to take up wear with a bolt. The frame is all steel, very rigid, and riveted together so that nothing can get loose or out of place. The guard or receiver, the saw as to make it impossible for any one to get hurt, a point of the greatest importance to a saw to be used by unskilled hands.

The swinging frame which carries the wood to be sawed and which automatically returns to its place has also a guard to keep a pole off from the fly-wheel and yet does not cause it to prevent injury much of an angle to the arm. The end of 100 lb. Dumb Fly-wheel and 26 inch saw blade thus easily possible. It is therefore, a very durable piece of saw, making it easy to cut any long material quickly and safely. Another feature of



Since we offer this very superior saw frame with a 20 lbs. superior saw at a much less price than any cheap imported wooden frame can be bought for, we are sure that the friends of the Armored Saw Frame will appreciate the fact that we have again been doing the public a great service and have distinguished ourselves in redesigning an old article and putting it into an infinitely improved shape.

For a saw of similar size and quality, and ordinary wooden frame, you would be charged \$10. We make this armored frame and the superior one at \$14, AND GIVE YOU A CHARGE TO GET IT AT \$11, for the benefit of our General Distributor.

We have sold an enormous number of these Armored Saws with which towns are used, and a power so great runs hard, derives from their usefulness and their reputation. If we furnish a very superior saw at a very low price, many good reasons will be brought to drive them. Whenever we General Distributor goes, others are sure to follow.

When we take a well known article, redesign it, and put it in a shape very superior to anything that has appeared before, it enhances and enlarges our reputation for doing well everything to which we put our hands, and this is the thing that has in the past brought us much business to our factory, and which in the future, we have no doubt, will bring, positively, all the business in our line. It is this reputation that we are daily working for.

We believe that this Armored Steel Saw Frame and Saw will confirm and enhance the fame which we have gained in the manufacture of Steel Windmills and Steel Towers, hence, for the purpose of marketing them so that everybody may know that a good thing can be had for a small price, WE OFFER THIS STEEL SAW AND FRAME FOR \$16 CASH AND FIVE COPIES OF ADVERTISEMENT No. 9 of this series, so far conditions stated in No. 7. In our next advertisement, we will talk of advertising, and make a offer that will be of universal interest. The Trade, No. 1, ARMORED CO.

"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT



that one of his teeth was nearly half way dim. My doctor advised him to go and have it taken out. Buck objected. "Now, indirectly here, he explained, "it won't do Harry till the other bad dog tooth jolted out." He said then told him that he would do it for him by using a little magic. Buck was equipped with all the superstition of his race, and he readily acquiesced in the suggestion, for he thought a doctor could do anything. The old gentleman took the small string from his violin and making a loop dropped it over Buck's aching tooth and drew it taught. Then he led Buck out to the hitching-post and made him stand on his tip toes, which brought his eyes on a level with the top of the post, and tied the cat-gut around it. Upon the flat surface of the top he poured some gunpowder, and then solemnly warning Buck not to move he returned to the house. Suddenly he came running out of the kitchen door with a glowing coal of fire held in a pair of tongs. Buck saw him coming and backed for all he was worth. But he left that tooth in front of him." — Washington Post.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAUP. Root cure
at Kidney and Bladder troubles.
Pamphlet and Consultation free.
Laboratory Glendale, N. Y.

There are 5,000,000 bachelors in this country over 30.

216 Box, St. Louis. Oats From One Box. Seed. This remarkable, almost unheard-of, seed was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats there, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1901 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. If you will NOT TRY OUT AND SEND IT with 10 postage to the above firm you will receive a sample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalog.

Send and give names. Mail to order for
on the first of January to E. A. Hill, Chillicothe,
S. C. Box 141, 14th Street, West; New York
and Brian, Inc., 14th Street, City Line Hills, Ia.; Hill
Hill, 14th Street, Best Worm Powder, Inc.,
Porcupine Pasture, Ia.

The Suez Canal cost \$100,000,000.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral water. Beecham's no others. 2 cents a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes right hold. Sold everywhere. 2 cents.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

No More Hand-mirrors.

Dressing tables with plate glass wings movable on hinges to any angle are shown and are a great help to dressing the hair. The hand glass is quite superseded by them. The wings come attached to quite inexpensive tables, and when not in use can be folded back out of the way.

Duluth's Flour Output.

The flour output of the Duluth mills in 1893 was 1,807,610 barrels.

The latest from the Duke of Vargas has it that he is in his palace at Madrid celebrating himself on his good fortune in having so excited the gratitude and charity of the American people that the dilapidated fortunes of the descendants of Columbus "are likely to be repaired." At last accounts, however, the movement for a popular subscription had not obtained cyclonic proportions.

THE KING WHOSE RULE ENCOMPASSES THE MOST SUBJECTS—SMOKING.

Young Wives—

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

—“Mothers’ Friend”

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its Pain, Horror and Risk to Life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child." — MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express charges prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATORY CO., ATLANTA, GA.

JALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

Send for largest specimen of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. Turnips, Cabbage, Celeriac, Turnip, Oranges, Peaches, etc., in one large pamphlet. 1000 lbs. Boxed and Planted. 15 lbs. excellent Vegetable seeds, enough for a garden, paid for \$1.50. 17 pieces. 100 Vegetable seeds, No. 1. Pay one-fifth. Northern (100)足
filled this book. Green bean bush, 100 lbs. Did you ever buy the best of the best? With
such a fine specimen receipt of it to collect. 100 green beans, 100 pieces for 10 cents. Write today.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

POCAHONTAS TIMES

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, W. Va., July 6, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The House of Delegates,
Dr. J. P. MOORE,
Of Green Bank
For County Commissioner.

For County Superintendent of Free Schools,
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

An editorial message for this evening found its way to the fourth column of the first page. The object of writing it was to explain in some degree the necessity of the president and secretary of the late county Democratic Convention acting with due deliberation in regard to certifying nominations. Refer encyclo to the article for a fuller explanation.

Mr. Alderson's friends in other counties think it quite wonderful that he should have received two thirds of the strength of his county, as it is so closely allied to Greenbrier, the home of Mr. Preston. The vote which will be cast by the delegates from this county will stand 63 for Alderson and 32 for Preston. The editor of this paper tried to give good reasons for his endorsement of Mr. Alderson's candidacy from the time that ex Governor Wilson fired the first gun of the campaign. By the way, Gov. Wilson did run for Congress this year, though he would probably deny it now, and it has been forgotten by many. But to resume our subject, we would wish to say that the result of our convention, the largest ever held in Pocahontas, decided that we had not been presumptuous in "striking to" the man the people wanted. In other counties heard from it is the same. Fayette gives over two thirds to Alderson. Summers about three fourths. McDowell is solid for Alderson. The result is to be determined in pursuance to a vote in convention in Greenbrier by the primary, which can be considered as nothing but a decided victory for Mr. Alderson.

The Republican Convention, at Hintersville, was a harmonious and business like affair. The nominees are all well-known and substantial citizens of our county. The nomination of Mr. N. C. McNeil, an attorney of this place and president of the Convention, for State Senate was very fitting, but it was more of a surprise to that gentleman than to anyone else, as he has had no apparent aspirations hitherto to the position. We do not know whether he will push his present advantage or not. Mr. Sherman Clark, the nominee for County Commissioner, is one of three or four men who are rated as the wealthiest men in the county. Mr. Clark has always been most conservative politically, though the Democratic party has claimed him, and he has been nominated and elected to this office from Pocahontas in the past. Mr. Clark is a man, also a very wealthy man, a good speaker, and one of the best known lawyers in the state. Mr. George W. Moore, Mr. George C. Gandy, and Mr. John D. Smith, all of whom are of the old school, are the other members of the Convention.

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Clover Creek Items.

This is the growing weather in our community. Corn looks tolerably well, wheat good, meadows light and oats short.

Mrs. Jacob Beverage is on the sick list.

The show at this place on the night of the 25th ultimo was largely attended.

Promaching at the Gieger school house every two weeks by Mr. McDanahill. We are glad to have him amongst us.

Singing every Wednesday evening at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Benjamin Doyle is visiting relatives in this part. He and his brother John made a trip to Randolph and report a wonderful accident in that county. Dick Pringley and his son George and Dick Pringley's two little boys went over on Cheat river to take a fish. On their arrival at the cabin they laid their Winchesters down at their cabin door, and started a crossing on the river. In the absence of the men the two little boys picked up the Winchesters, one a .32 and the other a .38 calibre, to carry them into the shanty. The little boy Burnett, 14 years of age, was in front of the other 12-year old boy, when the gun of the latter was discharged, the ball entering Burnett's left temple and bursting into three pieces, scattering brains and skull promiscuously over the shanty. He lived an hour, remaining speechless until he died. He was then taken by the lumberman, to Mr. Sheet's house, and thence to his home on Becky's Creek, eight miles from Hintersville, where services were conducted by Mr. Bittinger, and then his body was laid to rest. The sympathy of the people is with the bereaved parents and other kindred. May God bless them in their troubles.

INQUIRE.

DUNMORE.

Weather fine and wheat harvest coming on. Some of our farmers will cut wheat this week.

Miss Otto Chuckley and brother Newt are up on a visit from Roanoke.

Miss Ella Pritchard has returned from a long visit in Virginia, accompanied by Miss Cora Pritchard who will spend the summer.

Prof. Van Pelt is in our neighborhood and will have several singing schools. He teaches both instrumental and vocal music, and all who wish to attend singing school at Dunmore will report to C. B. Sweeter.

We noticed an article in your paper last week from Dunmore, which ought to be read with care and noted upon by every one who has friends that are near and dear to them, now dead and buried in unmarked graves, and stock of all kinds running over them.

Tom Thrift.

DILLY'S MILL.

Quarterly meeting at Mt. Zion church on last Sunday was largely attended. Rev. B. R. Little P. E. preached quite an interesting sermon, at 11 a.m., taking for the basis Matthew 5:10; after which the kind people brought forth baskets filled with good things, and the intermission being satisfied, there was a pleasant entertainment of song from the singing class of Mt. Zion led by Prof. G. E. Moore. The preaching later at 3 p.m. gave another of the usual cheering sermons from John 21:14, latter clause.

Prof. A. M. Turner of Webster City often contributes to the public welfare of our county in the interests of education.

The movement at Hintersville is also quite general from this part of the country.

Mr. H. A. Davis is to our knowledge the largest and quite a strong young fellow here. The young man is a good worker and

interested in song. May it be "broad cast upon the waters."

Our young people of this place duly celebrated the 4th.

ANONYMOUS.

FEED, LIVERY —AND— SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade, are invited to call. Young horses broken to ride and work.

J. H. G. WILSON,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, jug, with trimmings; and tools to lead, or tools to keep. Can be had by anybody; shipped everywhere.

PAINT red and black, for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS thin shorten or lengthen; for tanners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors.

PRICES low. Circulars and quotations by addressing.

WM. A. LIST & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

C. Z. HEVNER'S,
BLACKSMITHING AND WAG-

ON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

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Incorporated March 1, 1869.

Cash Capital \$100,000.00.

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Agt for Pocahontas County.

DAY'S HORSE AND CATTLE:

* POWDERS, *

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

FOR SALE BY

FRIECE & SMITH

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Pocahontas and one in the lower end.

At \$10 insurance, or two mares, for \$18, or the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I can keep them on grass.

W. McCLINTIC,

Buckeye W. Va.

GEO. C. AMLUNG

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

MARLINTON W. VA.

All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit, and leather. Mending neatly done. Give me a call.

FREE TRIAL.

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S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first-class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Har war, etc.

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked country store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to

SAVE MONEY

will do well to look through our stock of goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods

Our Terms are CASH, or to responsible parties 30 days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure.

FOR DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES - and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their profession, but who have had a thorough course of instruction in the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment," send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

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E. H. SMITH,

Prescription Druggist,

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

DEALER IN

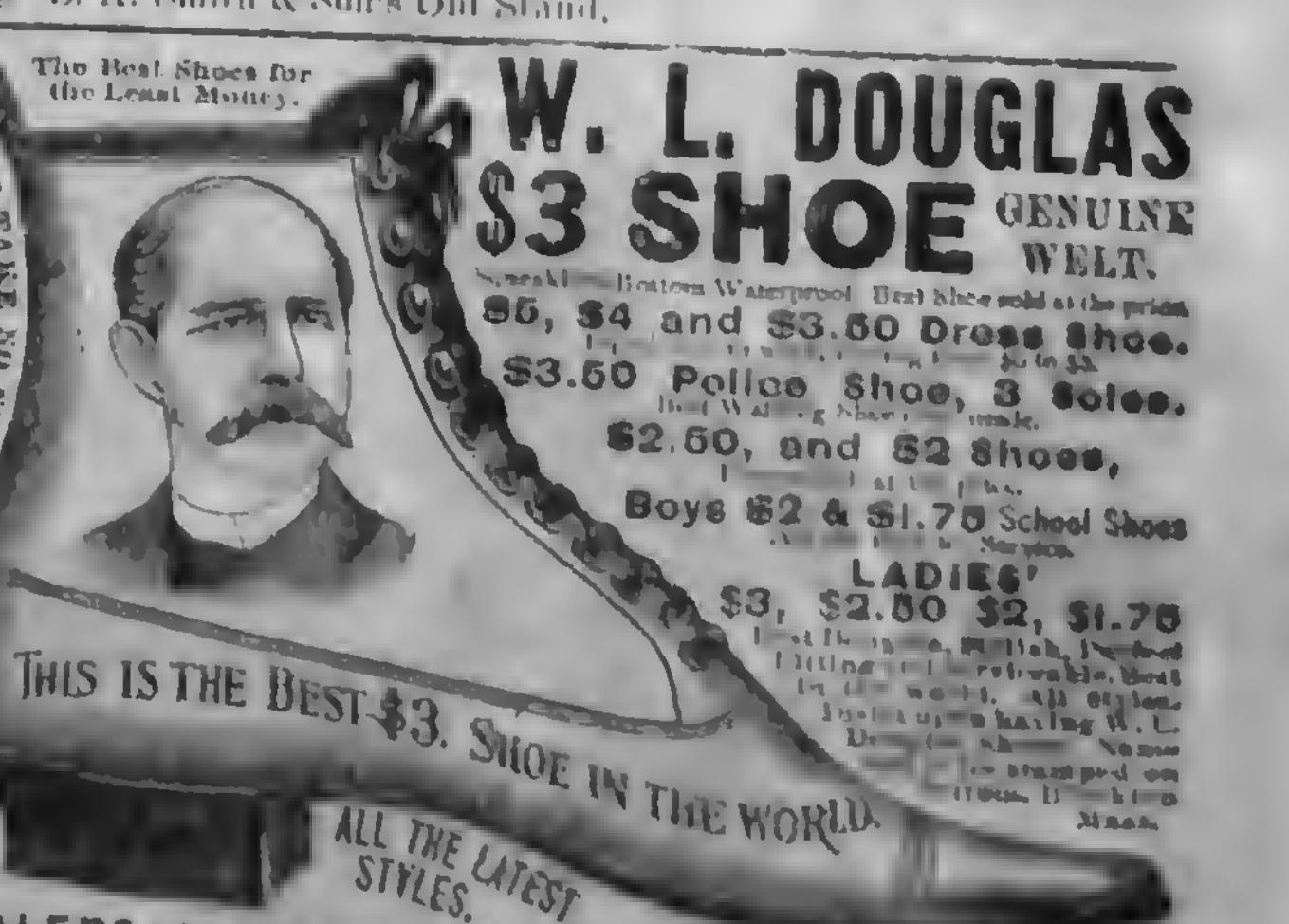
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Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

Up E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.



DEALERS who purchase the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe, will be entitled to sell it at a price of \$3.50. This is the best \$3.00 Shoe in the world.

For sale by BARLOW & MOORE, Edray.

HOME NEWS

—The day was dappled by a
counter at m. It was a terror to
all doors.

WANTED—Ten pounds of leather,
at once. For always on hand.

—Mr. J. W. Bever, the accom-
plished photographer, will remain
at Marlinton until the 15th, only.
You should not miss the opportuni-
ty to have some work done.

—Be very careful with your faces
and don't put it in the hands of an
unskillful photographer, or he will
ruin your reputation for good looks.
But J. W. Bever will do your style
of beauty justice.

—Sounds of blasting were heard
very distinctly on Friday and Sat-
urday of last week in a northwest-
erly direction. It was either blast-
ing or thunder from a clear sky.
"The railroad is coming, ha! ha! I
tut tut!"

—Potato bugs are ravaging rain-
part over this domain. A citizen
had a bloody encounter with them
the other day. He slew thousands
and came out victorious, but it is
feared his crop is ruined in the
action. However, revenge is sweet.

—The postoffice in Randolph
county named Mingo Flat has been
changed to Mingo under the regula-
tion which is abridging the names
of so many postoffices. Life is in-
deed too short to write up a descrip-
tion of a place every time you wish
to address a letter to be forwarded
there. So the "Bottoms," "Flats,"
"Lanes," "Cross Roads," etc., have
to go.

—A chapter on snakes. A large
black rattlesnake was killed on the
porch of Hotel McLaughlin last
week. A large blacksnake was
killed near there while eating hen's
eggs. Mr. John A. McLaughlin
killed a large yellow rattlesnake in
the Loden Bottom. Some children
near the Bird hotel were found tear-
ing a most venomous looking cap-
perhead, which was killed.

—Dry Fork was visited by a most
remarkable hail storm on Monday,
25th ult. The hail fell to the
depth of three inches about three in
the afternoon, and did not wholly
disappear until twelve the next day.
The severity of the storm was con-
fined almost exclusively to a section
of about one mile in width. The
hail stones were of the size of a
pigeon's egg and less. Corn was
very much injured. The leaves of
the trees were beaten off by thousands
and left battered and torn, and
the nation of the hail could be plainly
seen a week afterwards on the
gull wings along the road.

—Grass was never looking better
it is at the present time. In driv-
ing through the country enough
may be seen on the roadside to
feed a multitude of cattle. When
is being cut every where in Poca
hontas. Some corn has been stand-
by. Oats is very good and will
cure in my judgment, it is thought.
Hail is the thing wanting. There
is a good crop of cherries. Straw-
berries and raspberries are not
widely wanting. Apples will be a
fine crop as also peaches,
pears and plums.

—The season of the year now
leads back through the woods,
excited by a frost early in the
month of July, which
has caused a great lack
of a place where to contest with
the deer and bear. The heart
of the woods is a fine place
for deer and bear, but the
lack of a place where to contest with
the deer and bear.

—Not only the Fourth but the
fourth of July came this week and
everybody went to some picnic or
other. There were plenties of vari-
ous kinds at Marlinton, Buckeye,
Mill Point, Chest Bridge, Indian
Branch, Stony Creek, Anthony's
Creek, and other places.

—Mr. Sam Gibson, of Split Rock,
has found somewhere a vest of very
superior coat. He will not divulge
the secret, but opinion has
swimmered down to locating it either
on the lands of Messes. Henry Han-
nah or Silas Sharp. When a piece
of the coal is placed on the fire it
glows like wool. It is to be hoped
that the mine will be located very
soon, as it will make us a nearer
coal bank than any at present.

Nelson Moore, who disappeared
some years ago, possessed a like
secret of a vein of coal in Beaver
Dale, which has never been re-dis-
covered.

The corner lot and dwelling
house in Academy owned by Messrs
Blight & Cullison, has been sold to
John A. Taylor Esq., of Dunmore,
for \$100.00. Mr. Taylor will build
a store house on the spot once used
by Mr. H. Nathan to hold a half
finished store house. Academy has
a fine opening for a store. Mr. P.

Goldsen has commenced to put
goods in the McNeill store house at
this place. Mr. Elihu Ward is
establishing a large store at Lee
Bell, in Randolph county. The
drug store at this place is now
owned by Mr. E. H. Smith individ-
ually with Dr. Price as pharmacist.

—Mr. Harmon Sharp's son on
Elk caught a trout recently in Elk
River which was seventeen inches
in length. It was a most remark-
ably large trout to be caught in our
waters. However, there is a much
larger in that river which many
have seen but which cannot seem-
ingly be caught. Many have seen
him and thirsted for his life. He
is said to be over two feet in length.

This home is in the "Barney Hole,"
near Hite's, near the middle of the
pool, under a large rock, beside
which the water rolls up from the
end of a subterranean channel. The
depth of the water at that place is
about three feet. Until that trout
be caught there is something to
live for.

—He was six feet two inches in
height, the rightful owner of a stal-
wart frame, jolted the scales down
at 225 avoirdupois, looked somewhat
like Jim Porter, the Kentucky giant,
but did not resemble the Duke of
Wellington in favor in the slightest.
George Washington on the 4th of
July. Says he: "Mr. Editor, there
are 24 pounds of trout in that buck-
et, the result of Monday's catch in
William's river." Andy Taylor, who
lives on the banks of that profile
stream, together with Sam Gay
and John McPhee, are indebted,
not only for the speckled beauties,
but for wholesome food and iron-
wedge Davis, combined with cour-
tesies and amenities extended during
my stay with these ebriastan and
invincible people." This is what our
jolly and whole souled lumberman
said. R. E. Devling, told us Tues-
day, forgetting to mention the dis-
aster to falling him while on his
picnic adventure to the wilds of
Western Pennsylvania. He turned a
double somersault in mid air, falling
from off a log, by actual measurement
the distance of the spring of
a full grown bear, so says Andy
Taylor, who never told a lie in his
life.

Church Notes.

Rev. Dr. T. H. Lee, Evangelist
of Southern Virginia, will preach
the lower church on Saturday
July 14th, 1844, and Sunday
July 15th, 1844.

The funeral of William
Foster, Esq., will be pro-
cessed on July 1, 1844, at
Rev. W. H. Hart.

PERSONAL.

Professor Becker, of Lewisburg,
was in Marlinton on Tuesday.

D. L. Barlow Esq. called on us
this week. He is not letting his
handshake run down though a dem-
ocratic nominee.

Rev. George P. Moore called
this week. He wishes us to say
that his name was used unauthor-
izedly when it was announced by the
Dunmore correspondent in last
week's issue, that he would conduct
the Hill's basket meeting, as he
had not been consulted, and that
while he may attend, he would al-
ways rather have some other notice
that his services will be required
besides reading it in the weekly
papers.

Dr. Eskridge, of the Levels, was
in Marlinton on Tuesday.

Mr. Kornine, the great Democrat-
it seer, of Rome Mill, Harrison
county, is in Pocahontas looking at
some grass farms.

Mr. Chalmersley has returned
from England, and is fishing on
Elk.

Mise Hattie Patterson is out of
town on an extended visit.

Mr. C. Z. Hovner received a
slight shock from lightning in the
storm of Monday night.

Mr. J. H. Patterson, our circuit
clerk, made a visit to Dunmore last
Friday, but was recalled to Marlinton
by the arrival of the courthouse
injunction.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shaven, of
Vine Creek, Kansas, are visiting
relatives in Marlinton.

Fenton A. Chapman expects to
leave America for England soon.

Mr. J. B. Rhua, who has lately
removed from Mingo to Split Rock,
passed through Marlinton, Saturday,
on his way to visit relatives in
Barbour county, Va.

Republican Convention.

The Republican County conven-
tion met pursuant to call in Hun-
tersville, June 30, and was called to
order by S. B. Moore, chairman.
S. C. McNeil was elected president
and Keeney Dilley, secretary.

On motion, all questions before
the convention be decided by a
rising vote.

On motion, the president appoint-
ed two persons from each district,
whose duty it was to name the dele-
gates to the Senatorial and Con-
gressional conventions, and the fol-
lowing gentlemen received the nomi-
nations:

Levels—Congress—C. B. Grimes
and N. C. Rogers; Senate—Will
Burns and Chas. Morrison.

Green Bank—Congress—C. C.
Arlingast and S. H. Wanless; Sen-
ate—D. O. Shears and Chas. Wan-
less.

Edray—Congress—H. B. Sharp
and John P. Moore; Senate—N. C.
McNeil and A. R. Gay.

Huntersville—Congress—G. E.
Moore and J. W. Grimes; Senate—
W. H. Dilley and C. H. Moore.

Each district was allowed an al-
ternate, viz:

Edray, G. R. Gay; Levels, G. W.
Whiting; Huntersville, Willie Gib-
son; Green Bank, Geo. Cooper; J.
M. McWhorter, of Greenbrier, af-
filiate at large.

The following nominations were
unanimous:

House of Delegates, George T.
Moore, of Edray; County Superin-
tendent of Schools, C. B. Grimes, of
Mill Point; Comptroller County
Court, S. H. Clark; State Senate,
N. C. McNeil.

The members of the Republican
Executive Committee for the next
two years are:

Geo. Cooper, Greenbrier; Geo.
P. Moore and J. W. Grimes, Hun-
tersville; W. H. Dilley and Lincoln
Cochran, Levels; H. B. Sharp and
D. O. McNeil, Edray; S. H. Moore,
or Edray, committee-man at large.—

Col. H. C. Person, a very wealthy
man, owner of the Natural Bridge,
and brother of the late Capt. Pat-
erson, was found near this county,
wounding and killing at Clifton Forge,
Va., by J. A. Goodwin, a passenger
on a stage coach. Col. Person is to be
tried at Marlinton.

THE INJUNCTION.

A temporary injunction was grant-
ed last week by the judge of the
circuit court restraining the Sheriff
of this county from laying any or-
ders that were given for work done
on the court house in building at
this place, and prohibiting the com-
munity court from laying any levy to
meet the demands of the contract
made with the Monty Manufacturing
Company, of Dalton, Georgia,
to build this court house.

The tell is in the birth of a peti-
tion of tax payers—the following
gentlemen being the plaintiffs:

James H. Doyle, Uriah Heymer,
Josiah Dilley, Wm. H. Dilley, Wm.
H. Cleek, Wise Herold, H. Lee
White, A. B. McComb, George W.
Wagner, J. J. Beard, A. C. Loury
Sr., S. B. Hamm, and C. L. Austin.

Mr. H. M. Luckridge as agent for
the above named parties makes a
suit to the bill. Jones and
Rucker counsel. The bill alleges
that the contract is void for several
reasons, but seems to base its main
grounds of relief on the fact that
the \$28,000 is a sum too great to be
made by a constitutional levy in
one year upon the amount of tax-
able property in the county, and so
would necessarily bind the levies of
future years.

The members of the county court,
A. C. Arbogast, Sheriff, and M. F.
Gleig, architect are made parties
defendant.

In granting the injunction, the
judge fixed the amount of the bond
at \$8000. A bond for that amount
was prepared and signed by the
plaintiffs with Geo. W. Ginger as
surety. The parties enjoined have
not, so far as we can tell, taken any
steps towards the dissolution of the
injunction, and it is not known
whether any effort will be made on
their part to dissolve it.

The work did not cease, but the
building is not likely to go on much
longer if the money supply is cut
off.

Speculations as to the result are
very much in order at this stage of
the proceedings. July Court, the
levy term, is coming on next week,
when there will be a great laying of
bonds together, no doubt. The
court has at present about \$10000
in the treasury, which is not likely
to be drawn upon as the only spec-
ial extra expense this year was the
building of the court-house. The
court may or may not reduce the
levy of 70cts that was laid for the
year 1843, but it is not sure to do
so, as a judgment may be directed
to the county court by the judge of
the circuit court, compelling them
to build a court house as the county
is without one at present.

The citizens of this town are naturally
anxious to see a fine court-
house in their midst, as it will be
the big thing of the town, as well
as drive away the fear of losing the
county seat such as is hanging over
their heads this year.

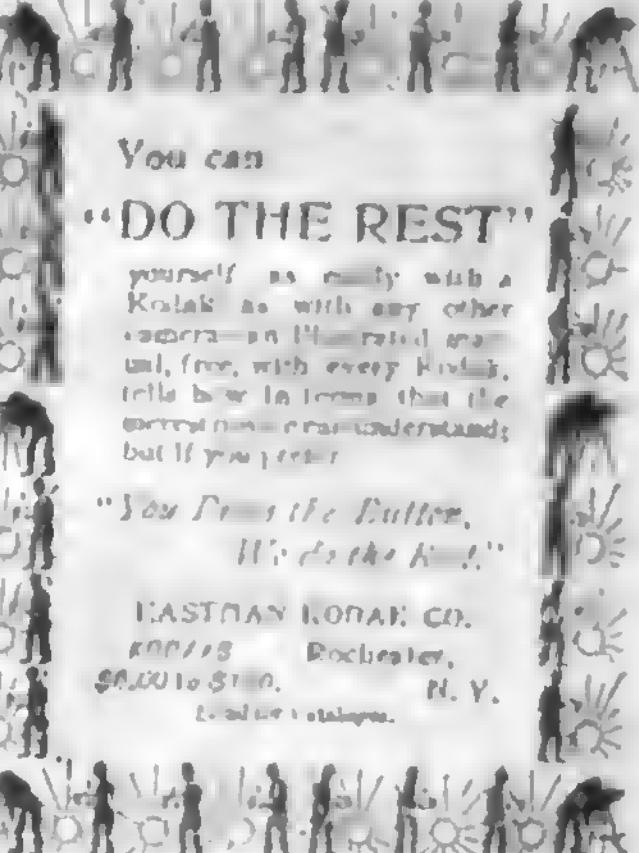
WANDLESS.

Married. At the residence of
Mr. William R. Setton's, Mr. An-
derson Gragg and Miss Ruth
Sheets, all of Buck Alleghany.

The show at this place was largely
attended. All went home well
pleased except the two young gen-
tlemen who lost their votes after
spending a few dollars.

Mrs. Jacob C. Steven, of Gillispie
is visiting friends and relatives in
this vicinity.

Congress is doing nothing except
talk and guess the time which will
see the Wilson Bill passed. Why
don't they let upon it and pass the
Bill regardless of their desire to
make individual reputations for
itself. An awful epidemic of
fashion that has spread over the
whole body. They have forgotten
that they leave two years and one
month. They have run too much
to talk. Swallow, stand back and
let me pass. Better never than fit.



C. B. Stecker,
Gen'l Auctioneer and
Real-estate Ag't

I, et al, bid, Mutual and Timberland
Farm and Town lots a specialty,
11 years in the business. Correspond-
ence solicited. Reference furnished.
P.O. — Dunmore, W. Va., or Al-
gonquin, W. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

TERMS.

per day . . . 1.00
per meal . . . 25
lodging . . . 25

Good accommodations for horses
at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or
month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP

R. H. LEE,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Practices all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Optician and
Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye
and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.
Off ex: —Over Augusta National
Bank Stanton, Va. June 1st yr.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,

MARLINTON,

W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any
part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or other-
wise.

Satisfactory GUAR-
ANTEED.

CORRESPONDENCE SO-
LICITED

THE GREAT DIVIDE

FOR 6 TWO-CENT STAMPS
we will send you a Brilliant Gem
of unusual color,

"The Great Divide," so you can see
what a wonderful journal it is, pro-
vided you name the paper you saw this
in.—It's a real Jewel we'll send you.

—ALEX REED—
THE GREAT DIVIDE, Denver, Colo.



—John Greenway in *Country Magazine*

AUNT TABBY'S UMBRELLA.



W^O of the three Fosdick girls aspired to wealth and social position.

They claimed a few rich relatives, who visited them occasionally and rated over the "lovely fields" and "darling towns," but nevertheless would have suffered the pangs of hunger before they

would have made an effort to till these same fields or soil their dainty hands by milking a cow.

Among the country relatives was Aunt Tabitha Simonds. She began life with little amount of property, and had been known to have been very economical for many years. She was a very peculiar woman, but received due courtesy at the hands of some members of the family on account of "what Aunt Tabby might possibly do for them."

The shrewd old lady intuitively gauged these courtesies and knew just where to draw the line, where true deference should manifest itself.

The Fosdicks were a family of six, father, mother, son and three daughters. Celinda, Clara and Marie were the daughters, but were unlike in character and personal appearance. Celinda was the acknowledged beauty of the family. Clara considered herself of the most importance in literary matters, and Marie, the youngest, a plain, sensible, good little daughter, who made everybody happy.

Just now all were busily discussing a letter just received. It was Celinda who spoke first.

"Of all things! That Aunt Tabby should thrust herself upon us this summer! And we might just as well have had some guest from the city who would have returned the hospitality for me next winter. And no knowing whether we shall make anything out of her."

"Celinda, I'm ashamed of you. Why need you be so mercenary?" exclaimed her father, reprovingly. Celinda scowled.

"I'm sure Aunt Tabby is morsening," she said, in a complaining tone. "If she would ever do anything for us or make us presents it would be different, but she just scruples all the time and allows us to scrimp, too." Celinda towed her head fretfully.

"And I'm sure she has no regard for the poetry of life," simpered Clara.

"Maybe Aunt Tabby doesn't care for the poetry in books, but she cares for another word that begins with p and that is 'practical'; she takes right hold to help with the housekeeping," said the tired, overworked Mrs. Fosdick.

"Yes, indeed! I don't know what we would have done that hard summer without her," said Marie, with a grateful remembrance of Aunt Tabby's willingness and ready hands.

"We ought to have souls above such drudgery," exclaimed Clara, rolling her eyes towards the ceiling.

"Well, Clara, I can tell you one thing," interposed Mr. Fosdick. "Books are all right enough in their places. Folks ought to have plenty of 'em and know what is in 'em, too—which is more than half of 'em can say who have a big library. All the same, I guess if it wasn't for this same drudgery as you call it, you wouldn't be quite as comfortable as you are."

There was a little silence while Mr. Fosdick drank his tea and then continued:

"You like pie and cake well enough, but you don't want to go into the kitchen to help make 'em. Seems to me you might help mother and Marie a little more."

"Me says I bother her," replied Clara, in an apologetic tone.

"I just a know you ain't teachable, like Marie. She had to learn."

"It's a sort of fussing, girls," said Mrs. Fosdick. "Even if Aunt Tabby goes and sometimes quibbles and etc., I think we can manage."

"She needs to be so quiet, and Celinda—"

"I just as she was made, if she is my sister, and we used to make fun of her," said Mr. Fosdick, smiling over the table.

At last Marie, sitting in the kitchen, had enough of the conversation. He part of the girls, excepting Clara, turned and went with the useful girls away from the room. Marie

had a smile on her face, but she was not more than a

bit sad. She worked about hours all day and served Abner at table as graciously as if he were a titled guest. Marie had no nonsense about her and respected the young man who so faithfully lightened her father's toil.

On this particular afternoon she watched her father as he stood in the back porch, pausing for a few moments' rest before setting out for the hayfield for the afternoon's work. She watched him pass his hands wearily over his pale, tired-looking face, and turning suddenly to him, said:

"Pa, can't you sit down and rest a little while? You look more tired than usual."

"No, child. There's that lot to be raked up this afternoon, and a good job it is. I must be going."

Abner came near and said:

"I'm willing to work extra hard on it if you rest for a little while. I think myself you don't look quite well. If you will trust me I will look after that this afternoon."

Mr. Fosdick had learned to rely on Abner—much more than on his own son. Henry, who, if truth must be told, was inclined to shirk. Henry disliked the farm. In fact, he disliked labor or application of any sort.

"Then I guess you may go on, Abner, and I will rest a spell. To tell the truth I don't feel very strong," and he seated himself in the old-fashioned rocker out in the shady side of the porch. He soon fell asleep. Two hours passed, and Marie began to feel anxious, as her father seemed still sleeping. She passed her hand anxiously over his brow. He awoke, but seemed dazed. He failed to recognize her, as he failed to recognize all the other members of the family. Dr. Romeo was hastily summoned, who said he was suffering from stroke, and gently intimated that his working days were over. Abner came home much later than usual, having stayed to finish the lot. He found the family in distress over Mr. Fosdick's condition. Somehow the blow seemed to have crushed Mrs. Fosdick. She sat in a state of apathy, from which they could not arouse her. Everything fell upon Marie. "Marie" must do this. "Marie" must direct that.

Henry, instead of bracing himself to help meet the needs of the place, grew lazier than ever, and absolutely refused to be dictated to.

"There's just one thing about it, Abner," said Marie emphatically one morning. "we have got to make our plan exactly as if Henry were not here. He can't be depended upon. You had to do his work yesterday as well as your own. He is determined to go to the city. Let him go. I shall oppose him no longer. Then we shall know just what we have got to depend upon."

The next day Henry started for the city, leaving his share of the burden to fall upon Marie and Abner.

"I'll do the best I can, Miss Marie," said Abner. "I want you to feel free to call upon me early and late and I will serve you faithfully."

"I don't doubt you will, Abner, but oh! if only mother had not fallen into such a strange condition! She doesn't seem to care about anything, and I don't know much. I shall have to depend upon you entirely about the farm, and if I fail to show judgment you'll know it is because I don't know, not because I don't care, and then we will talk things over and get as straight as we can."

Marie was not a crying girl usually, but just now such large tears stood in her pretty eyes, and she looked up into Abner's face with such an appealing, dependent look that he felt his heart jump straight into Marie's hands.

"It's not much that I know, but you may trust me, Miss Marie."

Somewhat Marie felt extremely comforted from that moment, although she could not sing about the house in her old-time way, yet she worked and directed with a feeling of greater security than before.

And in the midst of it all Aunt Tabby came. Even Marie, hospitable as she was, felt a bit more weary after she had welcomed her and helped her place her few garments in the west "spare chamber."

"Now, look a' here, Marie. I made up my mind to come, even if your pa au ma air sick. I can do a little to help, au' I will, too. If you au' I can agree on a few things."

"But you are getting old, and you are not strong, auntie. You must not do much; you'll get sick."

"If I ain't capable there's folks in the world as ha' an' we can get 'em."

"No, we can't, for we've no money to do it with," said Marie, decidedly.

"Well, I have, au' I'll do it, provided a good smart gal can come here an' help you, but if you say you'll allow her to wait on them lazy girls an' work for them, you're an' surburban' to lead of helpin' you, why 'taint o' h."

Marie put eagerly at this boy of

"Well, au' I'll grant you faith-

in-ah' me now, an' I'll make you

happy given."

"But we will not leave father and mother at present."

"Surely not—but by and by we can make our plans."

When the winter snows came they fell upon the graves of the aged couple to whom sickness could come no more, and in the early spring Abner and Marie went to their new home. The old brown umbrella was carefully preserved as a most precious relic—Chicago News.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Brick is made from slag.

Machine glass blowing is a failure. The only use of a bird's tail is to serve as a rudder during flight.

The "Georgia thumper" grasshopper has a wing spread equal that of a robin.

The pearl is only carbonate of lime, is readily effected by acids and burns into lime.

The diamond has been found on all continents and in almost every country in the world.

Alcohol is distilled from sweet potatoe, one bushel of the potatoes yielding a gallon of the fluid.

Motormen who ring gongs with their feet get a peculiar pedal malady which they call "trolley foot."

In a square inch of the human scalp the hairs number about 1000, and the whole number on an adult scalp is about 120,000.

The latest pattern of rapid-fire guns throw a projectile through the air at the rate of 2287 feet per second, or 1968 miles an hour.

English ophthalmic authorities say that the incandescent lamp judiciously placed and shaded is superior to any other artificial illuminant in its effect on the eye.

Taking the earth as the centre of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 420,000,000,000 miles and a circumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles.

The Chicago municipal authorities have instituted a crusade against certain stockyard packers, who have been slaughtering diseased cattle and placing the meat on sale. The present method of inspection is reported as faulty in the extreme. In future the license of every violator of the law will be revoked.

It is fair to presume that a vessel which has developed high speed under trial will always be a swift vessel under ordinarily favorable conditions, and the new ships of the United States Navy may, therefore, well be regarded as among the foremost examples of what can be accomplished by modern naval architecture applied to purposes of war.

In children of consumptive parents a number of deep respirations accompanied by a horizontal extension of the outstretched arms at each inspiration distend every part of the lungs and expand especially the spines where this insidious disease first appears. In cases of contracted lung from pleurisy such exercise will break up old abscesses and restore lost breathing power. This pulmonary gymnastic exercise in moderation should be practiced by all persons of consumptive parents.

The name of the Chinook wind is takou, according to H. M. Ballou, from that of the Chinook Indians, near Puget Sound. During the prevalence of the wind the thermometer rises in a few hours from below zero to forty degrees or forty-five degrees. It is analogous to the Fohn of Switzerland, and similar winds are reported from various parts of the world. All that is needed to produce them are high and low pressure areas, whereby the air is caused to pass over the mountains, depositing its moisture on the ascent, and descending on the leeward side.

Netton Growing in Popularity.

The rapid increase in the consumption of netton in this country is largely due to improvement in the quality of the meat. People who formerly objected to what they termed the "woolly" taste soon lost their prejudice when persuaded to try really good netton.

The disagreeable odor which is apt to accompany this meat can be avoided if, as soon as the animal has lost sufficient blood to render it insensible, an opening be made in the abdominal cavity to allow the gases to escape, and the wool then rapidly removed. The carcass should be quickly cooled and washed out with cold water.

The sheep should be kept without food for several hours before killing, and the latter operation should be performed out of doors, as fresh meat is particularly susceptible to bad odors. A little more attention to these two points would go far toward still further reducing the disagreeable odor.

ASTHMA. Successful treatment has been reported for Asthma and Hay Fever, and can be sent by Mail or Express.

It is not simply a palliative but a remedial

medicine.

Buffalo Men to Mastered to Health

the men as Told to a Report

er at the Auburn Battell.

1900, N. Y., R. J.

It is on record that on a bl' April day, a few years ago, an eight year old boy fell into the East river at the foot of East Eighth Street, New York, and when all efforts to rescue him had failed, Eugene Donnelly, at risk of his own life, plunged into the water and, when himself nearly exhausted, saved the boy from drowning. It was a heroic and self-sacrificing deed and received deserved commendation in all the newspapers.

There is a sequel to this accident, however, which has not been published. It is to the effect that Donnelly was paralyzed as a result of the cold plunge and came near dying. Auburn people have known the family since his wife was Aranda Grantman and his sister Mrs. S. D. Gerry, of 21 Moreau street. Donnelly himself describes the rescue and the result —

"I was general foreman of the F. A. Mulgrew Saw Mills, foot of Eighth street, N. Y., on the East river. It was on the 20th of April, 1880, that the boy fell into the river and I rescued him from drowning. At that time I was in the water so long that I was taken with a deadly chill, and soon became stiffened up and weak that I could neither work nor walk. For some time I was under treatment of Dr. George McDonald, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia. He finally gave me up, and on the 1st of June, 1882, my wife and I came up to Auburn.

"When the disease first came upon me the numbness began in my hands, and soon the whole of both my feet became affected. There was a cold feeling across the small of my back and downwards, and a sense of soreness and a tight pressure on the chest. The numbness gradually extended up both legs and into the lower part of my body. I left that death was creeping up to my vitals. I was still taking the medicine (it was Iodide of Potassium), said his wife, and was being rubbed and having plasters put all over my body, but with no benefit.

"I went to the Chas. H. Edgar Company, the popular Auburn druggists and chemists, at 109 and 111 Geneva street, and got three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them. In three weeks' time I was so improved that from being helpless, I wanted to help myself and to get up and go to work, and to walk every day from No. 74 Walput street, where I then lived, to Osborne's New Twine Factory, Seymour and Cottage streets—more than a mile—where I was then employed, but all the while I was taking Pink Pills.

"Then Dr. Patchen, of Wisconsin, said of my wife, and who was here on a visit, began to pooh-pooh at me for taking Pink Pills, and finally persuaded me to stop taking them and let him treat me. When he returned to the West he left a prescription with Dr. Bryant, of Auburn, who also treated me. But their treatment did me no good, and after a while the old trouble returned, and I was getting bad again. Then I began to take Pink Pills; have taken them ever since, am taking them now; have taken in all nearly 20 boxes at an entire cost of less than \$10.00 (my other treatment cost me a pile of money), and again I am well and able to work.

"If I was able, I would pay my expense, publish the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the whole world and especially in New York City, where I am much better known than I am here."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without doubt mark the beginning of a more healthful era. They were first compounded by an eminent practitioner, and used as a prescription for many years in general practice with almost incredible success. They are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two trifling causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Belvidere, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

A Novel Postage Stamp.

The French Government has just created, as an experiment only, a postal service by camel express in the French territories of Obock and the Somaliland coast. In connection with this service a special provisional stamp will be issued, the value being 6 francs. The new stamp is triangular, like the old Cape of Good Hope vignettes. In the center is a "mechali," or racing camel; in the background a desert landscape. Around are inscriptions in three different languages—Arabic, Arabic, and French—mentioning the year of issue and the name of the colony. Later on, if the experiment is satisfactory, a further issue of stamps will be made, the values ranging from 2 to 50 francs.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Nervous Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Neuralgia, Paroxysm, Locomotor Ataxia, Metatarsitis, and Madred ailments, whether resulting from over anxiety, overwork or study, or from unnatural habits or excesses, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of Specialists attached to the Lovell's Dental and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Personal examinations are always necessary. Many cases are successfully treated at a distance.

A new and wonderfully successful treatment has been devised for Asthma and Hay Fever, and can be sent by Mail or Express.

It is not simply a palliative but a remedial

and prophylactic question black



THE NEW LIBRARY.

On the top of the golden dome yesterday and took a look at it. The gold is laid upon copper, and it is polished so that it is as bright as a new wedding ring. It is said to be very durable, and is on the whole, I doubt not, thicker than the white lead with which the Capitol dome is painted nearly every year. The gold was put on by spalaff, who worked under canvas, the roof of whom nearly lost his life at the work.

I can't describe the wonders of the interior of the National Library. My head buzzed as I walked through the many rooms and tried to understand it all. You could lose yourself in its basement as in the catacombs of Rome, and wander for hours trying to find your way out. The grand staircase, which takes up a space equal almost to that of a quarter of an acre, is to be finished in white marble, and the great marble columns which rise one above another are already in place and surrounded with wooden boards to keep them from injury. The reading room will be the rotunda in the center of the building, and it will be covered with the dome. This room will be as large as the rotunda of the Capitol, and its area will be about a quarter of

an acre. It will have seats for 800 readers, and the desks of these run in concentric rows around the central desk in which the manager of the reading room will sit, and from which he will have connections with all parts of the library by pneumatic tubes or other modern inventions, which will enable him to send a message in the twinkling of an eye to any part of this great book palace, and by the touching of a button bring back the book he wants. Electricity and everything that the modern mind can think of has come to the aid in adding to the conveniences of the library, and it is now thought that an electric railroad will be built to carry the books from the old library of Congress in the Capitol over to this new building.

From this great central dome run out like arms massive buildings in which are to be housed our national library of the future. These are known as book stacks, but the word gives no idea of their character.

Imagine a great, long warehouse, with glass walls as high as one of the largest New York flats and hundreds of feet in length. Let the sides of these be walled with glass set into square columns of white enameled brick and have the plate glass wedged into these columns without frame work, as is the case in winders. Make the interior to consist of one mass of iron network rails. From the floor to the roof, so that when you stand within it you see nothing but iron frames rising one above the other and filling the whole vast height. This may give you some idea of the book stock. The iron network consists of book shelves, and these are separated by stairs which run from the floor to number and walkways paved with marble, which are ranged between the tiers of regular stairs from the floor to the roof. There are several of these

stacks, and the whole vast high four acres of wonderful rooms not a splinter of wood has been used. All is composed of iron, steel, cement and glass, and, as Mr. Green, the engineer in charge, told me, there will not be enough wood in the building when it is completed to make a match.

This building is to cost \$8,000,000. The State, War and Navy cost \$10,000,000, and upon the Capitol has been expended, all told, something like \$18,000,000. Uncle Sam will get more for his money out of this than out of either of the others. All of the work is being done under the Government, and everything is built to outlast the ages, and of the very best material. In one of the rooms I found an army of carvers at work making wonderful decorations which are to adorn the exterior, and throughout the whole building everything went on like the work of an army under perfect control and in perfect order. The building will be completed in about two years, and within two years and a half the new library will be in thorough operation.

From here I walked over to the Capitol and took a stroll through the library of Congress. Every available room in the building is packed with books, and the library proper is so full that you have to march through single file in order to get from one part of it to the other. I pushed my way past a mountain of bound newspapers up to the main desk, and asked Mr. Spofford, the librarian, to tell me some-

thing about the condition of the library to-day.

There are in the National Library nearly 700,000 volumes, and in addition to this there are over 200,000 pamphlets. Mr. Spofford's brain is such that he knows just where each one of these 700,000 volumes stands; and he can tell you in an instant just which of them ought to help you on any subject you are studying. It is the same with the pamphlets, and the wonder is how one little iron gray head can hold it all. He is a curious looking man, as dark as a Spaniard. He has black

hair and whiskers, now mixed with gray. His eyes are bright. His frame is short, lithe and wiry, and every atom of it is made up of muscle. He is the busiest man in the Capitol building and he knows how to do work quickly. He dictates all of his correspondence, and his ordinary conversation, which is clear cut and exact, is as classic as the mass of books which surround him. I always feel afraid to report him. He says just what he means, and if you misplace a word or a figure you feel that it will cause his black hair to stand on end in indignation when he reads it.

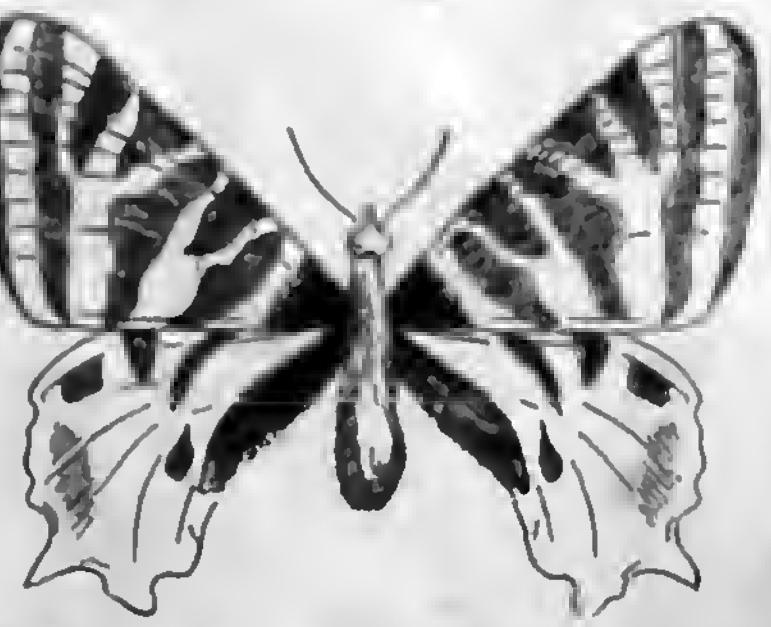
I asked him as to the story of the library and as to the new building. He said, "Nature changes, comes to Wash-

ington, and that Jefferson was very sorry to lose them. In 1851 the library had increased 55,000 volumes.

Then another fire occurred and 35,000 of these were burned, including many of the most valuable. The fire took place from defective floors, and only 20,000 volumes were saved from the ruins. By this time Congress thoroughly appreciated the need of a good library and the year following \$72,000 were appropriated for new books, and the appropriations have gone on from that time to this until we now have 680,040 volumes and 220,000 pamphlets. Last year we added about 18,000 volumes to the library, and the copyrights are now increasing our stock at the rate of 50,000 and upward per year."

MISSING INSECT LINKS.

For some time Dr. Behr, the entomologist of the Academy of Sciences, has been engaged in arranging and classifying a small but interesting col-



THE LEUDOLPHIA PUZILOI—A MISSING LINK.

lection of Japanese butterflies and crepuscular moths.

All the specimens are interesting, and several are both exceedingly rare and necessary to establish kindred relations between families of butterflies hitherto unconnected with one another. In other words, the collection includes "missing links" that indicate the evolution of one kind of butterfly from another.

There are 20,000 specimens in Dr. Behr's collection, and the variety of color and formation presented to the eye is wonderful. This is especially true of the Japanese collection. The varieties are comparatively small, but the colorings are beautiful.

An entomological treasure in the collection is a perfectly preserved Leudolphia Puziloi. Its value is comprised in the fact that it is a connecting link between two genera of butterflies that are apparently very dissimilar. It is colored beautifully and is found in Corea as well as in parts of Japan.

One case contains several insect mammoths. One specimen is nearly seven inches in wing-width and is an entomological monster. Dr. Behr relates that when Prince Neuwied, an enthusiastic collector, was in South America his Indian guide saw one of these leviathans on a tree. Disposing with the usual net the guide plucked the butterfly with an arrow accurately shot from a bow. That is the native method of catching the specimen.

One of the unique specimens in Dr. Behr's collection is the Eurylochus Caligo, whose back presents an absolutely perfect representation of an owl's face. There are the great round eyes apparently deep set, and stolid in expression, the curved beak—in fact the physiognomy of the owl is perfectly etched on the wings of this wonderful creature. Strangest of all, the caligo seems to know that in this resemblance lies its safety in time of danger. Unlike other butterflies, the caligo does not attempt to escape by flight when pursued by a bird. It simply drops to the ground, turns its back to the enemy and the frightened

bird—“This is so sudden.” He—“That's where you are mistaken. I've been thinking about it for a whole year.”—New York Press.

A scientist, who is probably still owing his tailor, claims that all the diseases of humanity are due to wearing clothes.—Hartford Journal.

Wife—“What would we do without a doctor?” Husband—“Well, we might get along, but what would the druggists do?”—Texas Bystander.

That Nicetown man who named his hen “Macduff” has a neighbor who called his rooster “Robinson,” because he crow so.—Philadelphia Record.

“Have you gained her father's con-



THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.

the types of the o. such as the the Parthenon, while building you find such as you find in the New Islands. I wonderful except they are the stone. I have seen to almost a story even over the windows nearly as much. Its dome is not of gold makes it If you carpet them gold you will be quit which. There is States a large red cedar golden dome. It has been in the mistake. The St. Peterburg, but is infinitely more pounds of solid you remember. It is one of the

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POCOHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL II, NO. 51.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court	A. H. Campbell
Circuit Attorney	C. H. McClintic
County Sheriff	J. C. Arbogast
County Clerk	Robt K. Burns
County Compt.	S. L. Brown
Assessor	J. B. Patterson
County Auditor	C. O. Arbogast
Commissioner of Roads	C. E. Head
Commissioner of Schools	G. M. Kee
Commissioner of Roads	James Bartow
Commissioner of Roads	Geo. P. Moore
Justices of the Peace	A. C. L. Oldwood, Split Rock - J. H. Cook, Dryden - W. H. Grose, Hintonsville - Jas. R. Taylor, Duamore - G. R. Curry, Academy - Tom Brulley, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 1st Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is long term.

N. C. MCNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. H. MCCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Hintonville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,

Hintonville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas County and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRADTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney-at-Law.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. R. O. J. ANTHONY,

DENTIST,

Montgomery, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in the paper.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

RETIRED DENTIST,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every summer and fall. The exact date each year will appear in the paper.

J. M. CONNELLHAM, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Will be found at H. A. Young's Office, Marlinton, W. Va.

J. M. MCGOWAN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Will be found at Dr. Young's Office, Marlinton, W. Va.

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THE CAPTURE OF THOMAS WILSON.

In a previous account of the Indian raid upon the Wilson home on Jackson's River, it was stated nothing was heard of him for several years. Information was at last received, and in the following manner:

Mr. David Kincaid, who had been one of the fourteen rescuers, went with an expedition sent to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt, concerning the ransom of prisoners. A treaty was made and a day appointed for giving up all in captivity. That day passed away and no prisoners were brought in as agreed. It looked auspicious, and that night every precaution against surprise was taken, lest the Indians should prove hostile and treacherous, but nothing occurred as feared. The next day was nearly spent, when late in the evening a little girl ten years of age was brought in. She could speak nothing but Indian dialect, and could tell nothing about herself. Mr. Kincaid's wife and three children had been taken prisoners about the time Tom Wilson was taken. He remembered that one of the children had lost a thumb, upon examination it was found as he had stated, and the recognition of father and child was of the most touching character. The next evening Mrs. Kincaid was brought in, whereupon husband, wife, and the only surviving child were reunited. Their emotions were such as words cannot describe, nor can we fully appreciate their solemn tenderness.

Mrs. Kincaid could tell all about that which had happened to Tom Wilson. He had just finished his task at the mill, and was on the way to his home, when he discovered the Indians, who were encamping down the east bank of the river. Wishing to take him alive they headed him off, and he took up the river and was caught. They wished him, not to alarm the women at work near the dwelling, nor the men at work on the West bank near where the new house was to be rented, getting in the logs and hewing them.

Tom and the other prisoners were taken to a place some distance away. They were securely bound and left in the charge of an old Indian while the rest should return and capture the parties already referred to. In this they failed, and all escaped to the house, though some were slightly injured by the tomahawks thrown at them. The doors were barricaded, and the Indians repulsed without taking any more captives.

John Wilson having made his escape on horseback, the Indians supposed he would soon return with men from the fort, and so they did not press the siege, but started immediately for their towns, and were all away ere John returned.

Thomas did not survive his captivity very long.

John Wilson said he had great difficulty in keeping the family together up the river and go to the fort until it was certain all danger for the time being was over. Some reports that among the Indians was a brother and son of John, who had never been captured. At the time of the war John was a boy of sixteen and improved and became a strong and able man.

the night, and the question was asked, Is anybody killed? The Indian quickly responded, "An Irish, there is nobody killed but myself."

The writer is also, under obligation to Squire John Cleek for the following items respecting Jacob Warwick's rescuing young Gilmore, of Kerr's Creek, Rockbridge County, Va:

Mr. Warwick had gone to the Shawnees, near Pittsburgh, to trade for skins and furs. Sometimes he would hunt with the Indians, and in moving with them from one camp to another would carry the Indian boys behind him on his horse, and by turns would carry Gilmore also. Sometimes he would fall behind the party, first with an Indian boy and then with the white one. Finally he stoned their confidence so much that they were entirely off their guard, whereupon Mr. Warwick took the boy, and before the Indians suspected what he had done, he was out of their reach entirely, and reached Kerr's Creek in safety, and restored the captive to his parents. This captive is the ancestor of the Gilmores in Rockbridge County.

A fight between the whites and Indians occurred at Cunningham's Mills, near Burper's Head of Kerr's Creek. The Indians are reported by tradition to have carried their dead to the summit of the mountain, and buried them under the snow now found near the old site on the way from Rockbridge Alum to Lexington.

The first settlement on the Bull Pasture River, in Highland, was made near the Blue Spring, known as the Lockridge farm, by the Hollings and Estills. The Hollings and Estills the next farms higher up the River. Pollin, a native of Ireland settled above Estill.

A good many of these settlers sold out and moved to Kentucky, and some of them prospered greatly in their western homes.

DR. DINWIDDIE.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie, well known to many persons in our country as an eloquent and successful Evangelist, died June 30th, at his home, Greenwood, Albemarle County, Va.

At 10 o'clock he seemed well, and chatted pleasantly with his friends at the postoffice. Upon reaching home, he went to his room feeling unwell, and observed to his wife: "The Lord's will be done; the end is near at hand." By noon he was dead, ending "the life that now is," and beginning "that which is to come," in the 65th year of his age. As an oratorical character, he was equal to most and surpassed by very few modern ministers in Europe or America. So those of our people who have seen and heard him are permitted to know one of the foremost pulpit orators of the present time.

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A Fight End of the Fourth.

"One begin it, and more come in it. And soon it was general like."

Once upon a time not a thousand miles from Marlinton the people had a most glorious time. It was such a time that is to be had when all had notice, and even the poorest could save up a "wee drap of the creatur" for the occasion. It was a fine day and it was first drawing to a close. Only the grand finale was to be brought off creditably. Consequently those that were not drunk seemed drunk, while the bona fide drunk steadied himself for the rush. The man who called the figures of the dance announced the last dance, which is to be free for all. The music begins, the fiddler playing mechanically while he talks business over his shoulder to a friend. The dozen couples are cutting up a lot of extra capers as they obey the leader's call of "Swing your partner!" "Circle all!" "Balance fair!" "Do! Si! Do!" "Squeeze your lemon!" etc.

A lot of fellows are getting an old man more than three parts full to go in and pull the leader out of the ring. "Pull 'im out! I ain't afeard to pull the pale face out!" and so saying the old man goes in and slips a greasy old hat in the face of the fastidious dancer; but he has raised the blood of the nervous man there, if he does know more about dancing than any of them, and in another instant the old man and the young are mixed up on the ground. Quick as thought a great big man jumps in to take the old man's part, and here comes a brawny lumberman to offset him. After that it is a waving mass and confused jumble of legs, arms and hair. Finally the mass is untangled and everybody seems to be holding somebody else.

The dance is being resumed in a desultory way, when sounds not unlike pensantry are heard and looking a little way down the ground a very energetic fight is seen to be in full flower. Two young striplings of tender years though about six feet high are knocking at each other, with their eyes shut, reaching out about ten feet at every strike. One young man picks up a rock very surreptitiously, but in attempting to put it in his pocket, it falls out on the ground, and being noticed, it is considered a misfortune.

There were immediately forty cans of fight brewed and things were getting serious. One young man goes up a tree, presumably to see better, as there is no opportunity to see from the outskirts of the crowd. Someone notices him, and fighting is forgotten as quick as it arose, as all unite in making him climb higher.

After some tremendous galloping of horses over the dancing pavilion, the crowd disperses after buying two splendid rows in which not fifteen drops of blood were spilt.

The Staunton chamber of commerce, at a recent meeting, considered the importance of closer commercial relations with Pendleton, Randolph, and Pocahontas counties, and it was unanimously resolved, "Whereas, Staunton, the county seat of Augusta, is the nearest point which the people of the communities mentioned can reach competing lines of railroad with their products, and that difficulty of crossing streams delays the products coming to market, therefore be it

view to shortening the road by improving the lines and building such bridges as might be needed to promote the ends desired, close commercial relations.

CRABBOTTOM,

There have been many fine rains west of Monterey in the section of the country known as Head of Waters and Crabbottom, and that beautiful valley, equal to any in Virginia, is smiling in its luxuriance of blue grass, and rich with herds of stock, Shorthorns. There are few who know what a magnificent country it is, it being so far in the interior. I have seen nothing so much like it as the rich blue grass lands of Pulaski. These, if anything, are prettier. The mountain sides have been cleared in many places to the very top, and the grass grows luxuriantly everywhere. Nowhere have I seen such large fields. The Sterrett Brothers have one in Crabbottom of 700 acres, all in one enclosure, and their nephew, Mr. S. W. Sterrett, one of 200 acres, and you may go many days journey and not see such a sight as the 80 head of short horns grazing over the blue grass farm of Mr. L. H. Stephenson, who is fattening them for the English market. There is very little wheat and corn in this valley, mostly grazing; but an old Angora man, E. A. Dudley, from near Churchville, has one wheat and corn, and insists that farming will pay here too. He supplied this and several counties in West Virginia with seed corn this year, makes it into sugar and molasses for market, and prospers generally.

THE MODERN PEGASUS.

Pegasus, the winged horse, that poets and fancy people used to exercise upon in their visits to Olympus, so famous in classic history, is no longer the pet of the idealist.

In a recent issue of the Great Divide, a literary journal published at Denver, Colorado, a writer says some pretty things about speeding through mountain land and over hills with the velvet tread of a noble steed.

Rider and steed roam free as birds in their native groves through fragrant orchards. As to their friendship, the writer says, there never was a friend more true and staunch than her "glossy steed" of ebony hue, and he is so devoted that no art could charm one glance from his fiery eye.

As to his points, he is strong of limb and lithely built, supple and quick in movement.

An Arab in his desert wild never was seen mounted on a steed so grand or with a build so trim. The mountings that bedeck him gleam brightly, and no such as no Arabian steed ever were in the brightest days of chivalry.

No cruel bit does this beauty chomp Nor is he shod with iron clump, But elastic his tread on a rubber tire, And lantern bright is his eye of fire, One can try his speed without spur or whip It'll take a day off on a bicycle trip.

As such steeds have been seen on the streets of Marlinton, it is more likely that some rider will appreciate the breeding and may be known whether there is more

NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING EGGS.

The desirability of shipping eggs from Victoria to England has led to the discovery of a new method for preserving them. They are first rubbed with grease and then placed with bran, flour, lime and pollard in small cases. When opened they are found to be perfectly sweet and fresh.—*New York World.*

EFFICIENCY IN A WORKING OX.

Overshadowing and exposure to the weather afterward will easily produce rheumatism, and this will cause stiffness of the limbs, with pains that move from one limb to another. The treatment in such a case should be to foment the parts with hot water, and then apply some strong liniment, giving thirty drops of tincture of aconite three times a day in some acceptable drink, linseed or oatmeal gruel, for instance. The animal must rest from work, but moderate exercise will be useful. It should be kept warm and dry.—*New York World.*

QUALITY OF EGGS.

There is a great difference in the original quality of eggs, and this has much to do with their capacity for keeping well. Generally, the best-flavored eggs are laid early in the season. Then the diet is mostly grain. After the fowls begin to find young grain growing, they will pick at and eat it, and of course consume less grain. In summer much of the food is grain and insects. There are not good egg-producing foods, and though a large number of eggs may be laid, their quality will not be as good as it is early in the season. It is not the difference caused by deterioration on account of weather, for an egg cooked the same day it is laid in July is generally not so good as one that is cooked fresh in March or April. Hence there is good reason why eggs should be dearer in early spring. They are better then, and for their price furnish a cheaper and better food than the same money invested in meat. The fact may also explain one reason why limed eggs are so generally unsatisfactory. They are always the cheap and poor quality summer eggs. They are inferior when put up, and cannot be expected to improve by keeping five or six months, even when air is excluded.—*Boston Cultivator.*

SEED WHEAT.

Heavy weight seed wheat contains a larger quantity of more valuable food materials for the young plant in the form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash than light weight wheat of the same variety. Experiments at the Minnesota station by H. Snyder show that this additional reserve food is supplied to the young plants and produces a more vigorous growth. The additional fertilizer material in a bushel of heavy weight wheat is worth from three to five cents more per bushel at the market prices of commercial fertilizers. Hellriegel in Germany has also proved that the heavier the seed the more vigorous is the young plant, and where there was not an over-abundance of plant food in the soil the difference in vigor of the plants was soon even up to the time of harvest. The Minnesota experiments prove that the same characteristic differences that are noted between heavy and light weight seed wheat are observed between healthy and vigorous, and poor and sickly wheat plants, both in growth and yield. The wheat plant takes up over three-fourths of its food from the soil before heading out. The soil should be cultivated and managed in such a way so as to supply the growing wheat crop with at least three-fourths of its mineral food, and seven-eighths of its nitrogen compound before it blooms, which occurs in June or early in July, according to the latitude.—*American Agricultural Experiment Bulletin.*

FARM AND GARDEN ADVICE.

A safe rule with peaches is always to set them on an elevation, the higher the better.

Good prices and increasing demands are reported for high-class heavy draught horses.

Lambs always indicates extremes, at times of weakness, and demands immediate attention.

Unless you are giving up breeding, it can be helped by a good price to kill off the geldings.

By keeping the trash in the garden or orchard cleaned up a large number of pests that injure the fruits and trees may be destroyed.

In nearly all cases the earlier the fruit is picked the better. It is not a good plan to allow the trees to bear too many fruits.

A good plan in the fall is to plant the old stalks of manure in the ground, so as to have a ready supply of manure for the spring.

It is worth while to get out the old manure and lay it on the ground, so as to have a ready supply of manure for the spring.

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How Their Territory Has Dwindled.
—The Character of Sitting Bull—Indian Farms and Schools.

TO those interested in our aborigines, and there are but few intelligent Americans who are not, there is no more interesting place in the country than the agency at Standing Rock, North Dakota, where are to be found one-half of all that remains of the once powerful and warlike Sioux Nation or association of Sioux bands. Despite incessant wars with the Chippewas, Hurons and other tribes and their continuous strife for nearly a century, with but few intermissions, with the whites, to which may be added the decimating effects of smallpox, whisky and other adjuncts of civilization, they still number something like 36,000 people, a third of whom are chafing under the peace enforced by the constant presence of white sabres and bayonets.

The original territory claimed by the Sioux and the title to which kept them in perpetual hot water was larger than that of Great Britain, France and Germany combined. When the French missionaries, 200 years ago, first entered the territory of the Dacotahs, as they then called themselves, it extended from the banks of the Mississippi in Minnesota west to the Rocky Mountains and the sources of the Missouri and north to British America. At that time the nation comprised sixteen tribes or bands, each under an independent chief. They had frequent wars with each other, but they were always ready to make common cause against an outside foe.

Piece by piece the splendid domain over which the Dacotahs held control has been taken from them, until there are only eleven millions of acres left, and this is the poorest of their territory. But as the game has long since been destroyed, and these people do not take kindly to farming or stock raising, preferring to live on the rations supplied by the Government, they have far more land than they have use for. There can be no doubt, but this territory will be gradually reduced; it is certain it will be as soon as the whites find that it has any value.

I find that though the famous Sitting Bull has been dead over four years that his name is reverenced by the Indians at this point. Even those who did not like him while living, mourn him dead, and secretly believe that the whites paid for his assassination.

He was undoubtedly the shrewdest chief the Sioux have had for generations. He was personally brave, but he understood his people and realizing that there were others as well as himself, he set about controlling them through their superstitions. He became a medicine man. He studied the savagery and made himself their leader in all their religious orgies. In time he claimed supernatural powers, and as soon as his credulous and ignorant followers came to believe this, he had them at his mercy.

Sitting Bull's successor, Gall, is not a medicine man, but in downright patriotism and ability he is vastly the superior of the man who preceded him. While a natural born fighter, Gall has the prudence to preach peace and the sense to realize that henceforth war is a game at which the Sioux must be beaten, and therefore it would be prudent for him to forget.

But the power of the chiefs, as might be expected, is decaying. They were a necessity in the war days, and when the leader's word was all-powerful with the tribe, but they soon lose their reverence for a man who is not only not superior to the whites, but treated with no particular deference by the agents, from whom he is forced to take his orders. Another class of men whose power is going or gone, are the "Squaw men," that is, white men, who, by virtue of their having married Indian wives, are adopted into the tribe. These fellows exercised a great deal of control, but the Indians seeing that the men are despised by the outside whites soon come to regard them in the same way.

Farmers have been sent to Standing Rock and other agencies to teach the Indians how to cultivate the soil. These, as a rule, are good men and thoroughly understand their business, but the Indian is not forgetful, he does not take kindly to work, nor is this to be wondered at. The warrior has ever regarded labor as degrading; and it only for women, and to the women he leaves the work.

The great promise of the Indians is in the schools, and those at Standing Rock, as at others, are under the management of very competent people. The Indian children are vivacious and bright, and up to a certain age they do about as well as white children of the same years, but it is believed that after the age of puberty they do not make rapid progress.

It is worth while to get out the old manure and lay it on the ground, so as to have a ready supply of manure for the spring.

the days when they chased buffalo, and their eyes glow with the spirit of the sport. The cattle are brought into a great corral and are separated, fifteen or more being cut out in every batch. These are let loose on the prairie. The poor creatures are wild with terror, and with tails up they make a break for life and liberty. Whooping as only the Sioux can, they start after them. Their Winchester crack and here and there an animal falls till all are killed, and another batch is subjected to the same kind of butchery. The dead steers are quickly and skillfully skinned and cut up. Every thirty Indians, the smallest child being counted as one, are allowed a steer.—*New York Advertiser.*

Lightning's Effects on Trees.

Some interesting experiments have been made in France by M. Dimitre in determining the effect of lightning on different trees. Specimens of living wood of equal dimensions were subjected in the direction of their fibres to a spark from a Holtz electric machine. Oak was found to be easily penetrated by the current, while black poplar, willow, and especially beech, were more resisting. In all these cases the heart wood was the least conductive, and behaved like hornbeam.

The observations made agree in a general way with statistics of lightning strokes in Europe. Thus, in the forests of Lippe, from 1879 to 1883, and in 1890, there were 559 oaks, fifty-nine pines, twenty-one beeches and twenty-one other kinds of trees struck. M. Dimitre's investigations established the fact that the marshy trees, poor in oil, such as oak, poplar, willow, maple, elm and ash, suffer much less resistance to the spark than beeches, walnut, hickories and limes, which are "fat" trees.

One branch of the experiment afforded a singular confirmation of the wisdom of the recent introduction of oil as an insulator in certain departments of electrical work. It is shown that pines, which contain a good deal of oil in winter, but have little oil in summer, are much more resisting in one season than in the other. In summer time the wood is as easily pierced by the spark as oakwood, and in winter as difficult to penetrate as beechwood.

When the oil of beech and walnut wood is extracted by ether, the spark goes through easily. The dead wood of starchy trees is more easily pierced than the living wood, fact which militates against the common idea that sap conducts the discharge. The bark and foliage of trees are, according to M. Dimitre, bad conductors.—*New York News.*

Snake-Killing Razorbacks.

"Talk about snakes," said Edward T. Atherton, of Boston, "there are more of 'em to the square acre in Florida than in any other part of this glorious country. But, as unperious as they are now, they are not half as abundant as they were a few years ago, before any organized effort was made to annihilate the whole serpentine breed."

"It seems that a bright idea, involving the wholesale extinction of snakes, entered the mind of one William Jones,

who, up to that time, had been a poor farmer struggling to support a big family. Now he is one of the solid men of the country, and he made all his money by the successful execution of that idea. He knew that the ordinary razor-back hog of Florida was a great natural enemy of snakes, and he set to work to systematically train a whole drove of hogs to hunt down and destroy the reptiles. In a little while he had his swine as thoroughly trained in their part as setter dogs are drilled to point quail. He first cleared his own farm of a vast quantity of big ones, and then he began to hire out his hogs to his neighbors who were snake afflicted. The fame of these razor-backs spread all over the land, and people whose places were infested with rattlesnakes and men who were clearing up new land sent for Jones's hogs.

"This is no romance, for I talked with Jones himself, and he told me all about it and exhibited his book of engagements, which also contained a record of all the snake claim for the past twelve months. I have every reason to believe he was stating the facts, for he gave me a warm invitation to visit his place and promises to give an exhibition that would demonstrate the skill of his snake-hunters." —*Washington Post.*

An Epicure's Daughter.

A certain gentleman in this city known as an epicure was dining a friend not long ago and the lady daughter of the house, Katherine, aged seven, was brought al dinner to sit at the guest's side. The guest, who is very fond of children, was taking her all sorts of questions, but his talk was so what took a turn which he did not like. "What do you eat?" he asked. "Well, I eat a lot of things," she replied. "I eat a lot of things," she replied.

Milwaukee (Wis.) telephone girls must wear black gowns.



Most of the telegraph operators in Sweden are women.

The Empress of Russia has a dress for which she is said to have paid \$15,000.

There are more than 250 native women studying in the medical colleges of India.

The Empress of Germany and her children decided to spend the spring in Italy.

The combination of black and rose color is to be a favorite one for elegant evening toilets.

Ada Negri, the new Socialist poet of Italy, is a peasant girl, and is only twenty-three years of age.

Mrs. J. Heiskill has just been re-elected Librarian of the Paola (Kan.) public library for the fourteenth time.

"Flitterers" is the new name given in the West to the young ladies who serve refreshments at afternoon tea.

Mrs. Amelia Barr, the novelist, says death is not worth dying "until life's lessons are all finished and a grave is well earned."

If you wear a bonnet or small hat then be sure you must wear a veil. A hat may be independent of a veil, a bonnet never.

The Duchess of Cleveland, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, is writing a historical study of the mysterious Kasper Hauser.

The capital of \$1,400,000 donated by Mme. Boncicant for a Paris charity seven years ago, now amounts to \$2,000,000, and is to be used for building a hospital.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, wife of the palace car inventor, is a handsome woman, with a well-poised head, regular features, dark eyes and hair, and a fine, delicate complexion.

Miss Harriet Adams, a daughter of Judge F. G. Adams of Kansas, has been graduated in surgery from the State Medical College. She took the first prize for the best commencement examination.

It is now said that the first woman to practice law in the courts of this country was Miss Arabella A. Mansfield, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who passed a successful examination for admission to the bar in 1869.

Professor Koenig, of Berlin, is anxious that the German system of teaching sewing to girl pupils shall be introduced into the United States. He will advocate it, and make Cincinnati the base of his operations.

Mrs. Sarah S. Jacobs, who recently celebrated her eighty-first birthday, has been doing clerical work for more than thirty years at the City Hall in Boston, and with an accuracy and fidelity none of the brethren could excel.

Mrs. Hannah Henry, of Hartford, Conn., declares that she is 104 years old. She is deaf and blind, and has lost the sense of taste and power of memory. She lives with Mrs. Freeman, her daughter, who is eighty years of age.

New mohair braids show stripes in shot effects. Iridescent gimpes are also set forth again, as they are used by Worth, Pingat and other leading lights of fashion. Some of the two-inch mohair braids are crossed with gold and silver stripes.

Mrs. Kendall, the actress, who is so justly noted for her lovely complexion, gives the following as her complexion recipe: Ten hours' sleep every night, a four-mile walk every day, vigorous rubbing in cold water, brown bread, no sweets and no coffee.

The Queen Regent of Solland wears the plainest kind of clothes, batapeds much time and thought on her small daughter's toilette. Queen Wilhelmina wears nothing but material of the most exquisite texture, and all her bonnets has the "W" and crown beautifully embroidered upon it.

Mrs. Annie Bassett wears a hand-woven ring sent to her by Mme. Blavatsky. In speaking of it she said: "It is very magnetic, and after it was given to Mme. Blavatsky she wore it during the remainder of her last incarnation. I shall wear it during the rest of my stay on earth this time."

Umbrellas are more noble-like and thin than ever. Chantilly taffeta is most popular as covering, red, dark blue, brown and tan being good colors. The canes of the umbrellas come in plain sprays of red, blue and brown, and they make a neat and pretty effect when carried by a stately maid.

Mrs. Mary Philpot, of Jersey City, New Jersey, is a young widow, first married at 18, and has a son, 10 years old. Her husband, a lawyer, died in 1885, leaving her a widow with a son. Mrs. Philpot is a widow with a son, 10 years old.

He went to the house and got a gun. Climbing to the top of a bank, he saw Belcher at such distance with a gun. Belcher shot at him, the ball tearing through his trousers below the knee. Simms returned the shot, and was fired upon again, the ball throwing dirt "all over him." He then dropped it to behind the bank as Belcher fired a third shot.

Minutes of Meeting.

At a meeting of the Marlinton chapter of the Ancient, Patriotic and Independent Provinciators, the following applications, by mail, for membership were considered, the names being proposed and couched for by Capt. E. A. Smith, Grand Past Master. The names proposed were: B. S. Lovelace, M. A. Gates, R. H. Tobin, H. M. White, J. W. de Venter, J. A. Engert, L. Mukowitz, Charles N. Stinson, W. M. White, A. M. Scott, M. N. Price, A. L. C. Bear, all of Roanoke. Objection was made that the applications were on postal cards, but upon representation that they came recommended by Messrs. Whiting and Denning, and that all and each had promised to be faithfully to the best of his ability, they were admitted to full membership.

This chapter suggests that Roanoke form a branch organization.

ANANTAS, Secretary.

\$15,000.

Editor Times:

I notice in your last issue that you placed the amount in the county treasury, at the disposal of the county court for public improvements, at \$10,000. We would like to say, as a "Marlinton man," that in the next public improvement is to be a court-house, which will be built at Marlinton, in addition to that sum is the \$5,000 given by the Pocahontas Development Co., making the amount in the treasury practically over \$15,000.—The \$5,000 is secured by a bond signed by the Pocahontas Development Co. and secured by the signatures of George M. Whiteside, J. W. Marshall, John T. McGraw, B. M. Yeager, Mat. Wallace, and Levi Gay.

WEST SIDE.

CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. Telford, of Lewisburg, holds a meeting at Green Bank next Sunday.

Rev. T. H. Lucy D. D. preaches at Cover Creek, next Saturday and Sunday, twice each day. On Tuesday evening at Marlinton.

Rev. Preston G. Nash, of the Presbyterian Episcopal Church, from Hedges, will spend several days in Pocahontas this summer in ministerial work.

The funeral service of Peter Herlong, deceased, will be preached at Hedges on the 1st Sunday of December, by Rev. George F. Moore, of Hedges.

On the 1st Sunday of August, at 10 a.m., at Hedges, the funeral service of Rev. Joseph Parker, deceased, by Rev. A. G. McDaniel.

Notice

Mayors.

Jno. A. Taylor resides his office as Justice of the Green Bank district.

Sam'l D. Hannah appointed overseer in Green Bank district.

Andrew Price awarded contract for public printing and publishing for one year from date.

J. C. Arbogast, sheriff, allowed amount of delinquent lists of real estate and personal property.

President of court authorized to sign contract with the Manly Manufacturing Company to build court house and jail at Marlinton.

The road in the Levels District leading from the "colored church" to Greenbrier River is altered to place road on the line of the Lewis estate.

On petition presented by H. M. Lockridge of 550 legal voters of Pocahontas county to submit the election on the question of removing the county seat from Marlinton to Huntersville, it was ordered to take the vote on the question at the next general election.

The court entered into a written contract with the Manly Manufacturing Co., setting aside and annulling the contract of July 12, 1893, and ratifies and adopts the contract entered into on the 11th day of July, 1894, with said company, which, together with plans and specifications, are filed with this court. This contract is in regard to the building of the court house and jail at Marlinton for the sum of \$28,428.00.

Levy laid at 80 cents on the \$100.

DUNMORE.

We had a little frost on Sunday morning. We need rain, and still have potato bugs, and we believe the only thing that will kill them will be the return of the Republican party to power.

The Sacramental meeting was largely attended.

Rev. C. M. Felt preached a very able sermon Sunday evening at the Bazzard church.

There will be a basket meeting at the Pine Grove school house on the fifth Sunday of this month.

Pisher, the photographer has gone back to Green Bank.

Professor Roy Ourn, of Bedford City, Virginia, is rustinating in town.

Miss Cora Prichard had a chill Sunday, but is better to day.

Mrs. J. F. Patterson, who has been on the sick list, is able to be up again.

Squire Ed. Yeager was in town to-day.

Mrs. Uriah Leverett spent Saturday night in town.

John A. Noel and son say if they had caught the man changing their buggy wheels, he would have heard the deer from a clear sky.

Mr. Samuel Sheets is out to Staunton.

Our farmers are busy in their grain fields. Our grain crop is good.

Mr. B. F. McElvee had a well dug, and struck natural gas.

Mrs. J. C. Lakin dyed Monday; it was blue jay.

Dr. Moomee was called to Mr. E. X. Moore's Monday.

Messrs. Willie Arbogast and Upton Sharp left for Pickens.

Miss Jones, of Doe Hill, is visiting her aunts.

The various picnics were immense.

Mr. George Horner has moved to town.

John A. Noel is back from Staunton, Va., and reports goods cheaper than ever before.

Do and Charley are busy in the woods.

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BOSTON, MASS.

by saying that there is small economy in buying sugar by the keg. The tradition touching the small profit in handling sugar at retail is certainly more than 100 years old, for a writer in the middle of last century affirmed that London grocers of that day were often out £60 to £70 a year for paper and packt-bread used in wrapping up sugar, and some grocers would not sell sugar to a customer who did not at the same time purchase some other article. —Chicago Herald.

KNOW. G. FREDERICK WHIORT, the learned archaeologist, has explored the Trenton gravel, and has determined the presence of man on this continent at the time when the glaciers were creeping down across its surface.

THE public is wiser than the wisest critics.

Dr. Ellmer's SWAN-FLOOR cures
all Kidney and Bladder troubles.
Pamphlet and Consultations free.
Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

In China when the pupil is reciting his lesson he turns his back to his teacher.

E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Proprietors of Hall's Calabar Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Calabar Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, etc.

In 1800 "Brown's Bronchial Trotter" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Conghs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

Potter Palmer has just purchased 800 Bibles for his big hotel in Chicago.

Shiloh's Cure
is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; No. 50c. \$1.

More people speak the English language than any other by 35,000,000.

After the Grip

Broken Down by Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache Spells.

It is my duty to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my wife. She had the grip, and after the fever was over she was not able to do her housework, bad dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and headache, spells of diarrhea, and bad cough. I saw no paper what wonderful cures were made by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After my wife had used one bottle she realized she was much better. She is now using the fourth bottle and has improved in health so much that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

The doctor's own work. I am so thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for her that I would not be without it in the house." M. H. MILLER, P. M., Sand Beach, Pa.

Hood's Little care User His constipation, diarrhea, Jaundice, flat breads, Indigestion.

CHEMISTRY OF THE BAKED POTATO.

Usually the first vegetable prescribed by the physician for the sick person who is beginning to use solids in a baked potato. A baked potato, however, may be no better than a boiled one unless it be done in so high a temperature that the starch is affected. Boiled potatoes can not be subjected to a higher temperature than 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Baked potatoes may be done in such a way that they are but a little better than boiled—for instance, done in a slow oven. On the other hand if they are put into a temperature of 380 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, or what is called a "hot oven," they will be done in such a manner that the conversion of starch will in a degree take place and the potato be consequently palatable and easily digested. Potatoes roasted in hot ashes or embers are delicious and for the same reason. The high degree of heat cooks the starch properly.—New York World.

Wooden Swearing.

There is a kind of swearing, which many people are given to, when they are angry. Instead of giving vent to their feelings in oaths, they slam the doors, kick the chairs, stamp on the floor, throw the furniture about and make all the noise they possibly can. It is practically the same thing as swearing—springs from the same kind of feelings exactly, but avoids saying those awful words. They force the furniture to make the noise, and so I call it wooden swearing.—Texas Siftings.

PEOPLE begin abusing a person as soon as he is born, and begin complimenting him as soon as he is dead.

Not Evidence Enough.

In a Washington County town a little while ago the local champion star was brought up before the justice for stealing hens. "Twas a pretty plain case, and, by the advice of his lawyers, the prisoner said: "I plead guilty." This surprising answer in place of the string of lies expected, staggered the justice. He rubbed his head. "I guess—I'm afraid—well, Hiram," said he, after a thoughtful pause. "I guess I'll have to have more evidence before I sentence you."—Lewiston Journal.

WHEN a man gets in trouble the only thing his friends give him is advice.

Young Wives—

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its Pain, Horror and Risk to Life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child.—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials.

Post by express, charges prepaid receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.



COLCHESTER SPADING BOOTS
ARE THE BEST.

Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE MAIL and don't be persuaded into an inferior article.

Sell on Sight.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES.

High Grade in Every Particular.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, LIGHTEST WEIGHTS.

Please let our business reputation of over fifty years that there is no better wheel made in the world than the LOVELL DIAMOND.

AGENTS WANTED.



AMOUNT IN EVERY REPAIR. BICYCLE STATIONERY
\$15.75
LARGE 400

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS,

Use

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

SENSIBLE TOILET COVERS.

If a room needs new toilet covers after the spring house cleaning, make them from white cotton point d'esprit laid over a color, and edge each piece with a frill of the same, run with baby ribbons. A set seen recently was of white over pale orange. Cut a piece of white muslin or cheesecloth the size of the top of the dresser, and other pieces for which you want the covers, lay over them a thin layer of cotton sprinkled with violet powder, then tack on a covering of colored sateen. Cut the pieces of lace considerably larger than the linings, and catch the extra fullness here and there to the lining, so that, when hoisted, the lace will lay up lightly and have a slightly unrumpled look. Make a wide frill of the lace, thru in a wide hem, and over the hem and just above it sew on the baby ribbon. Set on the frill with a heading. Make a cover for your pin cushion, if you use one, in the same way, but without any lining.—New York Post.

A GOOD KITCHEN.

The wise woman makes her kitchen comfortable. If she is her own maid of all work she finds that the trouble and thought she spends on that humble room are very wisely spent. If she has a servant she will find that the comfort of the kitchen will often be the measure of the servant's stay and her willingness to work.

The floor should be painted. There should be neatly bound mats or carpet here and there, but no hooked or "put down" rug. The walls, when it is possible, should be covered with linoleum, tiles or something equally durable and easy to keep clean. There should be light colored Holland shades at the windows and short sash curtains of white dotted muslin. There should be, if possible, a safe with glass doors through which the blue and white crockery, the tin and copper vessels may be seen without gathering dust and smoke. There should be at least one shelf where cook books may repose and another where bright, hardy, beat loving flowers may bloom.

A kitchen clock should provide the experiment of accuracy for the culinary experiments, and a big splint-bottomed rocker should be one of the prominent furnishings of the room.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

RECIPES.

Potatoes Fried Whole—Take small, cold-boiled potatoes, dip them in beaten egg and roll in fine bread crumbs; repeat the operation, and fry a golden brown in boiling lard. This makes a nice dish for breakfast or luncheon.

Apple Tapioca Pudding—One and a half cups of tapioca soaked over night in lukewarm water. In the morning add a little water and stir till it dissolves. Add one good sized apple to fill a small pudding dish, use bacon or brown sugar and a little lemon juice. Bake till it is a jelly, if it dries too much add a little water, serve with cream or hard sauce.

Flour Cakes—Mix two tablespoons of butter in a separate bowl with a well beaten egg and stir in the flour, salt, pepper, and a little nutmeg. Add a cupful of



From away up in British North America comes the following greeting to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Allen Sharrett, of Hartney, Selkirk Co., Manitoba, whose portrait, with that of her little boy, heads this article, writes as follows: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for 'falling of the womb.' I was troubled with bearing down pains and pains in my back whenever I would be on my feet any length of time. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did with happy results. I feel like a new person after taking three bottles of it."

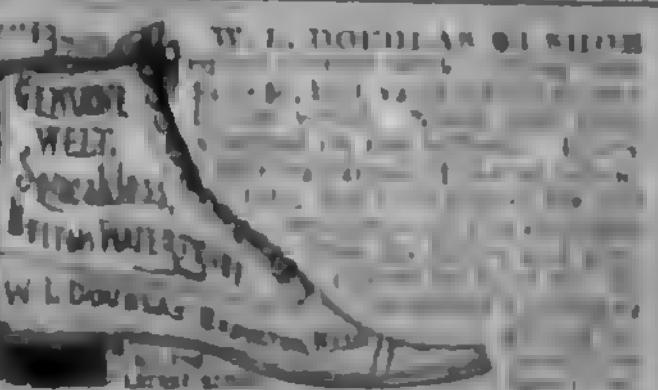
As we have just heard from the frigid North, we will now introduce a letter received from the sunny South. The following is from Mrs. J. T. Smith, of Oaklawn, Cleburne Co., Ala. She writes: "I was afflicted and suffered untold pains and misery, such as no pen can describe, for six years. I was confined to bed most of the time. I expected the cold hand of death every day. I was afflicted with leucorrhea—with excessive flowing—falling of the womb—bearing down sensation—pain in the small of my back—my bowels constive—smarting, stinging and burning in the vagina, also palpitation of the heart. When I began taking your medicine I could not sit up, only a few minutes at a time, I was so weak. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription three times per day. I also took his 'Golden Medical Discovery' three times per day and one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets every night. I have taken seven bottles of the 'Discovery,' seven bottles of the 'Prescription' and five bottles of the 'Pellets.' I took these medicines seven months, regularly, never missed a day. These medicines cured me. I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Four of the best doctors in the land treated my case four years. They all gave me up as hopeless—they said I could not be cured, and could not live. Through the will of God and your medicines, I have been restored to the best of health." Yours truly,

W. O. Gunekel.

As a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic "Favorite Prescription" improves digestion and nutrition thereby building up solid, wholesome flesh, and increasing the strength of the whole system. As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and depression. Even insanity, when dependent upon womb disease, is cured by it.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For increasing wisdom, or memory, dispelling and removing symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book 1165 pages, illustrated on "Woman and Her Diseases," giving useful means of treatment, will be sent in plain cases, secured to an oblong iron receptacle of ten cents to pay postage. The Doctor's address near the head of this article.



DROPSY

Treated free.

Postage paid.

Delivery guaranteed.

Order now.

Send money with order.

Address: W. L. Dodge, Boston, Mass.

Telephone: 1234.

Postage paid.

Delivery guaranteed.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

Two pages ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 yr.
One cent	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00
Three in.	2.00	4.00	6.00
Or column	8.00	16.00	24.00
Half col'n	0.00	1.00	2.00
One word	10.00	20.00	30.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

Marlinton, Friday, July 13, 1894.

County Troubles.

It is a very great bore this living in counties, for before you know it you have a highly developed case of public feeling, after which you have no peace of mind. This following is an account of the laying off the boundary of Randolph and Barbour counties and is taken from the *Tygart's Valley News*:

Col. Fawcett with a corps of engineers and commissioners are hard at work on the boundary line between Randolph and Barbour counties. They have run a preliminary line ten thousand six hundred and sixty six feet long, commencing at the top of Laurel mountain at the "Cutter Tree Gap" running straight eight degrees south and due west, striking the Middle Fork river at the mouth of Service Creek. The old boundary line will be severed feet up in Randolph county. This will be a benefit to us for revenue only. The work has no political significance whatever. Judge Ossian Curley is run into Randolph county by several rods, all his farm and buildings will be run into our county. The Judge has always thought he lived in Barbour county. He is no native politician and a proud West Republican. I look for immediate trouble with the Judge. The people living along the line are greatly prejudiced against Randolph county. One old lady when told by Col. Fawcett that two of her children and their farms and families would be run into Randolph went into a convulsion. At—The whole party will meet on the 26 inst. on Laurel hill and run the permanent line. The party is composed of three commissioners from each county and one from Upshur county. The Upshur county man is the umpire. The labors of the party are very hard, cutting their way through laurel thickets, they also suffer for water. The completion of this survey cannot be outlined, the establishment of its permanent line will receive all attention let the cost be what it may.—The people of Barbour and Randolph county should congratulate themselves upon having secured the services of a distinguished gentleman and a leader as Col. Fawcett to do this important work.

The Thomas Spring.

The Thomas Spring four or five miles from Clover Lick justly claims to rank among the finest in our country, for volume, color, and crystal purity of its waters.

A recent occurrence showed that the spring is the last water of Clover Creek down to the ocean as a regular course of action.

A depression of 15 or 20 feet in depth took place a few miles above the mouth of the upper end of Clover Creek, where the spring was located. The water was cut off.

placement of the *Siltingtons*. He had his camp here, and it was the beginning point of his surveys.—It was also the beginning point for the surveys made by Major Jacob Warwicker. It may be when the country opens up, that an immense timber industry will be established here, as the water is of icy coolness, and pure and clear as a dew drop.

A lamentable indifference.

To the People of Pocahontas:

Indifference to those public affairs which most nearly concern the citizen, such as county and district government, is reported to be a serious evil in Loudon, in Italy, and in the United States, unless it be in Presidential years. This lack of proper interest shows itself in carelessness of attention to such studies as would qualify citizens for effective voting, and the apathy that does not care to attend the polls for city or county interests. Unhappily it is the respectable well-meaning easy going voter who is apt to be indifferent to local affairs.

These citizens with personal ends to serve, axes to grind, logs to roll, are up and a doing,—private interests urging them to tireless activity. Now if the so called "good citizens" who have no desire or purpose except good government wisely administered which benefits them no more than anyone else, do not bestir themselves with corresponding diligence, the public funds may become the plunder, and the public interests the sport and portion of unqualified, unscrupulous and unscrupulous adventurers.

Monetary Depression.

The *Tygart's Valley News* for July 4th, has thoughtful editorial on the causes of the prevailing depression in financial affairs. Reference is made to an article in the *Iron Age*, discussing the causes of the present business depression, and the hopeful prospects of an early restoration of profitable returns to the manufacture of iron and steel, Randolph county. One old lady when told by Col. Fawcett that two of her children and their farms and families would be run into Randolph went into a convulsion. At—The whole party will meet on the 26 inst. on Laurel hill and run the permanent line. The party is composed of three commissioners from each county and one from Upshur county. The Upshur county man is the umpire. The labors of the party are very hard, cutting their way through laurel thickets, they also suffer for water. The completion of this survey cannot be outlined, the establishment of its permanent line will receive all attention let the cost be what it may.—The people of Barbour and Randolph county should congratulate themselves upon having secured the services of a distinguished gentleman and a leader as Col. Fawcett to do this important work.

By the trend of legislation, ton, much has been taken from the earnings of the laboring class, and economy seems too be as much out of fashion with our nice middle-class as cheap clothing and cheap living. Living cheap people. They do not like to represent cheap people. One of the influences enumerated was enough to inflict great injury, but the whole combined has been been simply overwhelming, and has brought about a most critical state of affairs, and has put the question of self-government to a crucial test. The *News* takes the hopeful view that the worst is over the point of conjunction is past, some have spent their force, and it seems reasonable to believe that a complete relapse may not take place.

We would suggest that none of these things would have moved our people much, had they learned the lesson taught us by our fathers. Their policy was to "break a little and give a leap."—We have never learned the policy of "break a little and give a leap."—We have not done the same thing, but of, possible.

We find it reported in

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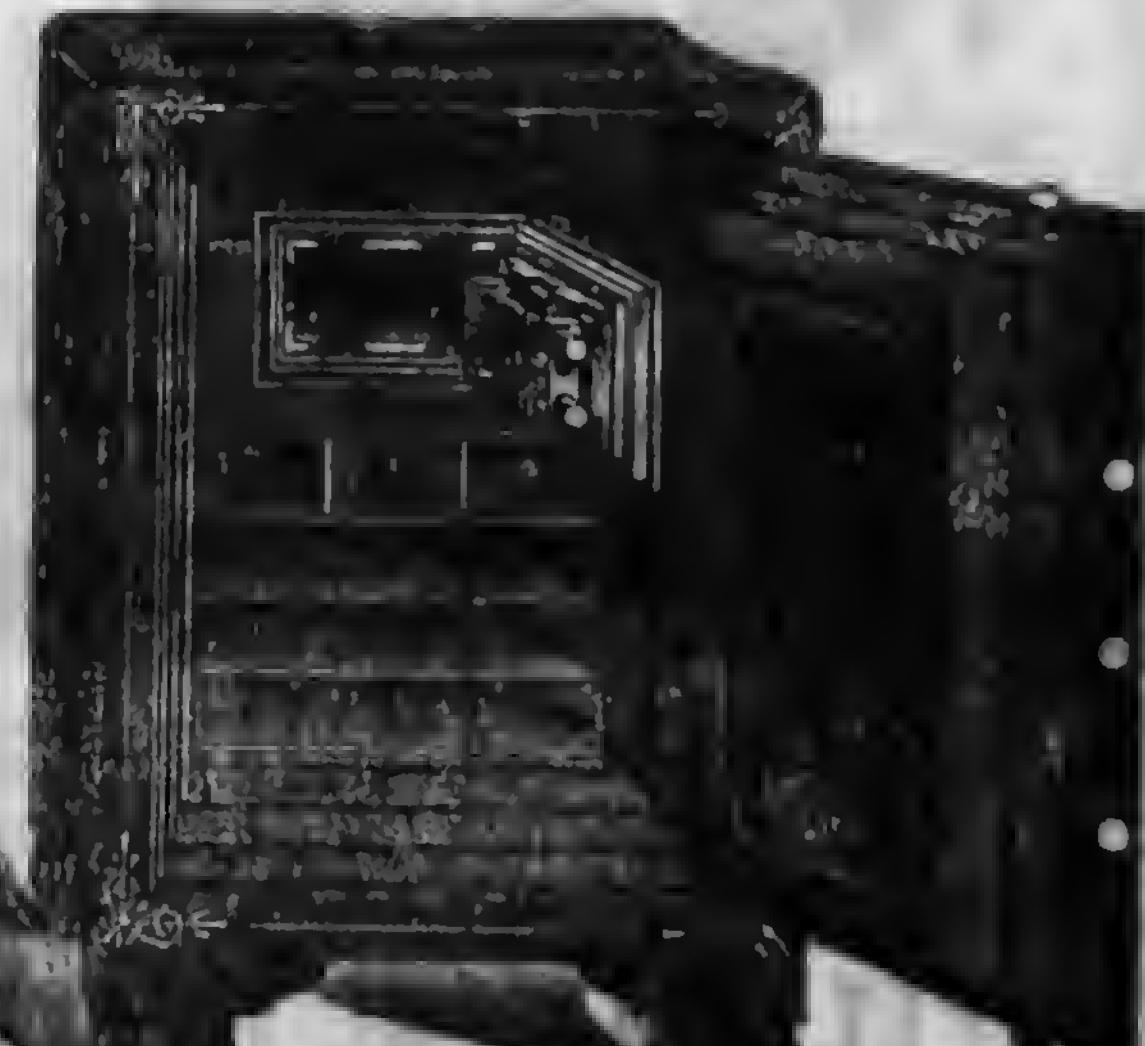
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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Specially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL II. NO. 52.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, July 20, 1894.

The Natural Result.

The natural result of my election or Convention is that some are left sulky and dangerous, and the cause to which we attribute this result is the inevitable depravity of human nature. Take, for example, the letter in last week's *Greenebrier Independent* written to complain in Lewisburg of things done in Nicholas county. The letter shows the writer as a man hostile to Mr. Alderson, and his complaint is that a well-advertised convention, when it met, presumed to express the sentiment of the whole county. It seems very fitting to an outsider that it should do so. Mr. Alderson, according to that letter, gets the whole vote of Nicholas county, and of this the letter leaves no room to doubt. The question then arises whether the writer is a Democratic voter, and if he is, why is his vote not recorded against Mr. Alderson? From what we have heard in Pocahontas, we can readily believe it would not be healthy to live in Nicholas and oppose us popularly as much as Mr. Alderson.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 2nd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is a very term.

N. C. NEL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

J. M. MCCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. S. RUCKER.

The Railway Union.

One of the most noted persons of the hour is Eugene V. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union. This society was organized in Chicago, June 20, 1893.

In reference to membership, it was decided that the members should come together on an equal footing, from the experienced engineer down to a station porter.—Turners, master mechanics, train masters, and, in fact, all officials of similar or higher rank, were excluded from membership.

It was designed to be a federation of classes, which seems feasible, not a federation of organizations, which has not been a success.

Provision was made for lectures on wages, expenses, relations of employer and employee, the moral and financial aspect of strikes.

Then there was a department to promote legislation in the interest of labor, looking to the adoption of laws by State legislatures and Congress having in view clearly defined mutual obligations of employers and the employed, such as safety appliances to trains, hours of labor, the payment of wages, the rights of the employed to be heard in courts, when they have claims to be adjudicated, and numerous other matters in which partisan偏見 exists.

Now notice how different has been the course of Monroe county. In 1888 she put no candidate in the field but cast her vote for a Greenbrier man because it was Greenbrier's turn. In 1890 she joined her sister counties in offering the nomination to Pocahontas, recognizing that under the rule the claim of that county was valid; and only the refusal of Pocahontas to name a candidate kept her from receiving the vote of Monroe, and indeed of the whole district. But when by the rule of rotation Monroe county's turn came in 1892, she presented to the convention a candidate whose name was before that body from start to finish. Not only that, but during part of the balloting she presented number of her citizens, in the hope that if the one be refused the county might be honored in the selection of the other. But in spite of these appeals of Monroe, and in the face of the fact that by the rule of rotation she was entitled to this nomination, it pleased the Democrats of the District to disappoint her hopes, ignore her claims, and bestow the honor upon another county.

Mr. Debs has the reputation of being a born man of more than ordinary ability, and is editor of the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*. Its aim then seems to be to bring about a state of feeling between employer and employee of mutual interest, not of antagonism. People seem to be much interested in the righting of the employees of the railroads, and especially

of the coal miners, who are wronged and compelled to greatly suffer.

Married.

This account from a daily paper of Cheyenne, Wyoming, of a former Pocahontas boy's marriage comes a little late, but will be of interest to friends yet:

A large number of friends of the contracting parties assembled Wednesday evening at the residence of W. W. Tupper, esq., to witness the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Johnson of the Methodist church. Miss Jennie Tupper acted as bridesmaid and Wm. T. Headley as best man. After the ceremony the guests were invited to an elegant wedding dinner which had been prepared for the occasion.

Many elegant and useful presents were made the young people by admiring friends.

The bride is a beautiful and accomplished lady who is well known in this city. Mr. Yeager is an employe of the Pacific Express Company in this city, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. They will go to housekeeping at once at the corner of East Ninth and Maxwell streets.

Fair Play for Monroe.

With all due deference to our Pocahontas friends, they have none but themselves to blame for the selection of the State Senator from other counties during the past ten years. In 1890, the nomination by general consent was conceded to Pocahontas county. No other candidate appeared in the field at all, and when the Convention met the Pocahontas delegation was assured that any good Democrat presented by that county would be nominated.

But the Pocahontas delegates declined to present a candidate from their county and then and not until they did the Convention offer the nomination to Col. St. Clair of Fayette. It was thus that Pocahontas county lost her turn because and only because she herself refused to clinch it.

Again, in 1892, Pocahontas county failed to present a candidate, but instead cast a majority of her votes for the then incumbent from the county of Greenbrier to succeed himself, thus herself insisting to set aside the rule of rotation under which she now seeks to claim the nomination.

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HISTORICAL SCRAPS.

Written for the Pocahontas Times.

May the 5th, 1857, the writer paid a visit to the late Major Andrew Crouch, at the time regarded the oldest person in Tygart's Valley.

He lived near the mouth of Elk water, Randolph county. Among the interesting items he gave us was one in reference to a land title.

Near the old Huttonsville brick church one James Warwick built a pole-cabin, and cleared a potato patch, in virtue of which he claimed the whole bottom contiguous.

John and William White, two brothers, asserted their claim to the same land. It was finally decided to settle the dispute by a fight, provided Andrew Crouch would accept the challenge, Joseph Crouch being somewhat deafent in place.

John and William White insisted upon leaving the fort and giving the alarm lower down. She was allowed to do so, and the next day the men came up and moved all farther down, and then the little boy, with eight or ten others, went to bury the slain, Lewis Crouch and his three children.

No says no one wept nor did any seem to be afraid while the burial was going on.

After the funeral the men, seeing no signs of Indians, believed they had withdrawn, and so they disbanded. But late in the evening one Indian killed a man named Frank Eddie, near where the brick church stood, and buried two horses not far away, belonging to Jas. Lackey.

Major Crouch remembers seeing Lackey not very long after the battle of Point Pleasant. He could show the rock on which Lackey sat and sang a war song, then very popular among the mountaineers, in commemoration of that eventful struggle.

In subsequent years Mr. James Warwick moved to Ohio and rewarded his faithful negro with his freedom for his gallantry in saving the fort and the property.

This Mr. Warwick is believed to be the ancestor of the Ohio congressman who represented the McCreary district a few years since.

Headwaters.

It is remarkable that so many West Virginia rivers have their sources in the same part of the state. A glance at the map shows that the Greenbrier, and the several branches of Cheat river, bend near the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties. A little to the east of Pendleton county is the head of the North Fork of the Potomac, whose waters eventually find their way to the Atlantic. Gauley rises in Pocahontas and Elk in Randolph and joins also Tygart's Valley and Buckhannon rivers, while the West Fork of the Monongahela and the Little Kanawha begin their respective courses in Upshur county, which joins Randolph on the West. The extreme distance between the heads of the rivers named is not over fifty miles, yet many of them flow in different directions, but eventually find their way to the Ohio. The fact that these rivers all bend so near together, has probably been noted by others, but it is certainly one of the remarkable features of our state.—Charleston Gazette.

The writer above has failed to mention the James, which heads in Highland county, in the territory above named. So distinct is the divide at its head, that on one side of the turnpike a stream can be seen running in one direction to the James and on the other side water running to the Potomac. Elk river comes into Pocahontas and divides in a number of branches known as Crooked Fork, Old Field Fork, Shady Fork, and Dry Branch. Probably Big Spring Fork should be considered the main spring of the river.

C. B. SWEECKER,

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And Real Estate Agent.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COAT.

GERMANY'S MILITARY AUTHORITY FIND IT IS BULLETPROOF.

Too Clumsy for Soldiers' Wear, but May Prove a Valuable Protection in Fortresses and Batteries.

WHEN Herr Dowd, tailor of Mannheim, announced last autumn that he had succeeded in deriving a coat that was absolutely bulletproof, his statement was received with general incredulity. Most people thought that the "invention" was nothing more than an advertisement or a "fable" of some kind, and the German War Office authorities declined even to examine it. Tailor Dowd then resolved to convince an unbelieving generation by means of experiments which could not be gainsaid. The police would not allow him to give a public exhibition, so at first he gave a private review during which, clad in his coat, he allowed himself to be twice shot at with an army rifle, the bullet each time remaining imbedded in the armor. These experiments were followed by others of a similar kind before the Surgeons' Congress then in session in Berlin, and again in presence of the Russian Ambassador. Bullets, it is said, which were fired at Dowd's breast failed to injure him, even those having steel points being turned aside or flattened by the cloth.

It is said to have been observed during the trials that the steel point of the projectile dropped as soon as the bullet struck, and that the lead contents fell in a liquid form. On cooling down the lead became a large ill-shaped mass, the steel casting flattening down to the shape of a short tube. The reports of these extraordinary experiments caused great public excitement, and when the coat was placed on exhibition in Berlin it drew crowds of curious sightseers.

At last the German War Office took the matter up, and Herr Dowd submitted his material to tests before an exclusively military assembly, which included twenty officers of the War Ministry, general staff and the artillery and engineers, besides the President of the German Rifle Testing Committee, who took precautions to have a genuine test. Two non-commissioned officers of the Jager Battalion at Colmar were present with their own rifles. The cartridges to be used were brought in sealed packages. Herr Dowd was willing to offer himself as a target, but this was refused on the ground that a slight mistake might cause an accident. The bullet-proof stuff was placed against a block of oak on a table in such a way that it formed an obtuse angle with the table top. It was desired to see whether the bullet stuck fast in the stuff or whether it would rebound at the same angle as that at which it struck. The sergeant's rifle was loaded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brinkmann, and the former then fired two shots at the centre of the object. The bullet stuck fast in the stuff. After this Sharpshooter Martin, with his military rifle, fired a shot, this rifle also being loaded by the lieutenant-colonel. Altogether fourteen shots were fired at a distance of only ten paces. They struck different spots, some close to the edge. The back of the stuff showed no signs of being pierced and the opinions exchanged among those present after the experiments were very favorable.

One fact which these repeated trials have made clear, and which is admitted by the inventor himself, is that his material cannot be used as a coat. The stuff is about half an inch thick and is not flexible, so that it cannot be used as a garment. Dowd's own idea is that his stuff, which one correspondent has described as a wire netting encased in a cementlike mass, should be made into plates of which every soldier would carry one in his knapsack, and at the commencement of a fight fasten it to that part of the body which most required protection.

The "promoter" in one who blows soap bubbles for grown up children.

The scoundrel best knows how much misery may be brought by success.

We pity a man who "goes to the dogs," without a thought for the dogs.

Absolute contentment is absolute rest, and absolute rest is annihilation.

It is fortunate for platoony that muscle is as slow to act as labor is to learn.

Some faces are constant reminders of a bow of black ribbon on the knob of the door.

The little wheel must turn faster than the large wheel in order to make the same pace.

A man with one bad habit always has two—the habit itself and the habit of lying about it.

The life of happiness is still hope, for on the summit of the highest happiness is the hope of one yet higher.

The light words of the talkative person are not meaningless, but their meaning is by no means complimentary to the talker.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any mind; the other, that they haven't any business.

Civilized communities are divided into two equally dangerous classes; those who find fault and do nothing, and those who find offices and do everything.

Two rivals to Tailor Dowd are in the field. One of these is a fellow citizen of Mannheim, a certain Herr Kästel, who claims to have invented a material which burns lighter and cheaper, besides being adapted for uniforms into ordinary uniforms. The other is an Austrian engineer named Dörner, who brought out a similar invention some years ago. His work was rather fool-headed by the military authorities, and he did not improve his position in regard to them by his insolent language which he used in print, but he claims now that he has invented a coat of mail so that the new steel-faced bullet striking it was torn to pieces, the points of all the projectiles being broken off.

"The year in which I invented this," he says, "was the year in which I believed this."

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Civilized communities are divided into two equally dangerous classes; those who find fault and do nothing, and those who find offices and do everything.

There is a belief in nature which might be called a recompence. The reward is in proportion to the weariness.

DISCOVERY OF QUININE.

THE FAMOUS DRUG HAS A ROMANTIC AND VARIED HISTORY.

ITS FIRST APPEARANCE IN ENGLAND—NAMED AFTER A SPANISH PRINCESS—ITS VIRTUES DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT

MIS Once the Duke of Fife, who is a chemist as well as a politician and a bauker to boot, has recently communicated to the world all that he knows, and practically all that is known, concerning that life-saving alkaloid, quinine. The Duke says that if quinine is not exactly a "household medicine," during the past few years it has certainly become a household word. And perhaps no other drug has a history more varied and interesting. Peruvian bark first appeared in the London pharmacopoeia in 1877. It was, however, used in England at least as early as the year 1655, and was advertised for sale in 1658 as "The excellent powder called by the name of Jesuits' powder, brought over by one James Thomson, a merchant of Antwerp."

But what is now universally known as quinine—one of the most important of the alkaloids—was not discovered until 1811; nor was it obtained in a pure state by complete separation from the other constituents of the bark until ten years afterward. Quite fancifully, quinine may be described as the base, or essential principle, of the bark of certain individuals among the oinobone family of trees. This bark was first introduced into Europe in 1632, though it is generally said to have been unknown there before the return to Madrid of the Countess of Clinchon, the wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640. This lady, from whom the bark-producing trees derive their botanical name, had been cured by it of a fever contracted in Lima in 1638, and her physician, by whom she was accompanied to Europe, not unnatrally made much of the wonder-working medicine.

But the Jesuits who had settled in Peru were quite aware of its virtues at an earlier date. They were, at all events, the chief agents of its distribution in Europe, the powder obtained from the bark being then generally known as "Jesuits' Powder." In Madrid it was called Contra's Powder, and in Rome Pulvis Patrum. From the latter city it speedily found its way to Brussels and Antwerp, where it was sold for its weight in silver, or about ten times the then price of opium. In 1658 twenty doses of the powder were sent from Rome to Paris at a cost of \$250, and Cardinal Mazarin recommended its use in a dangerous illness of Louis XIV. That Peruvian bark was administered to the French king is undoubtedly, but an interesting piece of historical evidence points to a different source as the means of its introduction to that court. In 1670 a well-known London physician named Talbor cured Charles II. of tertian fever, with the now famous bark, which he regarded in the hands of skilled persons "as a noble and safe medicine." Compared with the nature of the "elixir," which had been in all good faith compounded for James I. for a similar distemper, the new drug was indeed worthy of admiration. The fame of Charles's physician extended to France and Louis XIV.'s surgeon published an account of Talbor's treatment, which was translated into English, entitled "Talbor's Wonderful Secret for Curing of Agues and Fevers."

The prevalence and severity of these diseases, down to the end of the seventeenth century, caused them to be regarded as national scourges for which the "fever bark" was accepted as almost a miraculous panacea. Nor does this estimate of its powers appear extravagant when the ludicrous and often barbarous nature of the remedies which it gradually superseded are taken into consideration. "Plasters and pousets" were among the prevailing nostrums, but their ingredients were rather suggestive of the contents of a wench's coffer than of the bon efficient applications of later days. Fever was to be cured by music andague by electricity, while the placing of the forked hook of the liliac under the long-suffering patient's head was supposed to be of magical value in both disorders. Above all, fear was thought to be especially necessary in the treatment of ague, and the description of many of the methods then used seems to have been well calculated to inspire it.

Humboldt doubted whether the curative nature of the bark was originally known to the Peruvians, but the probability seems to be that its qualities were fully understood by the natives long before the Spaniards landed on their shores. There is a tradition that the properties of the bark were first practically realized by a feverish Indian, who, being left behind in the forest by his companions, drank of a stream which flowed through it, and which had been impregnated by the bark of the overhanging oinobone tree. His cure was so speedy that it was looked upon as miraculous, and the Indians flocked to the stream to partake of its supposed occult virtue. It is also asserted that the pumas and jaguars of the Andes, in their hunting, follow the tracks of the Indians who have drunk of the water.

There is a belief in nature which might be called a recompence. The reward is in proportion to the weariness.

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HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POLISHING STEEL AND BRASS.

Known that the instinct of many domestic animals, as probably of all wild ones, leads them to seek particular herbs for medicinal purposes. Moreover, savages of the lowest

POCAHONTAS TIMES.
AOURNAL OF THE
Marlinton, Friday, July 20, 1894.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 yd.
25c	50c	75c	100c	1.25
50c	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50
75c	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
1.25	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
1.75	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00
2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
2.25	4.50	7.00	9.00	12.00
2.50	5.00	8.00	10.00	13.00
2.75	5.50	9.00	11.00	14.00
3.00	6.00	10.00	12.00	15.00
3.25	6.50	11.00	13.00	16.00
3.50	7.00	12.00	14.00	17.00
3.75	7.50	13.00	15.00	18.00
4.00	8.00	14.00	16.00	19.00
4.25	8.50	15.00	17.00	20.00
4.50	9.00	16.00	18.00	21.00
4.75	9.50	17.00	19.00	22.00
5.00	10.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
5.25	10.50	19.00	21.00	24.00
5.50	11.00	20.00	22.00	25.00
5.75	11.50	21.00	23.00	26.00
6.00	12.00	22.00	24.00	27.00
6.25	12.50	23.00	25.00	28.00
6.50	13.00	24.00	26.00	29.00
6.75	13.50	25.00	27.00	30.00
7.00	14.00	26.00	28.00	31.00
7.25	14.50	27.00	29.00	32.00
7.50	15.00	28.00	30.00	33.00
7.75	15.50	29.00	31.00	34.00
8.00	16.00	30.00	32.00	35.00
8.25	16.50	31.00	33.00	36.00
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8.75	17.50	33.00	35.00	38.00
9.00	18.00	34.00	36.00	39.00
9.25	18.50	35.00	37.00	40.00
9.50	19.00	36.00	38.00	41.00
9.75	19.50	37.00	39.00	42.00
10.00	20.00	38.00	40.00	43.00
10.25	20.50	39.00	41.00	44.00
10.50	21.00	40.00	42.00	45.00
10.75	21.50	41.00	43.00	46.00
11.00	22.00	42.00	44.00	47.00
11.25	22.50	43.00	45.00	48.00
11.50	23.00	44.00	46.00	49.00
11.75	23.50	45.00	47.00	50.00
12.00	24.00	46.00	48.00	51.00
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12.50	25.00	48.00	50.00	53.00
12.75	25.50	49.00	51.00	54.00
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15.50	31.00	60.00	62.00	65.00
15.75	31.50	61.00	63.00	66.00
16.00	32.00	62.00	64.00	67.00
16.25	32.50	63.00	65.00	68.00
16.50	33.00	64.00	66.00	69.00
16.75	33.50	65.00	67.00	70.00
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20.50	41.00	80.00	82.00	85.00
20.75	41.50	81.00	83.00	86.00
21.00	42.00	82.00	84.00	87.00
21.25	42.50	83.00	85.00	88.00
21.50	43.00	84.00	86.00	89.00
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29.75	59.50	117.00	119.00	122.00
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30.25	60.50	119.00	121.00	124.00
30.50	61.00	120.00	122.00	125.00
30.75	61.50	121.00	123.00	126.00
31.00	62.00	122.00	124.00	127.00
31.25	62.50	123.00	125.00	128.00
31.50	63.00	124.00	126.00	129.00
31.75	63.50	125.00	127.00	130.00
32.00	64.00	126.00	128.00	131.00
32.25	64.50	127.00	129.00	132.00
32.50	65.00	128.00	130.00	133.00
32.75	65.50	129.00	131.00	134.00
33.00	66.00	130.00	132.00	135.00
33.25	66.50	131.00	133.00	136.00
33.50	67.00	132.00	134.00	137.00
33.75	67.50	133.00	135.00	138.00
34.00	68.00	134.00	136.00	139.00
34.25	68.50	135.00</		

EVERTHING IN THAT COUNTRY IS VERY CHEAP.

One Dollar is Worth Two Peso
Costs Almost Nothing - Servants Are Cheap and Good
Japanese Houses.

JAPAN is doing all she can to keep silent in the air, says Frank O. Carpenter in a letter from Tokio to the New York Press. She has to pay for the goods she imports from America in gold, and the silver question is a far more important one here than it has ever been in the United States. The country is now on a silver basis, and there is sure to be a general rise in the prices of everything.

At the present writing the exchange is going up every day, and a good dollar in Tokio looks as big as the cover of a Japanese umbrella. Such foreigners as are here who get their incomes from America are rich through the fall of silver, and they now get two dollars for every one that is sent over to them from home. I made out a draft of \$100 on my New York letter of credit at the bank this morning, and got \$20 for it, and the money I have brought with me has doubled in value. This makes traveling comparatively cheap, and though I have been paying \$1 a day at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama, it really costs me only two.

The treaties with Japan prohibit her from charging more than five per cent. duty, and labor is worth so little that one could come across the Pacific and save the expense of the trip by laying in a stock of clothing for himself and his family. The tailors are Chinese, but they give you good cuts, and you

are worth from seven to twenty cents apiece. You buy teal ducks for eight cents each, and eggs are worth from six to ten cents a dozen. Quail cost from six to seven cents. Reed birds, sixteen cents a dozen and snake five cents each. Think of it! A good snake for a nickel. All fish are sold when they are alive or still kicking. Lobsters run from a half cent to five cents apiece. Fine fresh mackerel bring from one to four cents, and sole from two to ten. You can get perch as low as two cents each, and tai fish, the best fish in Japan, at from five cents to fifty cents, according to size. Oysters are worth twelve cents a gallon, and cels bring ten cents a pound. As to vegetables, they are sold in most cases by the pound, ranging from half a cent upward. Cabbages bring from one to three cents each. Lettuce about a quarter of a cent a bunch and radishes about the same. You get a fine cauliflower for from eight to ten cents, and fresh mushrooms cost five cents a pound.

Servants are very cheap and very good. The foreign housewives have nothing to do and she lives like a queen. The Japanese cooks are far better than ours, and \$20 a month will pay the board and salaries of the help of an eight room house. I have a friend who lives as well here as many a millionaire does in the United States and he does not expend more than this amount. He pays his cook \$5 a month. His butler gets \$2.50 and his gardener and second girl get about the same. These servants all board themselves and the cook does the marketing. His rent costs him less than \$20 a month, though he lives in one of the best ports of Japan, and he could have a coachman at \$5 more.

do not need to pay if the clothes do not fit you. You can get a good business suit of English goods, made to order, for about ten American dollars. Patent leather shoes, made to order, cost \$2.50, and a fur-lined overcoat, with beaver collar and cuffs, can be bought for about \$30 in gold. You could not buy the cloth, to say nothing of the fur linings, for that amount in America. Ladies' dresses are equally cheap, and you get wonderfully embroidered gowns of silk crepe for less than the ordinary street dress costs you in the United States.

This reduction in silver makes a wonderful profit for our missionaries

houses are made. The heaviest of the rafters of the temples are sawed out by hand, and it is by men that they are carried up and put into place.

The roof of a Japanese house is put on before the walls are fitted in, and there is a big scaffolding made of the height of the proposed structure and running all around it before the work of putting up the house begins. The scaffolding is made of bamboo poles tied together with ropes of straw, and the men who put it up have nothing to do with erecting the building itself.

Almost all of the Japanese houses are of wood. They are built close together in the towns and cities, and a fire sometimes sweeps them away by thousands. It is said that Tokio burns down every seven years, and fires which destroy a thousand houses are not uncommon. There are now steam fire engines in the large cities and all of the smaller places have fire departments and hand engines.

The Japanese go wild whenever there is a fire in the neighborhood. They turn out en masse, each carrying a paper lantern, upon which is painted the name of his house or his business place, and rush toward it. They have lanterns hung up in their houses, ready to run out with them to fire, and it is a matter of etiquette if you have a friend in the neighborhood of the conflagration to call and leave your card and tell him that you came to help him, thinking the house which was burning was his, and to leave your card, with congratulations that he

The firemen themselves carry lanterns, and they yell as they run. Each fire company has a leader, who carries a lantern fastened to the top of a long pole and ornamented with streamers of paper. He climbs with this to the roof of the building which is on fire and directs the men, and he is expected to stay at his post until those streamers catch fire. The firemen of Yokohama have blue hats, like batter bowls, and on their backs are the characters which mean Yokohama fire brigade. The country firemen tie bandkerchiefs on their heads, and are more often barefooted than otherwise.

Until lately there was no such thing as a fire insurance company in Japan. Now there are several, and they are doing well. There are no foreign companies, and the insurance companies of other countries confine their risks here to life.

National Salutes.

The United States National salute is a gun for each State, for the President twenty-one guns, for the Vice-President seventeen, fifteen for Cabinet Officers, Governors, etc. Originally the President was saluted with as many guns as there were States in the Union, but this idea was finally abandoned in the year 1819, when there were exactly twenty-one States, the Commissioners deciding that hereafter "twenty-one guns shall be the National Presidential salute." —New York Advertiser.

Black Langshans.

The Langshan is a Chinese breed of fowl which has been known and appreciated in England for the last twenty-five years, though their introduction into this country is comparatively recent.

The Langshan is a strikingly handsome as well as a most useful fowl. In color they are jet black, with a beautiful greenish tint on neck and back. The male carries himself well up and has a well spread tail, with long sickle feathers also of a green tint. The average weight of the cock is from nine to ten pounds, while the hens weigh about eight pounds. They are the most rapid growers among the Asiatic breeds, and resemble the black Cochins in many respects. They are active, mature early, lay well and are good sitters and mothers. They are much less inclined to sit than the other Asiatic breeds.

The flesh of the Langshan is white and they have a very thin, white skin, which causes them to be regarded, most unjustly, as second rate poultry in these markets where golden yellow carcasses are in demand. They begin

FOR WOMEN

The latest fad among the pretty girls is to talk women suffrage.

Lilly Langtry, the actress, claims to be only forty-one years old.

Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany.

Butterfly bows are very popular this season, and are seen on almost everything.

In Holland an attempt is being made to pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, dresses her hair in the style known as the "Diana knot."

The Baroness Emma Spier, of Norway, is said to be the best known woman painter in northern Europe.

Queen Victoria has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Many of them are hired.

Rosa Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pitcairn mutineers and a woman of more than usual intelligence, is writing a history of the Pitcairn colony.

The first women to be elected a member of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain is Miss Mabel Cox, of Southampton, who owns the cutter Fiera.

Madame Marchesi, of Paris, is the most famous vocal teacher in the world. She has trained nearly all the great singers of this generation, including Melba, Calve and Eames.

The jewels of Mme. Tetrazzini, the most famous prima donna in South America, were recently seized for debt, when it was found that all the gems were made of paste.

Miss Baker, who is professor of Greek and Latin at Simpson College, Indiana, is only thirty-two, and it is said that when she was fourteen she translated one of the plays of Eschylus.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, the English writer, is tall and inclined to stoutness. Her hair is white—she is now in her sixties—and she has large dark brown eyes that are full of expression.

It is said that the Khedive's mother has picked out as a bride for her son the Princess Naima, daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, who was born in 1876, and is said to be beautiful and highly cultured.

The Empress of Austria has a patriotic delusion. She fancies that her unhappy son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is still a baby. A big doll has been given her, which she fondles and keeps constantly by her.

Satin ribbon, three inches wide, folded to the width of the ordinary collar and fastened at the side in a saucy butterfly bow, is a change from the chirred velvet collar, that has received the approval of Mamie La Mode.

Miss Alice E. Hayden, of Madison, Wis., has distinguished herself and surprised her neighbors by shooting a big wildcat. Miss Hayden, although a fragile Eastern girl, handles a rifle with the ease and skill of an old hand.

"A Contest of Silence" is the novel entertainment to be given by the members of a woman's sewing society in Indianapolis. Last year the first woman to speak was quiet for only three minutes. The winner held her tongue for nineteen minutes and twenty seconds.

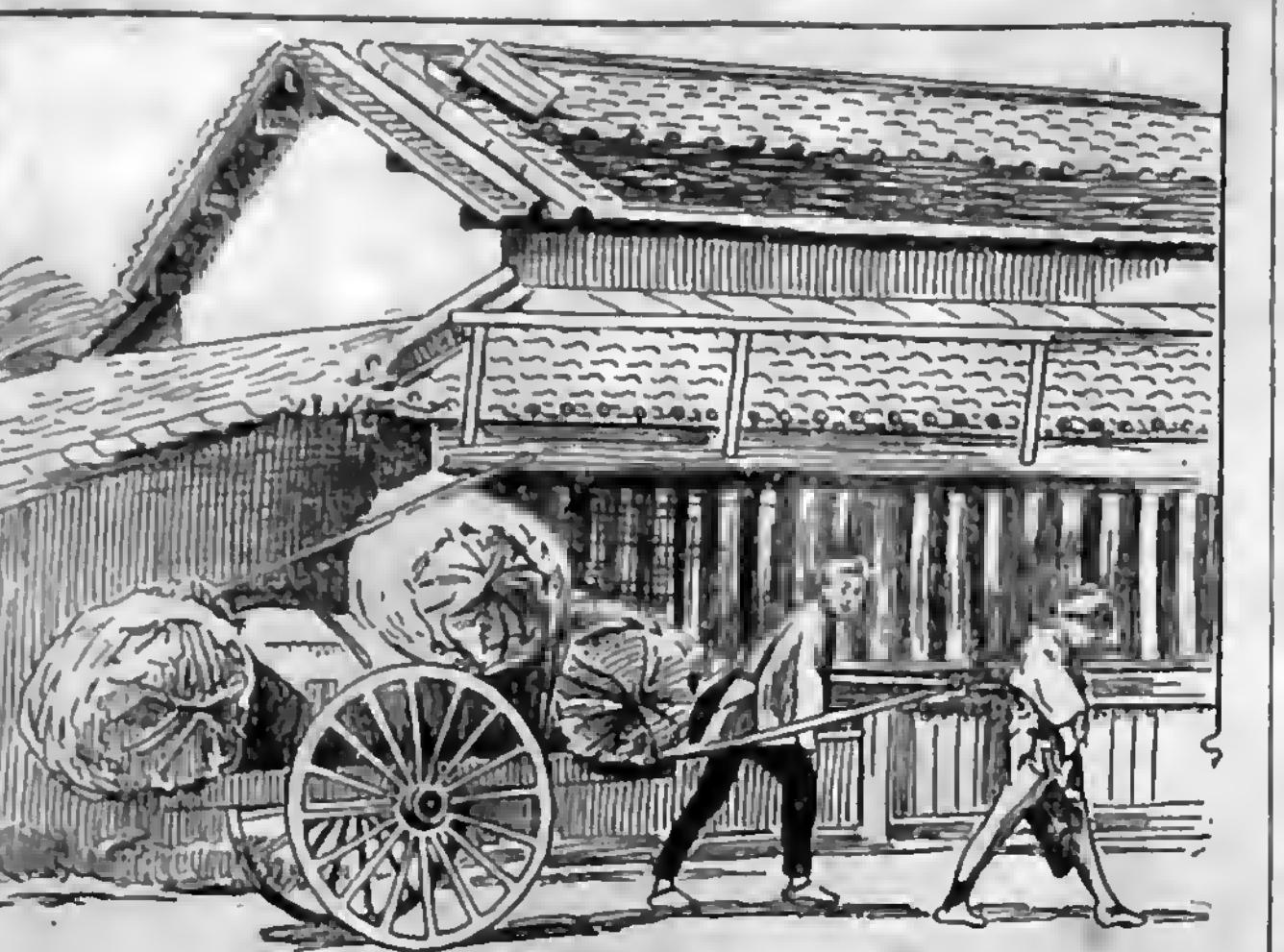
Mrs. Susan Stewart Frackleton, of Milwaukee, Wis., has attained great distinction as a potter. She is President of the National League of Mineral Painters, and in the author of a work which is used as a text book at the South Kensington Art Museum, London.

The Empress Frederick has induced Berlin societies of amateur photographers to co-operate in bringing about an international exhibition of photographs by amateurs in 1895. Her Majesty has undertaken to be a patroness, and has requested Princess Henry to act as her substitute on the committee.

A blonde requires a softer shade of green than the brunettes. Too bright a hue would give to the fair-haired, fair-skinned woman a swallow washed out look. But it is well to know that this color, as well as all others, can be softened and rendered wearable by either type of beauty if judiciously combined with white.

Little Kitty Blank, aged four, painted her doll's cheeks with brick dust and water and blackened dolly's eyebrows with ink. An aunt in the family, who rouged her cheeks and pencilled her eyebrows, believing that Kitty was attempting a caricature, beat her cruelly. The people of Stillwater, Mich., warned the cruel aunt to leave town.

The wedding cake of Princess Victoria Melita was of a total height. It was mixed, baked, decorated and shipped to Coburg by Meissner Confectioner. A photograph is appended. It stands five feet in height, is eight inches wide, weighs a hundred and fifty pounds, hence, therefore, a little bigger and a little heavier than the birds



THE JAPANESE SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES.



GOING TO A FIRE IN TOKIO.

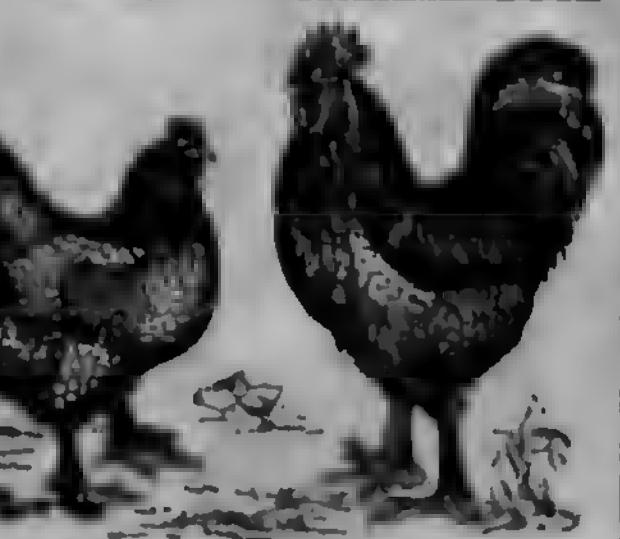


A JAPANESE NURSE.



BEST OF JAPANESE BRUTALITY.

A man says he is 20 years old, and he has no trouble getting good work, and he tells me they watch after his interests and see that he is not exploited by any unscrupulous thermometer. I find that the time will be when we are all Americans. And the Japanese families are not yet fully established in Japan, but they are making progress. I am 20 years old, and I have no trouble getting good work, and I tell me they watch after his interests and see that he is not exploited by any unscrupulous thermometer. I find that the time will be when we are all Americans. And the Japanese families are not yet fully established in Japan, but they are making progress.



BLACK LANGSHANS.

He has no trouble getting good work, and he tells me they watch after his interests and see that he is not exploited by any unscrupulous thermometer. I find that the time will be when we are all Americans. And the Japanese families are not yet fully established in Japan, but they are making progress.

This county is especially made to form one absolute and independent republic by itself. It is completely hemmed in on every boundary by high mountains, and lies within its bounds all sorts of natural resources. It is watered in main by the Greenbrier, and when the waters are fully used the river is permitted to escape by a tortuous passage through Droop Mountain. The Greenbrier is not quite sufficient for the county's needs, so in the extreme western part of the county the headwaters of the Elk spread like the antlers of the animal from which it takes its name, and water a most valuable blue grass country. This river is sent off through never ending woods in a southerly direction.

Nobody ever comes to Pocahontas without crossing a mountain. Once inside the barrier, a magnificent country is to be seen, seemly to none in the beauties of nature. The intelligent and industrious class of hard headed people have thrived from the soil their living, and incident to this the beautiful plantations have come into existence, to give wealth and beauty to the county.

It is owing to the condition of the surrounding country that we are practically cut off from intercourse with West Virginia, and have a direct, though slow, communication with Virginia. On the northern and western boundaries the trees grow so big and thick that they have not yet been tackled by men, and the mountains are high, too. On the south lies the ancient county of Greenbrier, but it, too, is closer kin to the counties of Virginia than to those of her own State.

Now, if we mistake not, this elevated and exclusive position of ours has had a great deal to do with keeping the common, everyday world at a distance, and has left us the lot of choice spirits that are to be found here.

The fact is, that when some 6,500 people occupy a county twice as big as the State of Rhode Island, and get used while young to riding forty miles to attend a festive gathering, they become the most wonderfully capable and energetic people, as a rule. A crowded county, where twelve or fifteen miles is the radius covered during a man's life, is to be found not a hundred miles from us in the Valley of Virginia.

The position of our county has also to do with the esteem with which we as a people are regarded by those who never find the pleasure of visiting Pocahontas. Take the young man in Lewisburg, for instance. To our, this county is a place where the principal industry is the manufacture and sending forth of covered wagons. To the other, this county is the place where his sweetheart lives. The difference between the two men is that the first has never been to Pocahontas while the other has.

Apropos to the question of what is known of our county by outsiders, is the story told by Col. John T. McCraw to a distinguished audience in the Chamber of Commerce, at Pittsburgh. Emperor William, of Germany, was told of Pittsburg, and in leaving the place, it was found that the next day plan of importance to Pittsburg, that he had heard of in America, was Martin, just west of Pocahontas, and "center of the two Virginias."

But as we said before, we have failed to be a courtier to our neighbors. Coming in with the water we have given a horse, and a team. If our people would only present a team of fine horses, it would be a great help to us.

I have a good many more to say, but I will stop now.

A student of the Bible, a Christian of prayer, a warm and tender heart, a patient sufferer, and sympathizing friend, a helper to our mother, (and that mother still with us), "Aunt Lu-anne Gordon" lives gratefully in our memories. —Mrs. A. L. Price.

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If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$2.50 per month for the unexpired time.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. 12, NO. 1.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Office of the Pocahontas Times.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Presenting Attorney, L. M. McCollum.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Barnes.
J. H. Co. Court, R. L. Brown.
J. H. Co. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.

Clerk's Office, G. M. Ken.
Assessor, Amos Barlow.
Clerk, Geo. Baxter.
Clerk, Gen. P. Moore.

Judges: A. S. L. Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas. Cook, Elizur—W. H. Green, Hunterville—Joe R. Taylor, Dunmore—G. R. Curry, Academy—Thos. Bratly, Lehman.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 1st Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is a long term.

N. C. McNEIL,

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Marlinton, West Va.

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Attorney-at-Law,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

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Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. R. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Berkeley, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRIOR, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, July 27, 1894.

The Alma of Modern Anarchy

The assassination of President Garfield and the prevailing troubles have awakened interest in the question, What is it the anarchists wish to accomplish? The acknowledged author of anarchism is Pierre J. Proudhon, a French writer, but its main apostle is Michael Bakunin, connected by birth with the highest Russian aristocracy. As an agitator his activity has been most remarkable. The International Socialism now so rampant and influential in Spain and Italy has been largely molded by Bakunin's teachings, who died at Berne in 1876. He taught revolutionary socialism, based on materialism, which means it is all life to live and all of death to die, and he aimed at the destruction of external authority by every available means.

What Proudhon and Bakunin contemplate is a condition of human enlightenment and self-control, in which the individual shall be a law to himself, and in which all external authority shall be abolished as a despotic interference with personal freedom.

Now it is interesting to notice that this is just the ideal to which the highest religion and philosophy look forward to as the final state of man. Such religion and philosophy, however, do not teach that such a state of enlightenment can be reached at once through the wholesale destruction of the present framework of society, but through a long process of ethical and social improvement, line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, as the human masses can receive and practice the principles of such a religious philosophy, applied to human government.

The fatal and troublesome mistake of the true, sincere anarchists, is their impatient and passionate efforts to force the proclamation and adoption of absolute freedom in the present unqualified condition of the great mass of the people in every class and condition. Owing to this zeal without knowledge, these heralds of peace bring the sword instead of the olive branch. Destruction and misery are in their ways.

Back Alleghany.

Back Alleghany is a high, formidable looking mountain which branches off from the Alleghany at the head of the Greenbrier River, and extends up the whole inhabited part of upper Pocahontas on its western boundary. Back Alleghany is the name given to a large area of prosperous hunting communities situated upon the table land between the river and the foot of the mountain. It is quite wonderful how little is known about this part of Green Bank district, throughout the county generally.

The impression exists with most persons that Green Bank, like Hunterdon, is situated most entirely on the eastern side of the county, and it is with some surprise that Mr. T. A. Yeager, who has resided under this impression, discovers this large and populous section on the west side of the county. The land is rich and the farms all seem to be productive. There are no towns or settlements along back alleghany, excepting they were so territorial with the Indians.

The Convention to meet in Marlinton will not be a body of men met who count cast their votes as moved at the moment, but will simply be a body of respectable and intelligent citizens gathered together to nominate

The Huntersville Jail.

It was the writers pleasure, recently, to spend an hour in the Huntersville jail, being locked in with a client, who was spending some time there, owing to the lack of funds to pay a fine of \$10. This sort of imprisonment for money due the State, is exactly the same as the old imprisonment for debt, except that the creditor feels the prisoner in these latter days. It is right hard on the man who objects to being in jail, as one learned judge declared that such a prisoner could stay in jail until he rotted, or paid up, if the States Attorney so willed. To return to our subject though, this county jail is one of the strongest and most secure of any jail in the State, but is very objectionable on account of its lack of hygienic appurtenances. The cells are small, lighted and ventilated only by one small window which is set in a thick wall. The place smells horribly on this account.—The province of this article is not to condemn the jail, as all the faults we find in it, as long as we are on the outside, could be remedied at a little cost.

Our inmate spoke in high terms of his treatment and of the meals served from the Huntersville hotel. Mr. Jones H. Doyle has the care of the jail, and his kindness to the prisoners, roping greatly to the credit of the jail, is greatly appreciated.

A great many inscriptions are on the cell wall memoranda, gems of poetry, old. Among them, the following are mentioned here:

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where pleasures never fail,
There is a heaven for black and white,
But hell's in this old jail."

"Remembrance is the tie that binds
True hearts in any weather,
But if Jim Doyle don't bind us bread,
We will all starve together."

"In God we trust."

"I staid in jail seven months for
nothing, and I got durned tired off it
and don't you forget."

Hon. J. D. Alderson.

Mr. Alderson never has any half-way friends. His men work for him wherever they are, and with whatever odds there may be against them. All through the district come reports of his sneezes. He has solid delegations from McDowell, Webster, Clay and Nicholas.—Two-thirds of Pocahontas and Fayette. Three-fourths of Summers.—About one-half of Wyoming, and more than one-half of Monroe. Logan county is for him, except that just instructed for Ragland, and he will have the whole vote of that county if Ragland withdraws. Here are the first ten counties heard from to the race at this stage of the campaign and Mr. Alderson overwhelmingly in the lead. These ten of the sixteen counties in the district declare for our able representative in the nomination. This shows the people's choice. There can be no greater vindication of his late course as a representative than such a triumphant nomination. His policy has been criticized by here and there a chronic disserter, but when J. D. Alderson is tried before the people of the district under the most righteous mandate ever issued by a committee of a political party, he is cleared of every charge put upon him by disgruntled local politicians.

The impression exists with most persons that Green Bank, like Hunterdon, is situated most entirely on the eastern side of the county, and it is with some surprise that Mr. T. A. Yeager, who has resided under this impression, discovers this large and populous section on the west side of the county. The land is rich and the farms all seem to be productive. There are no towns or settlements along back alleghany, excepting they were so territorial with the Indians.

The Convention to meet in Marlinton will not be a body of men met who count cast their votes as moved at the moment, but will simply be a body of respectable and intelligent citizens gathered together to nominate

A Changed Man.

BEFORE.

BLOODY NUISANCE was a heathen, a yellow colored savage, in his wild and wooly country. He was just a holy terror. Carried he a big revolver; Spake he in the choicer language; Drank he every sort of liquor; Rider of ferocious chargers; Disturber of religious meetings; Smoker of the cigarette, too! When he dyed his fiercer mustaches, O eased his hair, and put his spurs on. Galloped to some basket meeting, Where he was an illustration Of the preacher's talk on sinners, Then was he the dearest idol, And the darling of the fair sex. How the girls all mashed upon him! While the old folks kicked like thunder. YELLOW RIBBONS was a damsel very pert and a lot smarter Than they made the boys in those days; She was slim and very quiet, Pretty as a speckled pullet. Wide-awake, her wits about her, She set her cap for BLOODY NUISANCE. And he got very badly smitten, He got worse and more outrageous, Got indicted by the jury, Progressed much iniquitously, Till he thought he was perfection, Then proposed and was accepted.

AND AFTER.

Down a narrow, lousy valley, live the couple and their offspring, He, the one time holy terror, Dwells in peace and hoses the hillside, He obeys his worthy helpmate, YELLOW RIBBONS wears the breeches, BLOODY NUISANCE is a gentle, Meek and lowly fellow voter. 7-27-11.

A Substitute for Swearing.

When I was a small boy a tract was given to me which began, "Are you a swearer?" As a matter of fact I was not—theo. I remember being very much impressed by the story told in the tract about the amount of good another small boy had done in reforming hardened swearers. When he heard a man swear he went up to him with plauding, said, "Dear sir, why do you not say pothooks and hangers?" Something in the mild upturned face of the child appealed to the swearer (sometimes he burst into tears and thought of his own innocent childhood), and he reformed right away, or, if he happened to be more than usually hardened, and could not break off suddenly without danger to his health, he switched off on "pothooks and hangers," and gradually from that into a swearless life. I take it that pothooks and hangers refer to implements used where cooking is done at an open fire, and to my then immature mind the words seemed an admirable substitute for the more objectionable phrases used by an angry man. I tried the advice (the tract requested us all to try it and do what little good we could), on the most talented swearer in our village. He looked for one moment at my childish upturned face, but apparently saw nothing there but chink, for he used his boot with energy and dispatch, resulting in my going out of the door and the reforming business at one and the same time.—Thus do we all find real life differ from that depicted in books.

I learn with regret that many great men have been known to swear. This is a deplorable state of things, if true. It is said that when the late Duke of Wellington received his morning mail he was in the habit of marking on some of the communications the three letters "B. B. D." His secretary in some remissness may have come to understand that the letters meant "He be d—." Now, it is not etiquette in official circles to use this expression in an epistle, even when a dash takes the place of the first letters of the last word. In our search for a substitute for swearing it is therefore interesting to know

Sir Field Marshall—The Duke of Wellington has given your communication his most earnest consideration, and begs leave to express his regret that it is impossible to comply with your request.

Those who have made a study of our alphabet are aware of the regrettable fact that there are something like thirty sounds, more or less in the English language, and only twenty-six letters to express them, while several of this longitude number are merely duplicates of other combinations, as, for instance, "x," which can be signified by "cks." In a perfect language there would be no need of objectionable profane phrases. There would be certain arrangements of words which, when accurately set in order, either vocally or with the pen, would be perfect equivalent for any emotion a man was capable of feeling. This, unfortunately, is not the case with the English language, and herein arises a grave injustice to the excitable man. He finds himself suddenly surrounded by an array of circumstances—let us not be too academic, say he hits his thumb with a hammer—and he at once realizes that he has sprung with a bound beyond the limit of his language, and that he must use a set of apparently irrelevant phrases, or allow his feelings to go unchronicled. A policeman happens along—he always does when he's not wanted—and hails this unfortunate man off to gaol for swearing. A moment's reflection will show how unjust all this is. The man when he comes into this world, finds the language waiting for him. He learns it with much difficulty, and then, when it fails him, the country, which is responsible for the language, arrests and fines him for doing the best he can when he reaches a state of emotion with which the language cannot cope. I think the angry man has good cause of complaint against the land of his birth. The country, to be logical, should either take the law against swearing off the statute books, or should improve the language so that swearing would be no longer necessary.

Of course there is little use in theorizing about swearing unless one can offer a suitable and acceptable substitute. That I am happily in a position to do. The North American Indian never swears.—Let us then study the habits of the Red Indian, and learn wisdom. We so-called civilized people rarely realize that we have much to learn from the simple, taciturn savage.—In none of the languages of the Red Indian are there any equivalents for our justly celebrated and widely-known expletives and malice-dictions. When a discussion in which an Indian takes part reaches the point where the white man begins to swear, the untutored savage, with a graceful motion, raises his right arm and flings his tomahawk. He can throw it with the utmost accuracy, and the effect is immediate and conclusive. It ends a heated controversy with a verdict, and dispels that is admirable. Where a white man in three words commands an adversary to break himself to the mother world (there never was a case on record where the adversary won), the simple and unpolished Indian quietly sends him there with no necessary verbiage about it. This shows the fitness of talk and the fitness of action. I therefore beg leave to prove that the tomahawk is therefore interesting to know

The Farmer Killed the Pig That Swallowed the Horse—Money Hid Over Farmer's Teeth.

Curious, indeed, are the strange and interesting incidents connected with bank notes.

Convenient as the bank note is, through its capability of being stowed away in a small space, and being of infinitesimal weight, those very qualities sometimes have an unfortunate tendency to insure its disappearance, says the Boston Globe.

Dogs, rats, mice and birds have over and over again found the crisp bits of paper handy, and applied them to uses not contemplated by the issuers, and to the considerable bewilderment and despair of the unfortunate owners.

Bank notes are known to have found a resting place in every quarter of the globe—a resting place from which they will only be removed when some venturesome explorer finds among them the dust and bones of an unfortunate predecessor. From the highest mountains to the deepest gales and jungles the earth is strown, here and there, with these valuable bits of paper.

Floods, fire and disasters of all kinds prove mediums for separating a bank note from its owner. Some are recovered, but were it possible to form a correct estimate of those outstanding and unredeemed that belong to an issue long called in, the amount would be found to be way up in the millions.

It is stated that the Government, after redeeming all that were offered of the postal notes or fractional currency issued during the war, credited to the profit and loss account the enormous sum of \$15,000,000. Where, then, are the notes that this amount represent?

Thousands of them are known to be in the hands of individuals and collectors, who retain them as reliques; but the majority of them must be scattered or destroyed. It is proportionately the same with bank notes of larger denomination, no series ever having been redeemed in full.

There is rarely a fire of any size, especially in a large city, that does not burn up more or less bank notes, and when such conflagrations as the burning of Chicago, Boston and Portland occur, thousands of dollars in paper currency are swept out of existence.

Shipwrecks are also another calamity that retire from circulation a large amount of paper currency. Hardly a vessel goes to the bottom without carrying with it a sum of money, and while oceans, seas, lakes and rivers are thus enriched, Governments find themselves just so much in pocket, not being obliged to redeem that which cannot be presented for that purpose. But, as stated before, bank notes are often found in queer and unheard-of places, and what some of these notes will survive is interesting in the extreme. The impression exists that banks never lose any money—that is, mislay it—but there are many instances of carelessness on the part of the officials that has caused no end of difficulty and trouble.

In 1876 a package of \$10,000 was found in the vault of the Second National Bank of Boston that had been missing since August, 1874. At that time H. W. Elbridge was paying teller of that institution, but the above sum was one day missing from his cash, and although the directors believed him to be a honest man, the fact remained that a deficit was exacted and he was quietly discharged.

After leaving the bank Mr. Elbridge went into the book business, but the status of prosperity still rested on him. Three months came and went before his name was vindicated, and they only by a most unscrupulous discovery. His accuser, Henry O. Fuller, while engaged in the vault on morning found the identical bills that had been missing for nearly two years to the date of the day of his death, and to establish a position that every time the door was opened they were passed further and farther. An examination proved him to be the same bills that had been missing for nearly two years, the sum of which totalled \$10,000.

He was exonerated, but the loss, and the loss of the trust, a great loss, was laid at his feet, and he lost his position.

There is a man in Boston, a Mr. John C. Smith, who has recently sold his house and moved to New York, and he has a large sum of money in his pocket, which he has not yet spent.

He is safe from slander. The best way is to pay it all down to it, and let it rest—use and let the world talk.—M. M. S.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 m.	8 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One inch	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
Three in.	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
Qu. column	8.00	6.00	10.00	17.00
Half col'n	6.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
One col'n	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.

D. L. BARLOW,
Of Elsey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce E. L. Holt of Academy is a candidate for the State Senate from the 8th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at Marion, August, 2nd, 1894.

CLEVELAND'S letter is so poor that we may well believe that he wrote it himself. Our President is not the great and noble Democrat we took him to be.

"Time is ripe, and rotten ripe for change; Then let it come; I have no fear Of what is called for by the instinct of mankind."

THE only literal case of a life being "snuffed out" of which we have ever heard, was the occurrence in Fairmont the other day, when a two year old child was killed by being allowed to play with an open snuff box, the snuff choking it to death.

WITH apologies to Mr. Lowell; I tell you one thing we might learn, We need in coping with impeders, 'Ez bein' right's the first cousin, The fare-the-first's east iron leaders.

IT is not Democratic times we have to complain of, it is the lack of Democratic times. How long will it take the pot to boil? It will never boil so long as there are traitors in our camp, who are aiding the enemy to cast cold water on every move.

THE idea of having a State Convention to nominate a United States Senator originated with Col. John T. McGraw. This is directly on the line of the cry of the right to elect the Senators by direct vote, and while it may be out of the ordinary manner of choosing a Senator, nothing could be fairer. Our first object would be, of course, to send a Democrat, and after that to elect a man of substance like Mr. Camden, or some one else nearly allied with the substantial interests of the State.

On Greenbrier, from imperfect returns of the late primary, we make the following estimate: The primary divided the vote, giving President 22 to Alderson's 1. For senator, Arbooke was slightly ahead of Holt, with one or two votes ahead of Taylor. Outside of Greenbrier the candidates will go into convention with about the strength: Holt, 20; Taylor, 17; Alderson, 15; and the rest going to Arbooke. But, I assure you, it is a majority of the people who are supporting Alderson. The reason is, he is a man of substance, and has a large following.

During the nomination for County Commissioner, given him by the Republican convention lately held in Huntersville. Had it suited Mr. Clark to stand, in the absence of a Democratic nominee, he would have received a large Democratic vote from over all the county. But it is easy to see how a man, with the immense business interests which engage his time, would decline to take on himself the irksome task of a County Commissioner.

KANAWHA, with her 45 votes, went solid, practically, for Mr. Alderson. Thus insuring his nomination on the first ballot. All we have to say is that no candidate ever won his nomination more righteously. We are glad that the people of the lesser counties declared for him first, as there can be no imputation that they took their lead from the great county of Kanawha.

A Case at Beverly.

An unusual and interesting trial took place before Justice J. H. Dovitt on Monday in which W. A. Cunningham, of Highland county, Va., was plaintiff, and Alpheus Buckley, proprietor of the Valley House, in Beverly, was defendant. The suit grew out of the loss at the Valley House on May 19th, 1894, of \$240, stolen from Mr. Cunningham while sleeping in his room in the hotel. The plaintiff brought suit against the defendant as proprietor of the hotel to make good the loss of the money stolen, and was represented by J. L. Wamsley and E. D. Talbott, and the defendant by L. D. Strader and C. H. Scott. After a lengthy trial, the justice gave judgment against the defendant for \$245, the amount of money stolen. We understand from the parties engaged in the trial that there never has been a case of similar character tried by the supreme court of this state or the state of Virginia, and no doubt the case will be watched by hotel keepers with a great deal of interest.—Randolph Enterprise.

The man who boasts that he works with his head instead of his hands, is respectfully reminded that the woodpecker does the same, and is the biggest kind of a bore at that.—Cumberland Times.

ICE - CREAM
AT THE
MARLINTON HOUSE,
By MRS. C. A. YEAGER.
Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Consumption, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous affections, Women's Complaints.

You are feeling weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin anointing the most sensible places with this medicine, which does the best. A few drops cure most diseases. Take first dose of 1 drachm per day and 10 drachms a day.

ROOFING Tin, Iron, Sheet Metal Roofing, with trimmings and tools to fasten or nail to keep them bolted by nobody, shipped everywhere.

PAINT Lead paint, oil paint, etc., for houses, barns, etc.

LADDERS Telescopic ladders, etc., for houses, barns, etc.

PAPER Large quantity of paper, etc., for houses, barns, etc.

PRICES Reasonable prices for all kinds of work.

Capacious Hospital, Large Clinics.

Next session begins October 1, 1894.

For catalogue, address

DAVID STRETT, M. D., Dean.

403 N. Exeter st., Baltimore, Md.

Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator.

et al.

Rachel E. A. Sheets, et al.

PURSUANT to two certain decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered in the aforesaid cause on the 6th day of April, 1894, and the 22d day of June, 1894, respectively, I shall, as commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of said county proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on the 30th day of August, 1894, to take, state and report to court the following matters of account, to-wit:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast as the administrator of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

2. An account of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.

3. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by my party in interest to be specially stated.

W. A. BRATTON, Com'r.

July 6, 1894.

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator.

et al.

Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.

To the creditors of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 30th day of August, 1894.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON,

July 13-0w Clerk.

FURNITURE.

Fine Hardwood Furniture,

Stock always on hand.

And Orders taken.

All Handmade.

Wagon Making and Repairing.

SAW FILING.

GUN & LOCKSMITH WORK.

A. G. BURROWS,

& COFFINS made to order.

Marlinton, W. Va.

W. A. FRAZIER, M. D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

Office: -Over Augusta National Bank Building, Va. June 1, 1894.

G. C. AMLUNG.

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDMUND, W. Va.

All work guaranteed to be workman-

ship fit and lasting.

Mending neatly done.

Give me a call.

ROOFING

Tin, Iron, Sheet Metal Roofing,

with trimmings and tools to fasten or nail to

keep them bolted by anybody, shipped everywhere.

PAINT

Painting & staining.

Decorating.

Repairing.

Repairs to houses, barns, etc.

Reasonable prices for all kinds of work.

—Died: Miss Lydia Gibson, on Elk, daughter of Jas. Gibson, Sr.

—Thomas Courtney threshed his crop of wheat amounting to 227 bushels.

—Geo. McCollum will put his threshing machine in order soon and commence on his season's threshing.

—W. A. Shearer has made the best score in "cocked hat" on the bowling alley, it being 42 out of a possible 54.

—An artesian well at this place possesses mineral qualities. Persons have sent miles to get the water brought to their bedside.

—The late rains were very badly needed and enough fell to revive vegetation generally, though no flood is to be seen in the river as yet. The rain fell steadily for a number of hours. The wells have been replenished.

—The vote cast for President by districts of Pleasanton county at the election of 1892, was as follows: Green Bank, 381; Huntersville, 281; Elfray, 412; Levels, 415. Total, 1489. These figures show the sectional strength of the county.

—A citizen said the other day that he could not observe that his taxes had been raised any by the late large levies. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he was only paying a capitulation tax. This class is very numerous and if they only "know their power" they might make it very uncomfortable for the public at large.

—The loose rocks in our roads are great nuisances. Every surveyor of the county should expend enough to keep the loose rock picked from the roadway. The truth is that while some roads are worked in a thorough manner in the spring, they do not receive any attention afterwards. The rocks are thrown in with the earth around them, and when that falls away, they are left to be struck by every vehicle passing that way.

—Mr. Joe Buzzard, of Driscoll, was awakened one night last week by his dogs' barking, and it being bright midnight, he saw a thief in his wood-shed filling a bag with his crop of onions. A few shots fired by this famous constable caused the thief to retreat. Joe raises a wonderfully large sort of onion; in fact it is a specialty in the way of vegetables with him, and he did not intend to have them carried away in this manner.

—Edgar Pryor was incarcerated in the county jail about the first of January, and afterwards indicted for feloniously cutting. At neither of the two terms of court just passed could he be tried, on account of the absence of his most important witness, and he was unable to give the bail required. Nothing was more likely than that he would spend a year in jail before he could be tried. However, for some time back, there has been so much cold-drawn placed in him that he has been allowed to work about the town during the day, returning to the cell every night.

—There are now friends of the late Dr. Williams who are annoyed by the malfeasance reports that he did not receive a decent trial. This is the truth, but the news was certainly received a dozen years ago, in fact, a month ago, and should be told at a head among all the people. There is a man known to the only that could have been present had he been a regular member of the court, and that is the man who is dead. A large number of the people here have been educated to believe that the trial was a farce, and that the

theft caught. Norman Price caught twelve one evening, weighing 12 pounds. The largest was 16 inches in length and weighed 3 pounds. L. M. McClintic has made some wonderfully fine catches, as also Pat Simmons. It is only a favored few that can catch bass, but those that do, catch in great quantity.

—It is said that many people in Roceverte are suffering from the want of something to eat. The large mill there which runs the timber driven from this country is the dependence of the greater part of the town, and as we have had no real flood in the river for over two years, the mill has been long idle from lack of material. Many families there are subsisting on one meal per day.

Too Hot.

Editor Times: It is too hot to discuss the court house question. Wait until the weather and people get cooler; but if any of your readers are bothered with what rake

which winds the hay around the axle, let him ent two little sticks with several prongs, flatten the stems and stick them under the outside of the rake, or otherwise secure them with the prongs to the rear, to act as a tender to the axle, and it will save some trouble and, perhaps, some easy words from our friends over the river.

CHURCH NOTES.

There will be sacramental services at Pleasant Hill, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1894, at 3 p. m.

A large crowd attended the basket meeting at West Union last Sunday.

Itev. Mr. Handill takes the place of Rev. C. Sydenstricker, who has gone to Martinsburg, at Academy, as pastor of the M. E. Church south.

A festival to raise money to print the church at this place, will be given during the Institute by the Ladies Aid Society.

S. H. Clark Declines.

ACADEMY, W. Va., July 28, 1894.
Editor Pocahontas Times: Having received a communication from the editor of the Pocahontas Herald asking me whether I would accept the nomination given me for commissioner of the county court, for the benefit of his readers, I answered that I would not accept, and for the benefit of your readers I will say, taking in consideration my age and other infirmities of body, I will not serve if elected. I make this statement that there may be no misunderstanding among the voters.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. H. CLARK.

Confessions of a Dynamiter.

It seems that six men banded together for the sake of gain, and each took a dynamite cartridge and went for the fish. Now this was not in West Virginia, for of late years it has become generally known that the first person caught in the act of dynamiting fish would be hung to the nearest tree, and there is no very, very plentiful fish in this State. Therefore, there is a whole sense of the result that has mightily disengaged the practice.

But these six men lived in a distant country, and all and each were new at the business. The fuse was lit and the cartridge thrown in the water. There came a sort of a thud and the water boiled for about ten feet around. The ground shook all around. The men went in and got all the fish that had been thus suddenly put to sleep, the more conveniently rising to the top of the water, with their backs broken.

This is a confession, but the confession does not open the secret of the success of the scheme. A large number of the people here have been educated to believe that the

fish were the only that could have been provided for here a regular scheme of the country, and that the

Mr. Dechler, of Gratto, is stop-plug at Marlinton as agent for the Development Company.

J. R. Poage, Sr., is lying very ill at his home near Elfray.

James H. Price, of Marlinton, is sick.

Messrs. Lawson and Hales, of Mingo, are in Marlinton.

Capt. J. W. Marshall, of Mingo, is in town.

Mrs. Sallie G. Ligon will start to visit Basic City, next week.

L. M. McClintic, Dr. Cunningham, W. A. Britton, George H. McLaughlin and Andrew Price will be the citizens of Marlinton who will be in attendance at the Hinton Convention next week.

Miss Eva Ligon, of Clover Lick, made a hurried trip to town last week.

Accidental Shooting.

On last Friday, at Academy, Sam Clark, the youngest son of Mrs. Clark, was shot through the body by Wm. Wysong, a young man of about the same age, with a pistol of the 38-caliber size. The bullet entered the body underneath the right collar bone and passed through, raking downwards, without striking a bone, and was extracted at the back. The accident was due to the belief that the pistol was unloaded. There were several in the room, and young Clark was leaving with the remark that some one would be shot, and was called back and turned just in time to receive the bullet. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Within twelve months, in this country, there have been two fatal accidental shootings—but of the Ervine boy and Buzzard boy—and a number of other accidents from pistols. This is sure to have its effect upon the grand jury, and we may expect an organized effort to disprove the carrying of deadly weapons by the irresponsible.

Clover Lick.

We have been very dry, but are having a refreshing rain just now. Corn will be short. Some say that it has shot and missed the stock, but with many it has also missed field. We are busy cutting and making hay, and some are done. Meadows light. Our wheat is stuck, and we are looking for a threshing machine every day. Wheat is good. Oats pretty fair. Potatoes, a full crop generally.

There are some fat cattle and sheep in this part, though grass is short.

Come on, sheep-buyers, and let us know who you are!

R. H. Dudley and son, of Staunton, are here making hay.

Forest Warwick is working for Dr. Ligon. The Greenbank boys know how to get a hustle on them in the hay field.

Gilbert Doyle lost a very fine horse, supposed to have fallen and killed itself.

Why are our people so still on the court house question and politics? You can scarcely hear it named.

INQUIRIES.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Miss Otto Gackley and brother passed through town Friday.

C. M. Anderson and Mrs. Mary Henry, of Lobelet, are visiting at Frost.

J. A. McLaughlin, Esq., of Marlinton, was in the city Monday.

L. M. McClintic and Andrew Price were down on legal business Monday.

W. H. Overholt and son, George, were in town Monday.

Geo. Moore, of Dilley's Mill, is visiting at Mrs. D. C. Kinnison.

George Bright, of Frankfort, was visiting here last week.

Mrs. Anna and Bell Hunt, who have been visiting here lately, are back to their home in Virginia.

Wade Clark, who was in town

Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, of the TIMES force, was bitten in the calf of the leg last week by some venomous serpent, but it being in the dark of the moon, the poison worked downward, and his limb and limb were saved.

Report came to town last week of a cow in the neighborhood giving bloody milk. This is a phenomena which cannot readily be explained, unless that unexplained by a veterinarian he believed. He says that it is caused by the cow having her milk extracted by black snakes, which causes a slight wound from which more or less blood exudes.

The Brick-kiln Club discussed the cause of the numerous "snake trails" seen to lie across a dusty road so frequently. A local naturalist explained that these trails were made by a kind of beetle, but his explanation was not received enthusiastically.

The swallowing power of the rattlesnake was also tested on, and his power was raised from his ability to swallow a tom, by the way of a rabbit up to a goat-sized turtle. An idiot standing by muttered "Hard to swallow!" and the meeting broke up.

Dilley's-Mitt.

We are grateful to Providence for a refreshing shower. Vegetation, which was but yesterday withered beneath the vertical rays, is much refreshed, and we hope the early crop will be better than expected.

The photographer, J. W. Bever, is now at Frost.

Rev. Foltz was in the community last week prospecting in behalf of the previous announced basket meeting. We learn through him, owing to the drought, &c., his better judgment has deferred the meeting.

The national flag is still alight, with banners unfurled and loud豪聲.

Frost the 18th.

Peter Buzzard died the 21st, aged 90. He was the son of Remben Buzzard. There were six boys and four girls. All have passed away. Thus one generation passes away and another comes.

J. W. Grimes has returned from a trip to Addison, after a pleasant stay with his cousin, Dr. McGaughlin. He reports two hundred visitors in attendance at the renowned Addison Spring, probably seeking as did the Pouer de Leon, "The fountain of youth."

A. L. and K. W. Dilley were in this neighborhood the first of this week.

E. S. Grimes has returned from a pleasant call from Mill Point, and he reports having a good time.

ANONYMOUS.

Green Bank.

We had a fine rain on last Saturday which was bad on dry weather but fine on vegetation.

Attorney Price, Marlinton editor of the TIMES, was in our sanctum Tuesday of last week in the interest of his paper, and he got a nice lot of subscribers while up.

Dick Dilley, of Dilley's Mill, was in this place last Friday on business.

W. T. McElwaine, of Beverly, was to this place last Monday after his buggy that was in the wreck, but it was but little hurt.

Amos Woodell, of Big Spring, was in our place last Monday.

Miss Grace Huley is about recovered from her injuries received in the wreck last week.

Elmer Creek, of Bath County, Va., was in town last Monday evening.

Miss Anna and Bell Hunt, who have been visiting here lately, are back to their home in Virginia.

T. J. Williams, Esq., Allegheny, Pa., was in town Monday.

We are having fine rains at this time, which were badly needed. The weather has been so intensely hot that the hens have dried up and the gates drawn from their hinges.

Clubs has been trumps again in town, and a full band played.

Sydney Payne was in town last week.

E. Logg, expressagent, and Miss Minnie Pritchard, of Staunton, Va., are the guests of Col. S. C. Pritchard.

Geo. Hoover will have charge of the Sulphur Springs.

Through the hot weather several visitors have been in town.

We have seven different kinds of water within three miles of town. This could be made the finest summer resort in the State.

Levi Beverage, on Clover Creek, has the boss bee hive. It holds two bushels of honey and is full of bees and honey.

William Reynolds and family will move to town this week from Monroe county.

Mrs. Sallie G. and Miss Annette Ligon spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Rebecca Miller is on the sick list.

Charley had his Betsey at church Sunday night.

Lee Nottingham fell off a load of wheat and sprained his ankle. He has found out the noise that has been heard by so many who thought it might be blasting on some railroad. It is some one killing flocks with dynamite. There should be a stop put to that kind of lawlessness.

W. E. Pritchard has torn down his old hen roost and built a new one.

E. B. Swecker has built a dry kilo. Some gentlemen of means have been talking of building a merchant mill at Dunmore at the Moore Mill site. Dunmore has the best water in the county.

Professor J. F. Vinnel's singing school is in full blast. We invite all to come.

Miss Eliza Kerr, who has been on the sick list for some time, is improving, we understand.

Quite a number of gentlemen from Staunton were on the River, between Dunmore and Clover Lick, fishing for bass. They returned to Traveler's Rest for repose, we understand.

We understand that clubs were trumps in Huntersville, Sunday evening.

Mrs. Virginia Phillips, of Parkersburg, and Mrs. Mattie Homan, of Grafton, were here at the house of their father, Peter Buzzard, who died at his house on the morning of the 21st inst. Mr. Peter Buzzard was 90 years, 9 months and 18 days old at the time of his death. He leaves four daughters and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He being in feeble health for some time, his once powerful constitution was so weakened and weakened that droopy, and old age exhausted his vital force and death accomplished its final mission.

He was a member of the M. E. church for sixty-five years. Rev. D. H. Sharp preached his funeral sermon, which was an able discourse. His text was, "It is well with thee," C. B. S.

Dolwood.

Dry weather has done much damage to crops in this part, especially garden vegetables. Haymaking is the business of the day, meadows are light.

Rev. Sharp preached an interesting sermon last Sunday from these words, "For if ye do these things, ye shall never fall."

Missa Verda and Lou Barnes are visiting friends in the vicinity of Elfray.

Miss Ethel Wilhong has returned home from Hillsboro, after an eighteen months stay.

Miss Ethel Clark, accompanied by her brother, will leave this part soon for their home in Greenbrier County.

Our Sunday school is progressing, with S. H. Barnett Superintendent, and A. K. Dyess as assistant.

Mrs. Susan is here returned home.

The projected bridge will commence on the night of the 1st of October.

Miss Lucy McLaughlin will open her school at this place on the first of October.

Mr. W. H. Clark and wife are

It happened to state your father's
"Well, you see, he has qualified as a
captain in the army." — Washington.

To Cleanse the System
Effectually yet gently when creature or human,
or when the blood is torpid or sluggish, to promote
more healthy circulation, to avert
all the kidney and liver to a healthy activity,
without irritating or wearisome them, to induce
and invigorate, rubescent, tonics, Dr. Syrup of
Liver.

The highest compliment I ever received is
that a man has been cured
of his disease after 40 years.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of
cancer that can be cured with Dr. Syrup of Liver.

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100 bottles all cure to date, an ex-

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Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Con-

stitutional Disease. It is the Real Cough Cure, also, etc., etc.

It is the best medicine ever invented. — Thompson's
Drugs are used. Druggists will sell it per bottle.

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Equitable Building and Loan Association,

CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

\$5,000,000.00.

Chartered under the Laws of West Virginia.

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C. A. MONROE MEADOWS, Director of Agencies.
J. S. JOHNSON, Gen. C. C. WATTS, W. L. ASHBY, Attorneys.

Why will you pay rent when you can take stock in the Equitable Building and Loan Association, and build your house with the same money that it takes to pay rent. For a speedy loan or profitable investment buy stock in the Equitable Building and Loan Association.

Agents Wanted. Good Pay. Steady Work.

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Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and stands to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for illness. Our rates are \$50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him \$5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$6.25 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we do offer an inducement to save both time and money by completing the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a Life Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our professor, Prof. W. W. Halligan, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof. Dunsmore is giving his special attention to the Theory and Practical Department this session. 28 years ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accountants of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call on or address

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SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS

A limited number of horses boarded

All horses having been to trade,
and now to sell. Young horses
and mares.

J. H. G. TAYLOR,
Marlinton, W. Va.

LA PINE'S
The Old Reliable
D'WARD'S FIGHT

T. A. SYDENSTRICKER, : : : Academy, W. Va.

A full line of repairs constantly on hand. When in need of first class machinery, it will pay you to see him.

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Herring-Hall-Marvin Co.

STANDARD SAFES.



HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO'S SAFES ARE THE BEST.

Repairing and Putting on Combination Locks,

ALSO

A Large Line of SECOND HAND SAFES in First Class Order.
SAFES SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

FACTORIES: Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia.

Principal Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The morning of the 14th dawned clear and bright, and early in the day the people seemed to be out. Young men rushing to seal the earth with a string in his hand, a woman and then a young lady disappeared with a basket upon her head. Upon inquiry the cause of this motion, we were informed that there was a fishing excursion on hand.

About 7 o'clock the "tooth did tell" and people should passed up Church street, each armed with a long bow and arrow, which seemed to be the signal for the assembling of the fishermen.

As none of the elite failed to join us (could not walk so far), it was proposed that we procure wagons, but upon a discussion of the subject, it was unanimously decided—like true communists—to tramp. Arriving at the top of Church Hill, a halt was called to await the arrival of some dilatory ones.

That the tramp, through sunshine and shade, through hills and groves, up hill and down vale, was enjoyable, is putting it tamely.

And here let us remark that we found a superabundance of wildlife was no hindrance in getting over a fence.

The black flag was raised—no quarter to morose or unmerciful feelings. The old doctor demonstrated that there was life in the old man yet, and Mademoiselle Rose was the life of the occasion.

Arriving at the river the first thing was a search for bait. As the rocks were turned, a sudden scream indicated that a crow had been aroused from his slumbers, and one young lady, more conversant with the fields than the water, in her excitement, called to her partner "to come quick and catch this groundhog."

At this juncture Miss Emma K. was on the bank leaning against a tree, when a large snake, which lay coiled in the bushes, leaped its head under Miss Emma's arm down, and smacked his lips. To say that she did not reflect such familiarity quickly, would be far from the truth. Mr. Henry P., in jealous rage at such liberties, took up the rifle, and soon about six feet of the serpent was stretched on the ground "bors de combil."

In faith believing his snakeship was hung on the fence.

Some time was spent in noticing the long trile with crawfish and happy grass, but to no effect.

It is becoming monotonous!

Hut, listen!

The rumbling of a wagon is heard, the harbinger of the climax of the excursion!

The horses are called up!

Arriving at the mouth of Stamp Creek, under the shade of a tree, we find grandpa Nathan with the basket, the old hunter, trying again, awaiting the fish; but where oh where were the fish?

The answer is "here!"

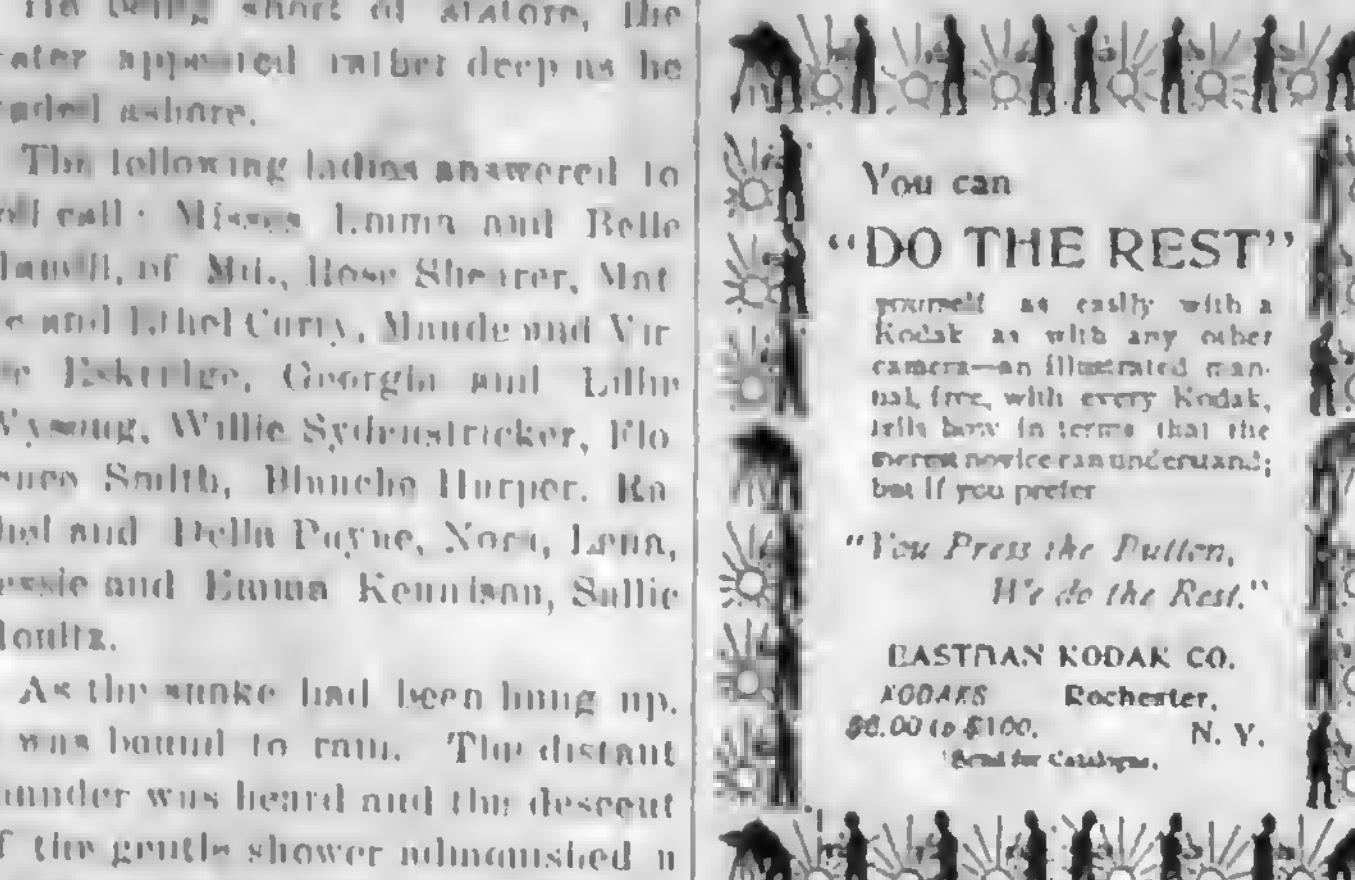
The old man took the place of the old, and the children spread out like a king and the way the poor little dogs and was no wonder that the old man was a wonderful specimen.

After the horses were released away and the team leaders of frequency were taking up we were surrounded with several dogs, and Mr. Moses J. H. Taylor and W. H. Hall.

And the trout?

The bass were numerous in the lower basin, Mr. H. Clark and W. H. Taylor could be the number of the trout and many fish and trout were to be had.

From a distance a series of



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"DO THE REST"

yourself as easily with a Kodak as with any other camera—an illustrated manual, free, with every Kodak, tells how in terms that the green novice can understand; but if you prefer

"You Press the Button,
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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Asst. Publ., EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Aug. 3, 1894.

The Contractor's Bond.

Some parties are under a misapprehension as to the filing of a bond by the Manly Manufacturing Company, and it has been reported that no such bond had been given.

The county clerk called our attention to the bond, the other day, and we think it very useless to misrepresent facts, especially when the records of the Clerk's office will prove that facts have been misrepresented.

The bond is conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract entered into between the county court of Pocahontas and the Manly Manufacturing Company, at the last term of said court, and the penalty is fixed at \$10,000.

The bond is signed by the Manly Manufacturing Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of Georgia, with Robert P. Manly, President of that company, and E. L. Peck, President of the First National Bank of Dalton, Ga., securities. The securities further certify that they are each worth \$10,000 in excess of all indebtedness, and to other matters in due form. The bond is considered good by the officials of the court. A further safeguard is the architect's estimate, as well as the reserving of 20 per cent. until the building is completed.

An honest opinion of the court house contract is that the Manly Manufacturing Company got a good price for the job and can afford to do what is necessary to hold it.

Some Verbal Pitfalls.

EXECUTED.—Two well-dressed women were examining a statue of Andromeda, labeled "Executed in Terra cotta." Said one, "Where is Terra cotta?" The other replied, "I am sure I don't know, but I pity the poor girl, wherever it was."

TRANSVERSE.—John Randolph, of Virginia, had a very tender ear for good English, and when, one day, a member of Congress used the word *transpire* repeatedly, and always in the sense of occurring or taking place, he bore it for a time, finally lost all patience. "May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?" he said. "Certainly," said the speaker. "Well," said Randolph, "if you use the word *transpire* once more, I shall expire!"

VERY HOT TEMPERED.—Mr. Hersey states that a British traveler, walking in the saloons of Boston, saw a woman on a door step whipping a screaming child. Said woman, said he, "why do you whip the boy so severely?" She answered, "Because he is so evil." The Englishman walked on, and just then Hersey met a Miss Andrew, who said to him, "Go and whip those children because they are bad sinners."

WOMAN.—John Price, living here about one hundred years ago, sold his slaves to the Queen in capital of the country, who required to be the Queen of Africa, and the slaves were sent to Africa.

WECKER.

Deeds Recorded.

JUNE AND JULY, 1894.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

D. W. Loudermilk and wife to J. M. McCollie; deed of trust, to secure Withrow McChattle.

Samuel Owings and wife to Eliza Y. Owings, land on East Branch, Greenbrier river; consideration, \$250.00.

J. T. Hogsett and wife to Willie J. Hogsett; corner lot on Stephen Hale Run; consideration, \$1.00.

Robert G. Shuford and wife to Robert H. Irvine; two tracts on Sutton's ridge; one of 23 acres and the other 43 acres, for \$175.00.

L. M. Waugh to Hugh H. Sharp; 88½ acres on Divide Ridge, Edray district, for \$250.00.

Cumberland Lumber Co. to Alex. Adams; lot No. 3 of the Frederic Burr estate, for valuable consideration.

Mary N. Dilley, Peter N. Dilley, Geo. Hamilton and wife to B. F. Hamilton; 130 acres on Knipps Creek and two acres adjoining.

Jno. W. Slatob and wife to Maggie E. Arbogast; 10 acres on Brushy Run, Green Bank district.

Leon M. Kinnison and Rebecca J. Kinnison to George M. Shearer, Rose H. Shearer, Fannie W. Shearer, Oneida B. Nathan; one-third interest in four acres at Academy, and indemnifying bond of \$1,000 given in relation to this land by said Leon and Rebecca J. Kinnison.

W. H. Brady and wife to H. B. Sharp; Warwick, Maryland, Judge on Elk, for \$100.00.

W. D. Nottingham and wife to Ruth Heavyner; 2½ acres and one acre in Green Bank district.

J. W. Riley to J. C. Arbogast, trustee; deed of trust on personal property.

Wm. M. L. Harper and wife to Jno. W. McClure; 28 acres on Greenbrier river, Edray district, for \$200.00.

St. Lawrence Baum and Manufacturing Co. to H. F. Arbogast; 129 acres in Green Bank district for \$2.00 per acre.

Joseph C. Guy and wife to Giles Sharp; 16 acres on Elk, for \$100.

Jno. Waugh and wife to Wm. L. Guy; two acres on Indian Draft, near Edray, for \$53.

Georgia M. Shearer to Oneida B. Nathan, Rose B. Shearer and Fannie Shearer; undivided interest in the "Bruffey Lot," at Hillsboro.

J. B. F. Sharp and wife to C. O. W. Sharp; 43 acres on Knipps Creek, for \$50.

Urbah Heavyner and wife to Jno. R. Heavyner; "the null property" in Green Bank district, 134 acres, and a second tract of one acre.

Jas. S. Wethered and others to Eliza Y. Owings; grant, release and quit claim, all right, title and interest in 30½ acres on headwaters of Greenbrier River and Grady Creek.

Samuel S. Owings and Eliza Y. Owings, his wife, to John Hersey, Jas. M. Klapost and Porter King, Jr.; lands in Upper Pocahontas, for \$100.

Henry S. Burr to St. Lawrence Baum and Manufacturing Co.; 2½ acres containing white pine timber on 1½ acres on Laurel Run, bought at \$1 per thousand.

Wm. S. Liggett and wife to Geo. W. Liggett; land in Allegany

County, while pine timber on Poplar Flats, rights of way, etc., at 75 cents per thousand.

Daniel S. Belcher and wife to Jas. H. Doyle, trustee; deed of trust on 182 acres, in Huntersville district.

Geo. White to Lonella F. McNeill; 21½ acres on Big or Friel Run, in Edray district.

Jno. W. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, to Henry S. Burr, all interest in land of John Burr estate, on Laurel Run.

John W. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, to Mathew Wallace; timber on 40 acres on Laurel Run, for \$210.

Jno. T. Dixon and wife to Cumberland Lumber Co.; 7½ acres of underwood estate.

Eleanor M. Buzzard and Ella L. Waugh to Zane B. Grimes; land near Clover Creek, for \$400.

St. Lawrence Co. and Mathew Wallace; agreement as to sales to said company of white pine timber.

Against Relocation

Editor Pocahontas Times: I feel that a word on the county seat question at this time will not be out of place. I live eighteen miles from Marlinton. It is about ten miles to the southwest end of the county, and this makes it twenty-eight miles from the settlement on Spring Creek to Marlinton. I feel that it is as near a central point of the county as can be got. I shall, as a voter, do all that is in my power to retain the county seat at Marlinton. They have good water, and ~~Huntersville~~ cannot say that. The surroundings at ~~Huntersville~~ are such that when a man gets there, those who look for his money are enabled to get it. If a man wants oil to buy a lot there, he would have to tuck Messrs. Wm. Curry or A. Burlow, and they do not have to sell and won't sell.

Marlinton undoubtedly suits the majority of the people. Take for instance, Buck Alleghany, Clover Creek, Elk, William's River, Cherry River. The time is not distant when this end of the county will be thickly settled. On the western border the soil is very fertile. The lumber companies will sell the land, as soon as they take the timber off, at a low figure, putting a rich farm home in reach of the poorest man.

We expect the railroad to cut through our end of the county soon.

There will be some money used to defend us, no doubt, but it will be useless.

Respectfully,

W. B. Hill,
Lobelia, Pocahontas County, W. Va.

Death of Wm. Hamilton.

On the evening of July 4th, Mr. William Hamilton died at his residence at Blanco, Texas.

Mr. Hamilton was born in 1811, near Sunrise, Bath county, Va. In 1833 he married Miss Medium Beard Price, who lived on Greenbrier river, opposite the present site of Marlinton, W. Va. In 1855 he moved to Blanco county, Texas, of which country he was soon after elected sheriff, and performed the duties of the same faithfully and satisfactorily.

He had been quite a sufferer for years. He had been a member of the St. P. Church, South, for several years; just before his death he expressed in fear for the future, but manifested a desire to go if it was the will of the Master.

He leaves six children, Mrs. Boz

A Harmonious Family.

If any one would like to see a fine lot of cows, they need only to come to this town. There are probably sixty cows supplying the town with milk and they all graze harmoniously in a drove on the pasture lands, common to the public here. The ordinance is such that no native can turn any sort of an animal out to graze except a cow which is actually giving a fair amount of milk each day, and it would seem that if a citizen should have a dry cow running out on the commons, wealth, he would be indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Every one who has ever visited Marlinton has admired the singular soil, and the commons lie in the town which is thinly settled over a considerable area. On this are exhibited the cows, and yearlings, steers, beef cows, etc., are well watched and driven across the bridge. As for a horse being turned out, it is an unheard thing, though there is many a man here who would use the grass for his horse if he dared. The young ladies of the town, by the way, do not fear to walk through the herd of cows, which shows that they have more than ordinary nerve. None of them have ever been cowed.

Heaping Insult Upon Injury.

At the last term of the Wake county (N. C.) Superior Court, at Raleigh, the following facts appeared: A little half-grown bull was on the railway track. He answered the whistle of an approaching train with a bellow of defiance and a toss of gravel over his shoulder. A tramp, who happened to be close behind him, stepped off the track and waited to see the fun. The engine struck the little bull full, dashed him up like a ball, and sent him twenty-five feet as if shot from a catapult. The bull fell made a line shot and knocked the tramp into a little pond near the road. When the engineer backed the train to take stock of the damage done, the tramp was crawling up on a log out of his involuntary bath. Under advice of counsel learned in the law, action was brought against the railway corporation for the personal injuries and indignity inflicted. On the trial, to the surprise and intense disgust of the plaintiff, the verdict went against him. To a sympathizing bystander he placidly remarked that he had been "bowled over into a goose pond by a little dirty piney woods ball, and that a dozen jackasses had kicked out of the court-house." — *Literary Digest.*

Bad Only Relatively.

The Senate has made a new record for itself in the way of stupid incapacity, and this time with a suspicion of personal corruption thrown in generously, while the Bill enjoys to the full the Scriptural blessing ill spoken of by all men. This is largely, to be sure, a matter of comparison and wasted opportunity. The Bill as it stands would have been considered by Tariff Reporters a few years ago as almost too good to be possible. It provides for free wool and free lumber, and everything of the worst McKinley duties to boot. But in comparison

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. 12, NO. 1.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Bob, K. Burns.
C. W. Court, S. L. Brown.
C. W. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.

Commissioner, G. R. Beard.
C. W. Court, G. H. Ken.
C. W. Court, Amos Harlow.
C. W. Court, Geo. Baxter.

Justices: A. G. L. Chisholm, Split Rock - Chas Cook, Belknap - W. H. Green, Hunterville - Jim B. Taylor, Dunmore - G. R. Curry, Academy - Thos Bruffey, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 1st Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July - July is a long term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC.

Attorney-at-Law.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. S. RUCKER,

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public.

Hunterville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law.

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

M. M. CLARK, W. V. A.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney-at-Law.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at His Office.

D. R. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,

Monterey, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the paper.

D. R. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

BEST DENTIST,

Beaver, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the paper.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the paper.

J. H. HARDETT, M. D.

Physician.

ZERO, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the paper.

C. B. SWECKER,

General Auctioneer

and Real Estate Agent.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the paper.

M. F. GIESEY,

Architect and Superintendant.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Aug. 3, 1894.

The Contractor's Bond.

Soon parties are under a misapprehension as to the filing of a bond by the Manly Manufacturing Company, and it has been reported that no such bond had been given.

The county clerk called our attention to the bond, the other day, and we think it very useless to misrepresent facts, especially when the records of the Clerk's office will prove that facts have been misrepresented.

The bond is conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract entered into between the county court of Pocahontas and the Manly Manufacturing Company, at the last term of said court, and the penalty is fixed at \$10,000.

The bond is signed by the Manly Manufacturing Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of Georgia, with Robert P. Manly, President of that company, and R. L. Peck, President of the First National Bank of Dalton, Ga., securities.

The securities make available that they are each worth \$10,000 in excess of all indebtedness, and to other matters in due form. The bond is considered good by the officials of the court. A further safeguard is the architect's estimate, as well as the reserving of 20 per cent, until the building is completed.

An honest opinion of the contractors' contract is that the Manly Manufacturing Company got a good price for the job and can afford to do what is necessary to hold it.

Some Verbal Pitfalls.

EXECUTED.—Two well dressed women were examining a statue of Andromeda, Intebel "Executed In Terra cotta." But one, "Where is Terra cotta?" The other replied, "I am sure I don't know, but I pity the poor girl, wherever it was."

TRANSPIRE.—John Randolph, of Virginia had a very tender ear for good English, and when, one day, a member of Congress used the word *transpire* repeatedly, and always in the sense of occurring or taking place, he bore it for a time, finally lost all patience. "May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?" he said. "Certainly," said the Speaker. "Well," said Randolph, "if you use the word *transpire* once more, I shall expire."

UGLY (for ill-tempered).—"H. Reeves states that a British traveler walking one day in the suburbs of Boston, saw a woman on a horse whipping a sprawling child. Good woman," said he, "why do you whip the boy so severely?" She answered, "Because he is so ugly." The high-bred man walked on, and put down in his journal: Men! American mothers are so cruel as to whip their children because they are not handsome."

WOMAN.—"John Brown, having been sent off other day at 11 a.m. by the Queen in quest of the body in waiting, who happened to be the Duchess of Atholl, suddenly stood at regalia. 'Sir,' said he, 'you just the person I was looking for.' The Queen, however, had been ill and unconscious, and exasperated Mme. Madame, 'It is not I,' said she, 'he has had the temerity to call on a woman.'

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Deeds Recorded.

JUNE AND JULY, 1894.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

D. W. Lomberfolk and wife to J. M. McClintic; deed of trust, to secure Withdraw McClintic.

Samuel Owings and wife to Eliza Y. Owings; land on East Branch, Greenbrier River; consideration, \$350.00.

J. T. Hogsett and wife to Willie J. Hogsett; corner lot on Stephen Hwy Run; consideration, \$1,00.

Robert G. Shinson and wife to Robert H. Ervine; two tracts on Shinton's ridge; one of 23 acres and the other 43 acres, for \$175.00.

L. M. Waugh to Hugh H. Sharp; 88½ acres on Hixville Ridge, Edray district, for \$250.00.

Cumberland Lumber Co. to Alex. Adams; lot No. 3 of the Freddie Burr estate, for valuable consideration.

Mary N. Dilley, Peter N. Dilley, Geo. Hamilton and wife to B. F. Hamilton; 130 acres on Knapp's Creek and two acres adjoining.

Jno. W. Slabob and wife to Maggie E. Arbogast; 19 acres on Brushy Run, Green Bank district.

Lem M. Klumau and Rebeccan J. Klumau to George M. Shearer, Rose H. Shearer, Faunie W. Shearer, Quenda H. Nathan; one-third interest in four acres at Academy, and indemnifying bond of \$1,000 given in relation to this land by said Lem and Rebeccan J. Klumau.

W. H. Brant and wife to H. H. Sharp; Warwick, and strong bonds on Elk, for \$150.00.

W. D. Nottingham and wife to Uriah Henover; 2½ acres and one acre in Green Bank district.

J. W. Riley to J. C. Arbogast, trustee; deed of trust on personal property.

Wm. M. L. Harper and wife to Jno. W. McClure; 28 acres on Greenbrier river, Edray district, for \$200.00.

St. Lawrence Haam and Manufacturing Co. to H. F. Arbogast; 120 acres in Green Bank district for \$2.00 per acre.

Joseph C. Guy and wife to Gile Sharp; 15 acres on Elk, for \$100.

Jno. Waugh and wife to Wm. L. Guy; two acres on Indian Draft, near Edray, for \$53.

Georgie M. Shearer to Quenda B. Nathan, Rose B. Shearer and Faunie Shearer; 3 undivided interest in the "Brillay Lot," at Hillsboro.

J. B. F. Sharp and wife to C. O. W. Sharp; 42 acres on Knapp's Creek, for \$85.

Uriah Henover and wife to Jno. H. Reeves; "the mill property" in Green Bank district, 134 acres, and a second tract of one acre.

Jno. S. Weatherford and others to Eliza Y. Owings; grant, release and quit claim, all right, title and interest in 23½ acres on headwaters of Greenbrier River and Gandy Creek.

Samuel S. Owings and Eliza Y. Owings, his wife, to John Driscoll, Jas. M. Kinsport and Porter Kinsport; lands in Upper Pocahontas, for \$300.00.

Henry S. Burr to St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Co.; agreement concerning white pine timber on 12½ acres on Laurel Run, bought at \$1 per thousand.

Wm. S. Lightner and wife to Geo. W. Rider; 162½ acres on Allegheny Mountain.

Phoebe J. Alderman to Cumberland Lumber Co.; power right to lands of her husband, Wm. C. Alderman.

Geo. W. Phillips and wife, for

renew Co.; white pine timber on Poplar Flats, rights of way, etc., at 75 cents per thousand.

Daniel S. Belcher and wife to Jas. H. Doyle, trustee; deed of trust on 182 acres, in Huntersville district.

Geo. White to Louella F. McNeill; 214 acres on Big or Laurel Run, in Edray district.

Jno. W. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, to Henry S. Barr, all interest in land of John Barr estate, on Laurel Run.

John W. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, to Mathew Willman; 110 acres on 40 acres on Laurel Run, for \$210.

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Eleanor M. Buzzard and Ella L. Waugh to Zane B. Ormer; land near Clover Lick, for \$400.

St. Lawrence Co. and Mathew Willman; agreement as to sales to said company of white pine timber.

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There will be some money used to deface us, no doubt, but it will be useless.

Respectfully,
W. B. Hill,
Lobelin, Pocahontas County, W. Va.

Death of Wm. Hamilton.

On the evening of July 4th, Mr. William Hamilton died at his residence at Blanco, Texas.

Mr. Hamilton was born in 1811, near Sunrise, Bath County, Va. In 1813 he married Miss Madura Beard Price, who lived on Greenbrier river, opposite the present site of Marlinton, W. Va. In 1855 he moved to Blanco County, Texas, of which county he was soon after elected Sheriff, and performed the duties of the same faithfully and satisfactorily. He had been quite a sufferer for years. He had been a member of the M. E. Church, South, for several years; just before his death he expressed no fear for the future, but manifested a desire to go if it was the will of the Master.

Love, light, fruition, ecstasy,
Is sterner still,
And it is night.

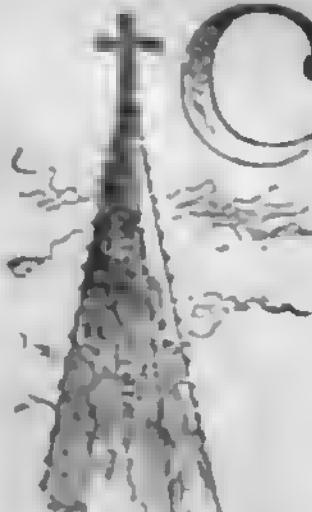
Night while the rest clouds fret the moon,
And waters drown
Beneath the latest, running breeze
That wakes a message in the trees.
"Silence—and pray—
Till comes the day."

Too day is here, the azure day,
A day in May!
How can I grieve while Nature sings?
The robins' call prophetic rings
The one refrain,
"A willow weep again!"

—Kate Jordan, in Lippincott.

THE OLD STONE BELFRY.

BY FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS.


COME here," Ralph," said Mr. Kline as he weakly dropped into a chair in the kitchen. "you'll have to ring the bell to-night; I'm clean played out. The rheumatism's got me again. I lighted up the church and thrashed the lamps low before I came home, but as for going back again to-night, I can't do it."

"All right, I'll do it," replied Ralph, a sturdy boy of fifteen. "All I'll have to do will be to turn up the lights and ring the bell twice, I suppose."

Mr. Kline had been the sexton and bell-ringer of the old stone church for twenty years, and Ralph Kline had many a time been with him when he opened the church for service, and even had helped him ring the bell. Therefore, though the church was a quarter of a mile from the nearest house, it was with no hesitation that he started out after supper. A bright moon lit up everything and made the snow sparkle as if strewed with diamonds.

Arrived at the church he pulled the big key from his pocket, unlocked and opened the door and walked in. The body of the church, which was not large, was dimly lit by a dozen lamps, which Ralph speedily turned up so that the building was cheerful in a glow of light. Then he walked to the vestry, and, opening a small door at one side, glanced at the clock which was suspended on the wall.

"Five minutes of seven!" he exclaimed to himself. "Time I was ringing!"

The bell at the church was always rung twice, with a period between of ten minutes. Most of the congregation lived at a distance—from a quarter of a mile to a mile or more away. So a "warning bell," as it was called, was rung at five minutes of seven, in the evening, when services began at half past seven, and a second bell at ten minutes after seven. Thus everyone within hearing distance of the church had ample time to make ready if they wished to attend.

Ralph closed the door of the tower-room and took off his coat. By lamp-light, the bell-rope seemed like some great snake stretching down from above where the darkness hid everything. But Ralph was too accustomed to the interior of the place to think of this. He reached up and took a firm grip on the rope, threw his weight upon it, and slowly sank toward the floor.

Ralph now sprang to his feet and rushed at the enemy. Those in front of him at once retreated, as he could tell by the disappearance of their eyes. But as he moved several jumped at him from behind, and one instantened its teeth in his leg. He kicked wildly at this, and the rat was thrown to one side. Another instantly sprang at him, and then a half-dozen at once, a couple of the vicious little animals fastening themselves in his clothes.

Ralph whirled about, dashing his assailants off for a moment. It was only for a moment, however, for he was attacked again immediately, and this time more fiercely than before.

Thoroughly terrified now, he yelled loudly, and kicked and struck out with fists and feet indiscriminately. But no answer came to his cries. The walls of the tower echoed his voice and the squeaks and squawks of the rats—but that was all.

Something struck Ralph in the face. Instinctively he made a pass at it with his hand, thinking it was a rat. But his fingers came in contact with the bell-rope, which shook with the blow, then swayed into his face again.

At the second blow an idea came to him. He reached out quickly with both hands and grasp the rope and pulled himself from the floor. Then, with one tremendous kick, he shook off the last of the rats which clung to him, and, half over bowl, rolled him off a height of six feet or thereabouts.

The next blow, and hung upon the ropes again the cruel horror to repeat itself. Even then the boy did not let go, and the boy threw all strength and weight into a third effort.

A full dozen times did he think that his end was near, and more than once did he, and then, believe it or not, it suddenly occurred to him to pull in great exertion. Fortunately a hole in the heavy outer wall of the tower was just the size of a boy's head, and it was through this hole that he crawled out.

He crawled out, and lay there, exhausted, but safe, for the first time in his life. The reason that he had not crawled out before was that he had been afraid to do so, for he had heard the rats scurrying about in the walls, and he had been afraid to move.

He lay there, breathing hard, and

shivering as a cold blast of wind swept down upon him, he rose to his feet and took up the lantern.

Immediately before him was the rope, dangling from the bell cradle above. Apparently, it was all right. It seemed to run properly enough through the hole in the flooring on which he stood. He was about to go down the ladder again to discover where the break had occurred when a draft of air stirred the rope, and, as it moved, he saw that it did not go through the hole at all. It came to an end just where it reached the floor.

Ralph placed the lantern beside him and bent down to examine the rope. It seemed to have been severed by some jagged edge, for it was torn and frayed, and bits of hemp strewed the floor near by. He concluded that it must have been worn through by rubbing against the sides of the hole through which it had originally passed.

While he was looking at it he was startled by a sharp squeak at his very elbow. He glanced quickly about, and a bright spark in a dark corner of the belfry caught his eye. He picked up the lantern and swung it in front of him, and a small gray animal darted under a beam. It was a rat.

All at once, Ralph recollects that the old belfry was said to be infested with those animals, and, raising himself, he turned to go. As he did so, his foot struck the edge of a floor board and fell, knocking the lantern in mid-air, without a coat, he would shortly freeze!

But would any help come?

It seemed unlikely, since only his own family knew that he was at the church, and they would not think it strange if he did not return for a couple of hours.

Neither was it likely that anyone would think of coming up into the belfry, unless they should happen to go into the room below and see the fallen rope. Of course there was a chance of this, since there would be curiosity doubtless as to why the bell had failed to ring as usual.

Ralph determined that something must be done to attract attention to his place of imprisonment at once. He knew it was useless to call. His voice, echoed up between the narrow walls of the high belfry, would never be heard outside, yell as loudly as he might.

He looked about wildly, and just then a shaft of moonlight gleamed on the curved side of the bell. The hell!—why had he not thought of it before? He reached up quickly, and, after a little effort, succeeded in grasping one of the beams overhead. Then he began swaying on the rope. He had no insecure hold, but within a few minutes his heart leaped as a deep boom rang out from the bell. Harder and harder he worked, and the notes of alarm followed close upon each other. Soon the old bell was ringing out a wild peal and the timbers under his hand vibrated with its movement.

Suddenly, through the clangor of the bell he heard the sound of voices. Then a light shot up from up the opened trap door, and a voice called out to know what was the matter. There was a note of alarm in the question; for, this bell ringing, apparently without hands, was enough to make anyone a bit fearful.

Ralph quickly told them how matters stood. He added in warning: "Look out for the rats!"

The man below held a lantern high above his head, and then crawled upon the floor, immediately followed by a companion.

Ralph recognized the man as neighbors, and soon descended stiff and cold from his awkward perch.

No rats were to be seen. Frightened by the light and the presence of so many persons, the vicious little beasts had retreated.

Ralph did not wait to investigate more. Once down the ladder he told his story to the startled congregation, which had nearly all assembled, and then hurried home.

To this day, however, he never rings the old stone belfry without a shudder.—St. Louis Republic.

world, through which he could not follow each other on the land if each root is prevalent. It is added to the land every year, per acre, has proved effective. It is possible that some fertilizers may be found to trouble. Keep the land free from shepherd's purse and other weeds of the grassy species, as their roots become tangled and thereby propagate the weeds.—England Farmer.

GARDEN

THE MELTING TEST FOR BUTTER.

This test, says E. Ranch, is only preliminary, and no claim is made that it is invariably conclusive. Pure, fresh butter when melted is perfectly clear or only slightly cloudy, usually light yellow, and has the familiar odor of pure butterfat. Purified butter may be very cloudy and even opaque when melted, is usually of a dark yellow color, and has the odor of rancid butter. Melted margarine, on the other hand, is very opaque, of a light yellow color, and has a characteristic indescribable odor.—Literary Digest.

"DOUGLAS'S MIXTURE."

The solution known as "Douglas's Mixture," and so much in favor among English poultrymen as a tonic, is made by putting eight ounces of sulphate of iron in also known as green vitriol in copperas into a jng with two gallons of water and adding one ounce of sulphuric acid. This is to be put into the drinking water of the birds in the proportion of a teaspoonful to each pint. This mixture should be made and kept in a stone jug or glass bottle, and never in a metal vessel. So soon as any disease breaks out among poultry this should be given to the healthy, to enable them to resist it, together with more nutritious and easily digestible food.—New York Sun.

TO PREVENT TREES LEANING.

Those who have trees which have been set one or two years will do well to bear in mind the importance of staking them so that they will resist the influence of the most frequently prevailing or heaviest winds. Those which have been set two years need it as much as those which were put out last spring, as they are likely to present as much surface to the wind as they have roots in the earth. Put down a stout stake a few feet from the trunk, and then put on a withy or a strip of cloth, binding the tree to the stake in the form of a figure 8, so that the crossing of the band will prevent any chafing of the tree-trunk against the stake. In this way can be prevented the spectacle so often seen of whole orchards leaning over, showing definitely the direction of the prevailing winds. If you want to have your orchard permanent keep your tree upright from the start.—Rural Life.

GIFTS FOR YOUR GARDEN.

White clover and bluegrass make the best mixture for a lawn.

Buy plants of hardy perennials. Most of them are difficult to grow from seed.

Prune your trees now and the wound will be quickly healed by the running sap.

Make a definite plan for your garden. Don't put in everything haphazard.

Get a practical florist's advice if you try roses; this is a harsh climate to grow them in.

Hollyhocks do best when treated as biennials. They are less liable to stand our severe climate after flowering.

The bridal wreath is a pretty shrub, whether in flower or leaf. Don't prune it and the slender branches will droop gracefully with the weight of their white blossoms.

Double petunias are beautiful flowers and delightfully fragrant. Buy a few plants, as the seed is expensive and uncertain about growing. Single petunias, which are also very pretty, grow from seed like a weed.—New York Advertiser.

CORN ROOT OR CANCER.

The club root of cabbages and the several plants of the cabbage family is a well known and dread disease among Eastern farmers and gardeners. But, while more prevalent in the Eastern portion of the country, it is also known in the West and South, causing great losses.

A full report issued from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station gives in detail the results of experiments and investigations made on the state grounds and elsewhere with a view to eradicating the disease. Among the best methods suggested are the use of lime, the application of sulfur, copper, zinc, and other salts, and the use of various fumigants.

It is stated that lime is the best and most effective method.

It is recommended that lime be applied to the soil at the rate of one-half to one pound per square yard.

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The Paris Morgue Is Full of Dead.

Here are some other figures from the annual statistics of a part of the Morgue. Last year less than 200 bodies lay in the marble halls of the Dead House, and of this great number more than 100 were unknown men, women, children and recognized by name. Two hundred and fifty-four of the total number had lost life in drowning; falls had done 180; of eighty-three, hanging rated seventy-six, and drowning sixty-eight. While suffocation, stabbing, and shooting brought most of the rest in their death. The greater number of the corpses were those of men, and the statistics go to prove what has been already proved—that those who commit suicide often choose the manner than the winter for their "last act." It is strange but true, that the brighter and more unhappy souls find strength and nerve to end their miseries. As to what percentage of the Morgue subjects are suicides of course no man can tell; but probably it is very high.—Black and White.

Perfumes.

There are some perfumes that are very grateful to horses, however little credit a horse may commonly receive for possessing delicacy of scent. Horse-trainers are aware of the fact, and make use of their knowledge in training steeds and apparently intractable animals. Many trainers have favorite perfumes, the composition of which they keep a secret, and it is the possession of this means of appealing to the horse's aesthetic sense that enables so many of them to accomplish such wonderful results.

WHEN NEVER we hear of two partners who get along, we cannot help thinking that both of them must be good fellows.

Dr. Kuhn's Swallow-tail
Oil Kidney and Bladder trouble,
Lung & Heart Disease.
Cathartics.
Liquor Lungs & Stomach.
N.Y.

The Cure is obtained by drinking.

J. C. Simpson, Merchant, W. Va., says
"Hall's Cough Cure cured me of a very bad
cough. I brought it to him."

His friends were great sufferers.

For Headache, Asthma and Pneumonia,
the best remedy is "Hood's Barber's Tonic."
It has remarkable curative properties. Sold
over the counter.

Hall's Cure.

In addition to a guarantee, it gives Incipient Cough,
Cough, Cough-Cure, Sore Throat, &c.



Mrs. Lizzie Person

Hartford, N. Y.

Sick Headaches

LIFE - Long Troubles Cured by
Hood's Barber's Tonic.

"I used to have headaches, and I was told to take Hood's Barber's Tonic, and now I feel about like a man again, and I thought I would never live to be well—cured me."

Hood's Barber's Tonic
Cures
SICK HEADACHES
CURES
Coughs, Coughs-Cure,
Sore Throats, &c.

It is the best Remedy for all
Kinds of Troubles.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Martinton, Friday, Aug. 3, 1894.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.00 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Martinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOONAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner.

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.

D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

INDICATIONS seem to point to our townsmen Mr. N. C. McNeil, attorney, as being the next Republican nominee for State Senator from the 8th District. Mr. McNeill will make a hurried canvass of the district before his convention meets at Ronceverte. A Mr. Andrews, of Monroe county, is his opponent. The nomination will be a high compliment to our countyman and one that he will bear with befitting dignity.

MAJORITYS rule, as a rule, but the majority of a majority has been brought into question in the matter of the late discussion of the June Convention's action, or rather lack of action, in regard to the county commissioner's nomination.

The allegation that the motion made by Mr. John A. Taylor was to the effect that the vote be cast in proportion to the size of the Democratic majorities of the several districts, does that gentleman an injustice, as such a plan pursued would cut an unhappy district out of a vote should it ever be carried by the Republicans. Therefore, by this rule, there might be some Democrats without any representation whatever, a just punishment meted out to them for letting the Republicans carry the district over their heads. As a matter of fact, the motion was taken down at the time it was made, and there is no question as to what it was. An extract from the records shows the motion to have been to this effect: "Motion made that the vote be cast in proportion to the respective Democratic strength of the different districts." The question that did arise, and the one that created the turmoil in the convention, was whether it had ever been put to a vote and carried. The minutes say that it was carried, but the Secretary says that he wouldn't swear that the minutes were right on this point, and he surely was there. The "majority" also is idiotic except when considered from an arithmetical point of view, and according to the honored principle of subtraction, Democrats 100 - 100 Republicans would leave 0 men, and the residue would be the only people alive and kicking just as they happen to be Democrats or Republicans.

GREENBRIER as far as her politics are concerned speaks through her able organ, the Greenbrier Independent. Judging from the tone of that paper, last week, she is justly indignant at the gross failure of Kanawha to give the county of Greenbrier her just dues for services rendered, in ignoring Mr. Preston's candidacy. It should be remembered that Mr. Alderson received the solid support of Kanawha by votes cast one by one, and so it is not wonderful that the individual voter forgot or was in ignorance of the fact that he was bound in all conscience to support Greenbrier. After all, it is not a very gross case of benefits forgot, when we consider what constitutes political ingratitude.

It is very suggestive of Horace Greeley's wisdom in the words, "Go West, young man!" when so many young men of our immediate country are to be seen leaving the old home farm and the acres that would descend to them for other employment that gives them money in wages only, that is spent as fast as it is made. When Horace Greeley saw such a desire raging in the heart of a boy who lacked guidance, he simply told him to go—that the old country and home could do as well without him as with him—that he would be no good if he stopped at home, and that he might be able to wrest a living from a country that was filled with the "easy come, easy go" sort of people. His advice would have been, no doubt, to try to keep down to business, to look forward to being a landowner, to educate himself to cope with the shrewd, hard-headed, industrious farmers, by becoming a shrewd, hard-headed and industrious farmer himself. However, his advice will not be forgotten, soon, but we must always remember it is a prescription to be taken only after the sickness begins.

THESE are the times when Democrats are made—both Democratic statesmen and Democrats in the masses. It is easy to see what an elegant opportunity the administration of the government gives to the party in power. Before the Democrats came into power they had no opportunity to show the stuff of which they were made, and the whole story was, what a party for statesmen is the Republican party. Now we have got Hill, Gorman, Wm. L. Wilson, and so on to the end of the list, who are making all sorts of names for themselves, and who, in doing so, are standing out prominently before the whole world. We believe further that there are more Democrats to enter the election this fall, than ever before, for the simple reason that the Republican party looks on the ruin it has wrought with complacency, regarding it as an ally to insure success at the polls, next November. The American people, as a whole, are not so blind as not to be caught by their story.

GREENBRIER as far as her politics are concerned speaks through her able organ, the Greenbrier Independent. Judging from the tone of that paper, last week, she is justly indignant at the gross failure of Kanawha to give the county of Greenbrier her just dues for services rendered, in ignoring Mr. Preston's candidacy. It should be remembered that Mr. Alderson received the solid support of Kanawha by votes cast one by one, and so it is not wonderful that the individual voter forgot or was in ignorance of the fact that he was bound in all conscience to support Greenbrier. After all, it is not a very gross case of benefits forgot, when we consider what constitutes political ingratitude.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mrs. F. A. Bealek and daughter, Miss Jessie, have returned from a trip to Hunterville.

Rev. W. S. Anderson spent Saturday and Sunday in town.

Miss Madeline Hill left Tuesday for Browning, Mo., on an extended and prolonged visit.

Papa Barber spent Monday night in town on his way home from Edna.

Perry Jackson, who has been severely ill, is better at this time.

Roy Gurn, of Bedford City, Virginia, is visiting friends and relatives.

J. W. Head is off to Randolph.

Alfred and R. C. Price returned to New Haven, Conn.

Our favorite author is spending the summer at Westfield, Conn., with his father, Dr. H. C. Price, and

DILLEY'S MILL.

Hay making is the main order of the day.

R. L. Crammell was visiting friends in this part last Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Myrtle and Fannie Moore, Ida Grimes and Elmer Grimes attempted the singing at Dunmore one night last week, conducted by Mr. Vumpit.

W. J. Moore killed a very large ratfish one day last week.

Preaching by Rev. Fultz at Mt. Zion the first Sunday in August.

The Dunmore boys seem to have quite an attraction in the West Virginia hills.

W. B. Hannah went to mill last Sunday.

G. E. Moore looks quite pleasing since visiting his dear friends last week.

Mrs. H. M. Grimes has been on the sick list for some time, but is improving at this writing.

John Francis called on his friends last Sunday in this place.

ANNA LAURA.

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF N. C. MCNEIL, COMMISSIONER,
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

Lyons McKee & Co., et al.

et al.

F. P. Vandervoort, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in above styled cause that pursuant to decrees entered therein on the 8th day of April, 1894, and the 20th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 28th day of August, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters, to-wit:

1st. The amounts due the plaintiff's respectively from the said F. P. Vandervoort.

2d. Upon what real estate the judgments are held.

3d. Any other matter to be specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party in interest to be stated.

N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.

Aug 8

Notice to Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of F. P. Vandervoort.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said F. P. Vandervoort to the satisfaction of the liens thereon, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said F. P. Vandervoort, which are liens on his real estate, or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 28th day of August, 1894, to take, state and report to court the following matters, to-wit:

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894. N. C. MCNEIL.

Aug 3
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER N. C. MCNEIL,
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

N. Frank & Sons, et al.

et al.

E. I. Holt, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that pursuant to a decree entered in above styled cause on the 10th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 27th day of August, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters, to-wit:

1st. An account showing any additional claim against the said E. I. Holt, not heretofore reported in this cause.

2d. An account showing the assets in the hands of the receiver applicable to the payment of the debts of the said E. I. Holt.

3d. The pro rata payment upon each debt which the said assets will make.

N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.

Aug 8

Notice to Creditors and Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I. Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt:

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said E. I. Holt to the satisfaction of his debts, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. I. Holt, whether they be held on his real estate or not, for all debts due to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 30th day of August, 1894.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

July 13, 1894.

W. A. FRAZIER, M. D.

Physician to the

BYR. FAR. NOSE & THOMAS.

Physician to the

DR. J. C. MCNEIL.

Physician to the

HOME NEWS

17 Sorghum molasses wanted at the TIMES office—one gallon—pure.

Mrs. Rosa Liggin, of Clover Lick, was in Marlinton last Wednesday.

—Refreshing rains came down Monday afternoon, and glad hopes rule the hour in reference to fields almost despaired of.

—Mr. D. Gobin is stocking his store at this place with a nice looking lot of goods. He will run a store at Edray also.

—Quite a number of vehicles, loaded to their full capacity, passed Marlinton, Tuesday, on their way to the blackberry brakes on Laurel Creek, or elsewhere.

—Master Walter Grimes killed a very large yellow rattle last Saturday, in one of Mr. J. H. McCutcheon's meadows. He tramped on it but escaped unburned.

—The bass are running down; out of a catch of fifteen fish by me, on the other day night had to be thrown back, not coming up to the regulation size of eight inches.

—A little girl of our town who is very fond of vegetables of all sorts says that she was raised on cows' milk and naturally acquired a taste for cows' food when very young.

—The Ladies Aid Society, of Marlinton, will hold a festival at the court house on the night of August 23. A generous patronage is respectfully solicited for the worthy object in view.

—The justices and notaries of Georgia are to have a convention at Atlanta. It would be a stratege to have such a convention in West Virginia, to be presided over by Mr. Hutchinson of Parkersburg.

—An admiring cigar maker has joined a brand of cigars "Our Judge" in honor of Judge C. F. Moore, of Clifton Forge, and every box sold has a lithograph of the familiar features of the Judge Moore, one of our county.

—The names of our districts immediately after the war were: Green Bank—Mende; Huntersville—Grant; Edray—Lincoln; Levels—Pinn. Immediately after the disability was removed, the names were changed, as they smacked too much of the North to suit the new regime.

—The startling proposition was made the other day by one man to another, that he would sell him a thousand dollars worth of land and be paid 6 per cent. interest and one dollar a month until paid. A second thought showed that this would let the grantees in to paying \$6 per month for \$34 years, amounting to \$2000. Not accepted.

—There is a rare specimen of the gray squirrel to be seen in the woods near John Sutton's, two or three miles from Dunmore. It has a bushy white as on ostrich plume.

Thursday morning it was seen to go up a chestnut tree near the road on the border of the wood-lawn south of Sutton's gate. This may be its nesting place.

—A great many people are still peeling away at their hay harvest. It is not a very full crop as a rule, but people in this country have meadows out of all proportion to other fields, except pasture land. It is a very big job then, this making hay, and the only good thing about it is that a little work makes a great deal as it is being done.

—Knapp's Creek, named from a great Knapp Gregory, the remains of traces of whose castle may yet be seen near P. J. Clark's, a few miles above the mouth of the creek, and extending to the south, and ending to the west, is a great part of the

Back Alleghany is a large populous stretch of country extending from Driftwood to Gillespie, a distance of about twenty miles. It is thickly populated the whole way, and a well graded and worked road runs through the midst of the farms. Yet these people have no mail accommodations. It is hard to believe that such a number of people can be living so far from a post office. The mail is carried about eight miles, once a week, above Driftwood, but as there is no appropriation of money, it will not long continue. Greenbank, the present post office, is seven miles from the nearest point and is separated by the Greenbrier River, a dangerous stream to ford for half of the year. A petition is being circulated to establish a mail route from Driftwood to Gillespie.

—The town is full of workmen who are employed about the court house. One brick kiln is burning. It contains enough brick to build the jail, about 150,000. The next kilns will be more than twice as large. The building contract of freight from the depot has not been let. There will be about forty-five tons of iron work and slate to be handled. The boarding houses over town are full.

—You had better mortgaging your house, if you cannot paint it in any other way. The outside of your house is all that the general public sees of it, anyway, and it will help the looks of the house and preserve it, also it will help your credit, your respectability, and be a great consolation to your friends and family. The only drawback is that it is sure to be assessed higher, but you can stand that.

Church Notes.

Rev. J. M. Sloan, Evangelist, preached at Marlinton on Saturday night. He will conduct a series of meetings on Elk.

Rev. Mr. Fenton, a native born Englishman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be sent by the Diocese of West Virginia to preach at Clover Lick, Mine, and Academy.

—The names of our districts immediately after the war were: Green Bank—Mende; Huntersville—Grant; Edray—Lincoln; Levels—Pinn. Immediately after the disability was removed, the names were changed, as they smacked too much of the North to suit the new regime.

—The memorial sermon of Peter Beveridge, deceased, was preached at Edray, last Sunday by Rev. Geo. P. Moore, assisted by Rev. Wm. A. Sharp. Deuteronomy 30:15 was selected as the text, "See, I have set before thee this day life and good and death and evil."

Rev. E. F. Alexander, of Green Bank, spent Saturday night in Marlinton, on his way to Split Rock and Mary's Chapel.

Services at Hamlin Chapel next Sunday, at half past three o'clock.

Lobelia.

Fine rains. The corn looks fine. Mr. Grimes, of Webster, has been canvassing on the creek.

Rev. C. S. Morgan preached a fine sermon yesterday.

This part of the country has been somewhat excited the last few days over the Conley riot, that took place on Laurel Run last Tuesday. A warrant was sworn out to arrest John Conley, but he had left for parts unknown.

Albert Clappett, of Va., was arrested by Sheriff Burns and Martin Clark, and taken to Hillsboro. While Mr. Burns was asleep the prisoner sailed out through the window and made his escape.

Henry Jones, who has been in jail at Huntersville, when he came down here, some unknown parties gave him a good thumping. Since then he and the girl that he kicked and who wrote out the warrant, have run off together.

John Preck, who has been off to school, returned last week.

Quite a number went to the Quarterly meeting from this part.

W. H. Moore, of Nicholas County, while returning from Pocahontas a few weeks ago near the Falling Spring, got five bats, all in one trap. He killed the old one, W. H. Moore, he would like to have the others.

W. H. Moore is now off market

Personal.

Mr. Heem Mann and wife, of Monroe county, made a Pocahontas visit last week.

Mr. F. McMillan starts for Mississippi, this week, for his family, who will remain with him this summer.

E. D. King, Esq., has the contract for carpenter work on the court house.

Mr. C. L. Moore, of Browns Creek carries the marks of a terrible wound in his forehead, received during the war, a Yankee minnie ball crashing in the skull. A hole is left in his skull large enough to hold an ounce of lead. He remarked in reply to a Republican friend the other day, "See that hole! Now when that closes up and hairs over, why then I will become a Republican."

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Slaven are again in town.

Rev. J. B. Bittinger and family passed Marlinton Tuesday on their way to visit the old home and friends in Monroe and Greenbrier. He will be absent several weeks. Delayed by the birth of Miss Moore prevented his being at Marlinton last Sunday.

Dr. Harry Beard, lately of the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, paid Marlinton a visit Tuesday. For one so young in the profession, Dr. Beard stands very high with the physicians and surgeons of his acquaintance.

Dr. Page Barlow, of the Maryland General Hospital, is at his home, near Edray, on a visit. If everyone were as well as he looks, it would be distressingly healthy for the doctors. He came via Roanoke, and will remain until September.

Mrs. Lottie Gay, of Buckhannon, with a number of her Edray friends, paid Marlinton a visit a few evenings since. She was much impressed by the many changes that have occurred.

Died.

On last Friday, Mr. Adam Arbogast, an aged citizen of Green Bank, expired very suddenly. Only a day or two before he had done work in the hay field. On the day of his death he had come in and said he was feeling badly, and lay down on a pallet, and so peacefully passed away. He had been a prominent citizen of the county, and had been a member of the M. E. Church from youth. His sons, Rev. C. C. Arbogast and Benjamin Arbogast, are well-known citizens. His wife was Polly Sutton, who lost her arm when a little girl. She could do all kinds of housework, and they reared a large family. Mr. Arbogast was greatly respected, and of him it may be pertinently said, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." His memory is fondly cherished by a large circle of relatives and others holding him in high esteem.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?"

Miss Birdie Moore, daughter of Mr. Allen Moore, of Huttonsville, died on the 27th ult., after a protracted and lingering illness.

It. P. Quarn, of Addison, died suddenly on the 1st at Flatwoods, July 23.

Dillie's Mill.

Pembeling at Bethel by C. M. Savor. Also at Mt. Zion Aug. 5th at 10 a. m., by Rev. C. M. Fultz.

Several of our young people attended the basket meeting at Pine Grove, held by Rev. Fultz and others. All report a good time, especially B. H., who is a frequent caller at the mill.

R. C. Shrader's new dwelling house, being built by J. C. Noel, is near completed. The master mechanic says it is one amongst the best houses in the county.

Prof. Geo. D. Moore expects to attend the Bridgewater Normal of Music, commencing the 6th.

W. L. Moore is off on a business trip to Dunmore.

Mr. P. Noel, of Dunmore, called on the mill to see his best girl.

Cata crop better than expected, and most of the timber are through.

J. W. Grimes will address the Sunday School at Mt. Zion next Sunday, Aug. 6th.

W. E. Moore will teach the Mt. Zion school when he returns from Bridgewater Normal school, which ends Aug. 30.

Miss Birdie Dickey, accompanied by H. R. Haaseh, was over and had their photos taken at Frost by J. W. Lovell, in company with several other members of the party.

W. H. Moore is now off market

The Past Week's Snake Harvest.

vast.

A. G. Burrows is curing the hide of a tremendous rattlesnake, killed between his house and barn. It was four and a half feet long and was killed off with nine rattles.

Amos Courtney killed an unusually large copperhead on Saturday night in the road.

A good sized garter snake was killed in the bridge on Saturday. It was evidently risking the journey across, as naturalists tell us that this sort of snake will never enter the water. When seen it was on a girder which extends the whole length of the bridge, and the snake was almost in the writer's face when discovered. It was an awful scare.

Word comes of a den of rattlers on the west bank of the river between this point and Buckeye. It was discovered by seeing a rattlesnake enter it with a frog in his mouth, which he must have caught near the river bank. He ran straight to where a number of boulders lay before the mouth of a vine-covered retreat. The narrator says that he followed the snake and saw him enter on the ground covered by the boulders, and a gentle whirling of rattles was heard, and he saw at least seven other snakes coiling about shaking their rattles very much as a dog wags his tail. Being armed only with a fishing rod, he returned to the river, and he says nothing would have induced him to stay in sight of those snakes longer, as he felt as though he was surrounded by snakes. A sickening odor came from the den. It should be dynamited at once.

Green Bank.

We are getting very dry, and the weather is very hot and sultry.

Hay making is in order, and meadows are light. [Later, a fine rain.]

Died, on the 27th of July, 1894, at 10 a. m., of heart trouble, Mr. Adam Arbogast, aged 78 years. He died suddenly, being sick but about three hours. The funeral service was preached by Rev. Fultz, assisted by Rev. C. L. Potter. After which a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends followed the corpse to the family grave yard, where kind hands laid him to rest. We extend sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Revs. Fultz and Sharp held services at Pine Grove.

A basket meeting on the 29th instant was largely attended.

Why say some that there is no democratic committee for commissioner of county court, when the voice of the mass convention gave us E. N. Moore, whom we are going to elect at the coming election, you bet your britches.

Report says that on the 28th instant, while the family were gone to the burial of Mr. Adam Arbogast, some person entered the house and stole some sugar, coffee and rice. Clean up your shot guns and be ready.

Jesse Corry and sister, Miss Matilda and the Misses Lucy and Little Smith, of Academy, are visiting in this vicinity.

There was a large crowd out to sing last Saturday night at this place. Mr. Vampelt is a fine singer.

NOW AND THEN.

Clover Lick.

We are cutting oats and making hay. Dr. Liggin has put up a lot of hay and is still harvesting.

A lot of bass have been caught in the Greenbrier. Mr. R. Dudley and others caught a nice lot the other day.

Mr. Joe Dilley was here the other day en busness.

Some people seem to be in right smart of a sweat, and no wonder, with the hot weather and the court house question, too.

John Beard and Henry McNeil were visiting in this neighborhood recently.

Our good old friend, Rev. Wm. T. Price, was in town lately. We are always glad to see him.

Rev. McDanahil exchanged visits with Rev. Alexander, Sunday.

Amelia Sharphus has stocked the Saco Wilson farm with cattle this season.

There is a wonderful lot of bees and honey in this neighborhood, both domesticated and wild. The people have filled off the hollow tree trunks they can find for "goats" or hives, and are laying them in the barrels. There are lots of such colonies to be seen at work.

James Marshall Johnson and his wife

had ten rattles. This is something new on Clover Creek.

Mr. Godfrey Geiger lost a fine yearling colt, caused by its being sent up in a meadow without water. It drank too much from the icy cold water of Clover Creek, when turned out.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Price a fine, large boy.

Mr. Howard Showalter's child is sick.

The grass on J. C. Price's place should be good. Mr. Humboldt, his tenant, says that he has killed upwards of 200 ground hogs and is still killing them at that rate.

The sheep buyer, Mr. Beck, was around but talked mighty weak.

INQUIRER.

Dunmore.

Fine rains.

Our community was shocked at the news of the death of Miss Birdie Moore, of Huttonsville, W. Va., who died Saturday morning.

We understand that Mr. J. W. Riley is quite ill at this time.

Dr. John M. Barnett and Bishop Rider, of Frost, were in town today.

Tuesday Big Bill jumped 90 feet in a circle. He came to his father's Monday morning with his pants on wrong end forward, and they could not tell whether he was going or coming. It's a gal!

Dr. Austin is off for Lewisburg.

Miss Love and Mrs. R. M. McLaughlin are on the sick list.

Dr. Arley Jones is here on a visit.

Rev. McDanahil preached a very able sermon Sunday at Dunmore.

Joseph Showalter was in town today and says he thinks it time there was some work done on the road between Dunmore and Top of Elk mountain, by the way of Clover Creek. We cannot understand why some overseers get out and work and others not work alike.

"Fair Play" in the Poachontas Herald was coming at the Potato Bug man like a hungry hog going for a hay stack. We will just say he ought to read the newspapers and find out that the war is over, and then tell us who has been in power, and who has been running the government for thirty years.

News reached us that Mrs. Anna Ridgway, who was once Anna Mayes, well known in this county, died at her home, Tucker county, on the 25th ult., of consumption.

The mill and carding machine at this place is crowded, and Mr. Kline is running day and night.

The grading of the railroad is within 28 miles of Traveler's Rest, completed to Job in Randolph county. So we learn. Let her come.

one of the largest ocean steamers can be sent to the great armada in thirty hours.

Three are four natives of Georgia and seven of Kentucky in the United States Senate. New York furnishes eight and Ohio six.

The report that the Panama syndicate has been rehabilitated is not borne out by the facts. Employes and members are leaving the batheous and everything is not a standstill.

Miss Kate Hilliard, in a paper read before the New York Theosophists, speaking of hypnotism, says that no one while under the influence has ever been induced to surrender a vital secret. Many experiments have been tried with this intent, but without success.

A New York confidence man says that he and his fellows victimize more city men than hayseeds. The rural visitor, when he comes to town, is suspicious and on his guard, while the city man, who thinks he knows it all, is a much easier victim. Besides he does not run to the police when he is "pinched."

Canada promises to offer notable treasures to future historians of this continent. The Archives Department at Ottawa now presents for reference 1200 volumes of original correspondence, and many hundreds of copies of documents bearing upon the history of the New England colonies, Acadia, French Canada and the more western regions. The British War Office handed over to the Department some time ago eight tons of valuable historical material, comprising 400,000 official documents.

All Europe seems to the New York Times to have the exhibition fever, and some sort of world's fair is to be held in every European capital during this year. And the epidemic is spreading farther afield. Alexandria is preparing a national exhibition of ancient and modern Egypt, to be open in that city during the coming summer. It is to be a complete exposition of the modern life, social, industrial, and artistic of the land of the Pharaohs, and also of much of the country's wondrous past.

Chemistry seems likely to furnish substitutes for the expensive perfumes now made from flowers, predicts the New York Sun. It has long been known that the exact odor of the banana is produced in the laboratory. There seems a possibility, however, that even when some fragrant plants cease to be cultivated for the perfumes many may become of importance in surgery. It has been discovered that some such plants are free from the attacks of insects and from fungus growth, and this may be due to the fact that their essential oils have antiseptic qualities. The eucalyptus yields an antiseptic, and so do other familiar plants.

Says the New York Observer: We do not know how many hundred thousand times the old adage that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," has been repeated, but we think it is about time that some one should give us a condensed suggestion of the possible evil effects of great knowledge. It is not at all certain that the wonderful knowledge achieved in the scientific world, which enables man to make such deadly instruments of war as are now prevalent, is a blessing to mankind. The last Spectator article attests to the fact that the new experience of man could not have been treated with indifference. A lesson can and must be learned from his nefarious past, to as fully as a second can reform him with it. Much of the work of the day is committed by persons of small experience, and that is their greatest fault in their experience. The day is to be marked in the annals of the world, like a column of black smoke, cast up by the hand of man, and to be regretted by the world.

HOW THEY WILL BE CARE FOR IN THE NEXT WAR.

Electric Lights to Find the Wounded
— Flying Hospitals to Aid Them
— To Outwit Hyenas of the Battlefield.

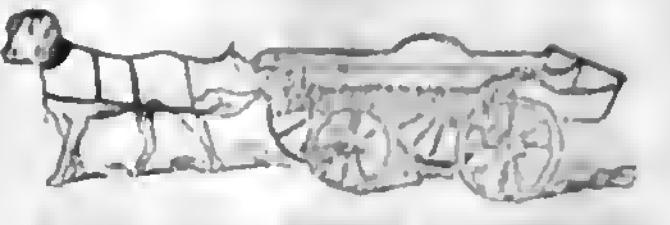
THE International Medical Congress in Rome, Italy, devoted part of its time to the discussion of the problem, so dear to the heart of all lovers of mankind: The labors of humanity in the way of the future. Electricity and steam, aeroplanes and chemistry, all the old and new sciences have been pressed into Mars' service and uniform. Inventions, which, by their expensiveness, frightened off the great industrial powers of the world, have been eagerly bought up by the War Ministers of petty States; nothing is too costly, no outlay too extravagant. There is apparently no remedy against war making on the Continent; our Kings and Kinglets, our Chancellors and Presidents continue to bleed

the burgesses of the continent, and invented and worked out an elaborate and almost perfect plan of sanitation, such as the world had never known before for an army, that extanted mainly on paper and in the mind of Duke Frederick of Schleswig, who, by the way, was the father of the present German Empress.

"The United States of America," continued my informant, "was the first power to avail itself of Esmarch's methods. The doctor, who could not get a hearing in the Fatherland, was recognized by the United States as a benefactor of mankind, and at the outbreak of the war in 1861 sanitary corps were organized on the lines advocated by him. When, after the battle of Fredericksburg, it became known in Europe that the 9000 wounded were taken in charge by physicians during the evening and the night following the battle, so that on the morning after only the dead remained on the battlefield, the news was that treated "as American bunting." Six months later the War Lords experienced another baffling surprise: It was officially

thousands of able-bodied dogs, daily employed in market and other light vehicles. There is no reason for doubting that these animals will be exceedingly useful in the field, though they are liable to swell the train considerably. The physicians recognize the inconveniences of carrying along a great number of unarmed canines, but hold that humanity requires the adaptation of every possible means for facilitating the earliest attendance of the battle's victims, arguing in favor of dogs that they are less liable to be killed by stray bullets or otherwise afford greater safety in transport.

A horde of dogs, trained to attack suspicious characters, in addition, prove a formidable battlefield police. "Man's best friend" quickly distinguishes between a Saxonian and one of the nameless criminals, who, valiant like, sweep down upon the battlefield as soon as hostilities have stopped for want of fight.



DOG CART TO BE USED ON BATTLEFIELD.

Hundreds of wounded men seek, after every great battle, as is only natural, shelter in some secluded spot, a ravine, a deserted hovel, etc., where they fall asleep and are liable to bleed to death. Their discovery in the dark of the night is more than improbable. And again, there are the hyenas of the battlefield, bound on murder, robbery and slaughter generally, the majority covering their tracks by the cloak of the Red Cross Society. They know full well that if caught they will be shot without parley. And he who shoots first, shoots best. These intruders are not only maiming the life of the wounded, but also those of the sanitary officials.

Napoleon thought nothing of driving over a battlefield strewn with wounded and dying, with his train consisting of thirty to forty cumbersome carriages and wagons. When at the beginning of this century ambulances were introduced in the French Army, they were contemptuously dubbed "In Wurst" to designate them as a German invention and consequently as one of little or no account.

So far Dr. Virchow, scholar and humanitarian. When I repeated the above to a well known American military man, at present residing here, he said: "I have once or twice urged Professor Virchow to re-visit the United States and give our young men, and likewise our own scientific lights, the benefit of his ripe wisdom, his thorough investigation and his general knowledge, which on all subjects touching upon the interests of humanity, is of extraordinary profundity."

In the next war, commonly called the "War of the Future," the fighters of men and the soldiers of humanity will enter upon their bloody work in the following established order:

Each body of troops will carry to the front, in covered positions, one-half its quota of surgeons, of lazaretto servants, of ambulance servants and at least one horsed ambulance wagon.



WATER BED FOR THE WOUNDED.

Each body of troops will carry to the front, in covered positions, one-half its quota of surgeons, of lazaretto servants, of ambulance servants and at least one horsed ambulance wagon.

Another invention calculated to alleviate the horrors of the battle is a newly constructed "water wagon," carrying 100 quarts. It is a two-wheeler, drawn by one horse. At its rear end three barrels are fastened, containing vinegar, wine and liquor respectively. All liquids can be drawn directly from the wood. Below the big water barrel are metal receivers for tin cups, funnels, etc. None of the army leaders have, so far, seen fit to adopt this barrel wagon, but in Germany and France several private "Red Cross Societies" are working for its introduction.

Each sanitary detachment in the armies of the great powers is now furnished with four cauldrons, two copper kettles, twelve spoons, twenty big and sixty-five small cups, ten pounds of English biscuits, six quarts of whisky, six pounds of chocolate, eight quarts of vinegar, six pounds of mint extract, ten pounds of coffee, fifty pounds of condensed milk, six pounds of salt, eight pounds of tea, 104 bottles of wine, one pound of lemon extract and six pounds of sugar. This stock does not admit of much variety in the menu, it will be seen.

The Italian Signor Loconi has constructed a so-called "kitchen wagon," whose introduction into the ranks of the powers is warmly advocated by the friends of humanity. The wagon is a two-wheeler and can easily be drawn by one horse. It has two boilers, which open in front and rear. Below the seat of the cook and chairman a storage room, with a roof over it. The inventor promises to cook a quantity of soup sufficient for 250 hungry men within a very short space of time.

Another kitchen wagon for field-use, system Kollner, is a rather cumbersome affair, requiring two teams of horses. The stove is in the rear, the cook sits in the middle, and the rear part of the vehicle contains the stores and crockery. The soup is drawn from the boiler hourly, without needing anybody's assistance.

New York Press.

The Judge Was Kind-hearted.

Judge Underwood, of Cincinnati, met a friend on a train and said to him: "I want to tell you of a case I had before me yesterday, to-day, and see what you think of it. He then stated the case, and his friend expressed a view of it, to which he replied: "That same year, your express was very largely, and I do not say entirely, marauded by robbers on the bearing by Wright, Brauer, Festenstein and several others from Rome—all lawyers, except Festenstein, and there was a band of the other three, but a bright young lawyer from Cleveland, who had a bad



PHYSICIAN'S WAGON; TIER LAZARETTO.

the peoples of Europe for purposes of the alleged preservation of peace and the forestalling of the threatening calamity until we almost think that it would be better to take the ball by the horns and prefer the devastation of war to the tearful "blessings" of armed peace. Meanwhile we are going on in the old style, making guns, drilling our sons for the duties of executioners, if not for the horrors of murder, and crushing out all instincts of compassion in general.

It is, indeed, high time that the medical profession begins to concentrate its thoughts on mitigating the sins of other branches of science, relying in doing so on their hearty co-operation.

Germany, the greatest military State of the world, proposes to lead all

stated that of the 21,000 wounded at Gettysburg, during the battle lasting from the 1st to the 3d of July, none remained unattended on July 4.

Professor Virchow once told me that of all the great services America had conferred upon the world, none had been of more importance than the brilliant example of humanity in the care of the wounded and sick set the United States in the war with the South.

"It was the old story of the prophet finding no recognition in his own country," said the veteran, after referring to Von Esmarch's work. "Prussia did not organize regular sanitary corps until 1865; they proved insufficient in the little unpleasantness with Denmark, 1864, and two years later their total incompetency was so glaring that even the stoutest military hearts shuddered. Austria did not join the Geneva convention until July, 1868, and left the care of her wounded unblushingly to the hated Prussians. Her army physicians ran off with the regiments, to which they were attached, as soon as the retreat began, and as if that had not been enough, the Bohemian people made war on the Prussian sanitary officers, of whom many were shot and wounded, while attending to the victims of battle—irrespective of nationality.

"Civilization is, indeed, only skin deep," continued the learned professor; "in the war of the Crimea the Russians abandoned 10,000 of their wounded and crippled, leaving the men to starvation and terrible death. The army corps carried no lazarettos with them; the physicians, few in number, were ignorant and brutal; the general, avowedly, 'had no use for soldiers unable to fight.' Even the English entered upon that war without proper sanitary corps. After the

other powers in the fight against the hyenas of the battlefield, and in the completeness of her arrangements for the care of the wounded and sick. Kaiser William's Physician General of the Army, Dr. Von Coler, the reorganizer of the German sanitary system, inventor of numerous health bringing and pain alleviating devices for use in the field and in the garrison, one of the foremost spokesmen of the Red Cross conventions and the international scientific congresses, will demonstrate to his colleagues from all parts of the world his experiences and achievements in those lines. I may add here that his sanitary system, or that of the German Army, as defined in his numerous medical works, has been adopted by all the armies of the Continent with greater or lesser modifications. Of course there are many novelties since the publication of Von Coler's latest epoch-making work, "Sanitary Reports of the War Against France," "La Grippe Epidemic in the German Army," "The Lazaretto on Transport," etc., etc.; some of them the German Empire has patented and protected against use by other powers, but on the whole the internationality of science and the universal aspects of humanity will be recognized, and all states will be permitted to profit by Von Coler's labors.

When talking with one of the French delegates to the Medical Congress, to whom I related some of the foregoing information, he called my attention to the fact that the sanitary corps in the field during

battle of Alma, the wounded were left six days without attendance. Seven days later 240 were still found alive and carried to Sebastopol. In the Italian war, it was found, after action had opened, that the French ambulance corps had started out with only a quarter of their quota of men and horses. At Magenta one ambulance physician had to take care of an average of 170 wounded at Sebastopol, the

qualities we have heard so much in the past years, is hardly taken into serious consideration by scientific men. He is still an adjoint to the armies of the continent, it is true, but his usefulness is no longer relied upon. Doctor Von Coler and his colleagues in the French and Italian armies have come to the conclusion that the St. Bernard may be successfully emulated in the field, and that the



SANITARY SERVICE PAGE.

Working Out the Points for Poles and Tent Poles—Work of the Sledge Gangs Raising the Poles.

SO skilled is the chief canvasman of a big circus that when he arrives on the ground where the tents are to be pitched he can tell at a glance just how to dispose of them. In the Barnum show the practice is to put up the men's and horses' tents first. This is usually done before breakfast, whenever possible, and then after a short rest all hands turn in, and with a rush up goes the main tent. The chief canvasman of the Barnum show is William Kelley. When he determines upon the location of the tents he sends for a lot of men with iron pias, some of which are attached pieces of tele-flannel and to others pieces of red flannel. Kelley takes a long tape line out of his pocket and fixes the position of his first pole by a red pin. Then he measures off the required distance for the second pole, and then for the others, until the places for all five poles of the main tent are fixed.

Next Kelly goes to the end poles, and with a tape swings a half circle beyond each. At regular intervals of about a dozen feet he orders a black pin stuck in the ground until both ends of the tent plan are marked. Having disposed of each end of the plan, he quickly passes down the straight sides, and at the required places has pias placed for each stake to which the guy ropes are to be attached, and in a few minutes the whole place is thus staked off. All the measurements are in Kelley's memory, whether the tent be big or little.

Then comes probably the most interesting part of putting up the tent. Stalwart men have been unloading stout hickory stakes from the three stake wagons and these are distributed in wheelbarrows over the grounds. The sledge gangs then seize their tools. There are eight men in a gang and nine gangs to do the work. One man in each gang plunges a crowbar into the ground and makes a preparatory hole for the stake. The head sledge-man drives the stake in with one or two smart blows, and the other six gather about in a circle. Then all lift their sledges and each in turn gives the stake a slight tap, and thus they catch the swing. The next turn around the blow falls harder, and by the time the third blow is struck the whirling sledges rain down on the stake with a speed almost as fast as one can count. One sledge no sooner strikes a stake and slips away than another takes its place. As they go whirling in the air the effect is like the cross of a windmill in a brisk breeze, and the sound of the blows is like the rattle of musketry. When nine gangs are at work at once the sight is confusing, and one wonders that the men don't knock each other's heads off.

The tent is taken down much quicker than they are put up. Big jacks pull up the stakes, ropes are loosened, and with the proper amount of warning the whole falls to the ground. The canvas is unlaced and folded, poles and seats are stowed, and the wagons move away.—*New York Sun*.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Chiango has 381 churches.

Mongolia, Asia, has no hotels.

The Chinese tramp is a rarity.

Bosonit's late pamphlet, "Man of the Nineteenth Century," says that only one man out of each 103 attains a height of over six feet.

Honolulu, Hawaii, has the most extensive and complete telephone service, in proportion to its population, of any place in the world.

The oldest engine is claimed to be in operation in a Savannah (Ga.) rice mill. It was built in 1815 by James Watt, of Lancashire, England, and was brought to this country in the same year.

Society people in London who have nothing else to do are learning "lip language." This means they try to find out what silly things they are saying to each other, simply by the motion of the lips.

Old Dan, the only cavalry horse surviving the Milk River expedition and the Meeker massacre, died at Fort Houston, after twenty-five years' service in the Fifth Cavalry. He was buried with military honors.

The African city Kong, although scarcely known to the world, is a veritable kingdom in itself, being ruled by a King and a suite of gray-bearded sages. The citizens are intelligent, though pure-blooded Africans.

Two short stakes are then driven at the foot of each main pole for bearing, against which it is to rise, and with ropes at the head each big pole is pulled to a perpendicular and made fast. A wood or iron ring has been slipped over the foot of the pole before it is drawn to the upright position.

The crowd now seems a confused mass of anticks. Kelley goes back, and then a raid is made on the horses wagons for a box or light cart. They are loaded with a long pole, and the sledge gang. Kelley or one of the others—knows every place. The men of the gang are all dressed in the best of uniforms, and the sledge gang is in full array. A man in a suit of clothes, and a hat, is the leader of the gang. He is followed by a number of men in uniform, and a number of men in civilian dress.

In China those who wish for an interview or for a quiet talk with a friend, can secure both by entering one of the large drinking halls, where various cups are at once brought to them, each containing a mixture of tea, wine, and water, dexterously prepared by skillful waiters from a large keg.

The Tyrrhenian were the most expert flyers of all at time. The flocks were filled with famous Lyrian purple, and the proper proportion of two days exposure to light and air. During that time they had to fly a great deal, so that they could not be easily disturbed by birds.



Latest Styles in Feminine Footwear.

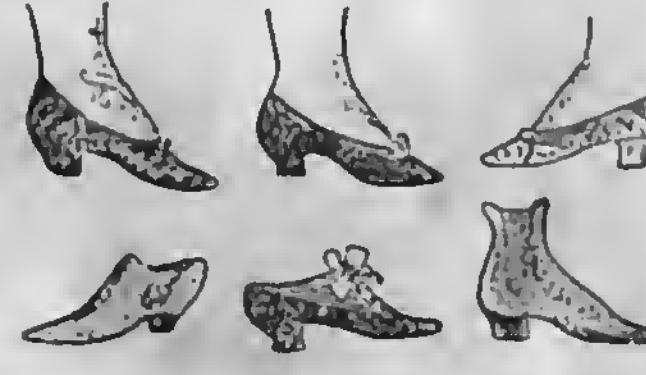
It makes a girl long to be worth at least half a million just to look at the boots displayed for the season's wear, but when it comes to slippers, half a million is nowhere. A million is the very lowest that would let a girl live up to such jewels in footwear as the spring has introduced to the shopper. Still not all of them are quite so extravagant, and a young lady who couldn't afford all the fancy styles, yet had to have variety, showed me what she had bought to carry her through the summer season.

The walking shoes were really curiosities. Instead of being the five-button shoe that came in in the winter, they have a square flap, with six buttons. It doesn't seem as if it could be becoming to every foot, but it certainly was to hers. She says they are an improvement on the usual button or lace walking boot.

There were several styles in low shoes, and a bronze kid with the long pointed toe was very pretty on her foot. Neither of these were very expensive, and would make up in wear for the price. That should always be considered. A good shoe will outlast two pairs of cheap shoes as a general thing.

There was a selection of slippers made with extraordinary care. Some like the "Elsinore" hand embroidery on gold leather, with dark kid lower pieces. Another pair was in stripes of black and white. But what the girl was most pleased with was her two or three pairs of dark kid slippers without a bit of fancy work about them.

She said: "I'm going to have half a dozen sets of bright ribbon bows and sets of gauze rosettes to fasten on the tops of these and change when I please. It is a splendid plan."



Any girl can carry out this idea and have a pretty slipper that will look very coaxing as it peeps out from her dress when she has callers at home. One pair of slippers with several pairs of rosettes made from left-over pieces of gauze would make quite a variety.

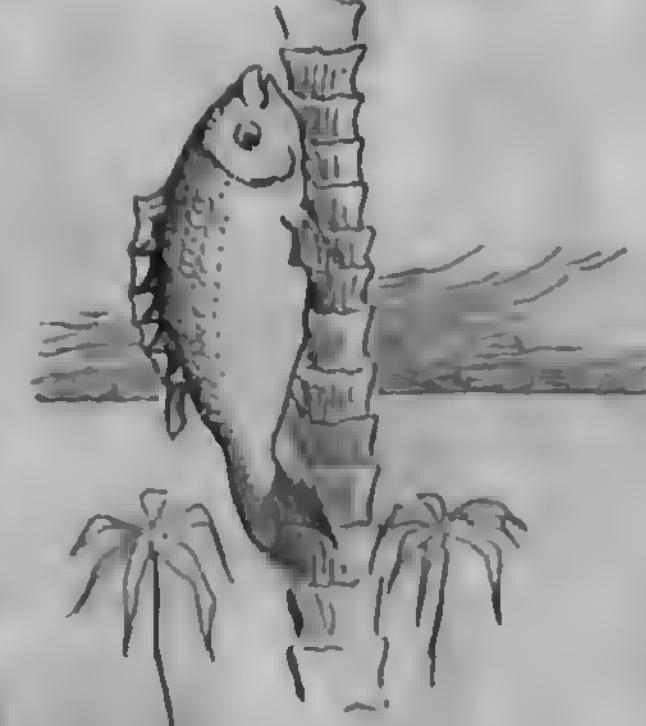
—*New York Journal*.

Wolves in Kansas.

It is said that there is good reason to think that some of the farmers of western Kansas make a business of raising wolves for the bounty paid on their scalps. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has just issued a statement, showing that the several counties of the State during the year 1893 paid for wolf scalps the sum of \$17,600, and that during the past four years the gross amount of \$60,000 has been paid out in these bounties. A significant fact shown by the report is that the amount so paid out has regularly increased each year. It is said that, what with the bounty and the value of their hides, wolf-raising could be carried on at considerable profit.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*.

A Fish That Climbs.

The climbing perch was first noticed by a naturalist over a century ago, one having been caught high up a palm tree, where it had gone, it is said, to obtain the moisture that might be



THE CLIMBING FISH.

found in the crevices of the bark. The story was doubted by many, but it was found to be true by M. Daudreys, the naturalist, who found the fish in the streams of the central part of the country.

Gingham.

Even a medium-priced gingham can be made up stylishly and be very dressy, especially if it is a color that doesn't require washing. A gingham

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Written for Peahontas Times.

"No, sah! no! said Ephraim out of such sight you big black nigger! I refuse to own you yeah 'tention ion goh!" and the mellow voice of Venetia Brown rose and fell on the air. Ephraim Jones listened in silent silence, at length he replied.

"I know," he said, "you hav been impressed wilem stonk cle's of!"

"Ilesl!" and there is menace in the tones of the oft-times gentle Venetia. "Ilesl one wad dispergeons to Mistah Carey Harrison and hit will be resented and yeah life will not be with er nickle. Mistah Carey Harrison will curse yeah brack hawt wif his razor, sah!"

Ephraim knew too well the reputation which the turkey schoolmaster carried with him, along with his razer and revolver, and an uncomfortable feeling came over him. Yet he had courted Venetia for several months, and everything had gone well until the schoolteacher had come from a distant town with his elegant manner and stylish clothes, and since then Ephraim had been losing ground in his favoritism's affections. But he did not dare say anything that might be repeated and construed into an injury that could only be wiped out with blood.

The former lovers parted without further words, but Venetia had not gone many steps until she heard Ephraim mutter with the intention of being overheard. Venetia Brown, you boi better be Eph. Jones's wife than Mistah Harrison's widow!" but the girl hurried on, her heart filled with fear, till she reached the paternal mansion.

Ephraim had found it hard to make the throat, as his was a nature more inclined to peace than war. He had been a younger son and had been cowed when small. He did not have much heart for fighting. He had worked and accumulated a good deal, and, like all negroes, had chosen to buy a piece of the poorest land in country, and, after many years' struggles, had paid for it and forged ahead again. He was no longer in the flush of youth, and had, seemingly, been invincible to female charms, until the charming Venetia had smiled on him with her lovely panting face, and he had become deeply enamored of the dusky divinity.

Venetia had yielded to the promptings of a level head and would have married the man so well off in the world's goods, without more ado, had not the elegant and fastidious Carey Harrison appeared on the scene and awakened the feeling of love in the damsel's heart.

Venetia left the place of meeting with a heavy heart, and approached her home with dire forebodings. She well knew Ephraim Jones' earnest nature, and Carey Harrison's intrepid bravery. "What if dey b'f war killed?" she said to herself in dire dismay.

Arriving at her home she found her town lover awaiting her arrival, she was locked in a fervent embrace and she felt as though the world and Eph's fortune were well lost in gaining the devotion of that rare bundle of elegancies, the town bred darky.

"Carey, darlin', don't you go and try yerb steel on that wifless person's hide; he muh such undirection about who be mought chaw yo all up," said tenderly, while Mr. Harrison shuddered at the thought of Eph's a go.

He received her words, "No, dear daw drop, this boi ab' be comin' to the life er purso of his a go," he added darkly, "an' daw drop."

Thus the boy, and somewhat more impudent than before, left the house of the living pair, his thoughts full of the promises of the a go.

One bit of land cleared out from the surrounding forests. He had kept himself clear of debt, except at the store in the nearest village, and the storekeeper, knowing Uncle Tom my's solvency, had allowed him to run up a big store account, and as money got scarce and made the hard times, it was a very serious affair. However, Uncle Tammy looked hopefully on the matter, and as he was not making the account, for which he had given his hand, any larger, he thought it would not bother him greatly, as his rheumatism was bound to get better, and he would be able to pay it off. So he enjoyed his position as one of the wealthiest men in his settlement, Ephraim Jones being the only other capitalist who could claim to be possessed of more property than Uncle Tammy. The old man had regarded Ephraim's courtship with amazement, thinking that when married to his only child, what a magnificent estate there would be in the family.

He objected to Carey Harrison's paying attention to Venetia as "dem Tuckaloe niggers is no neccesity now." He was taking no special authority in the matter until one evening shortly after the split-up mentioned above, he came home on his little old mule, and called Venetia. He seemed to be in a very troubled state of mind. "Venetia, hum! while, yo' bez ruined yeah po' ole daddy! What yo' ever fro Eph. Jones ava for. Hum day Eph. Jones hez bought dat nate I gib at de store, and he say to me dis here day, that ef yo don't marry him he foh nex Sunday, he gwine to bring a chancery suit ergin me and sell dis place and mek me pay de cost—dat he did—when I say ter him—Eph Jones, I ugwhie ter pay yer every cent on dat note hefoh Sunday. Eph low dat he gwine ter tek no payment from me except what de coto gib him, and da I beg an pled wif him, he agwine ter run de cost up and sell de phree. 'En don't yo think yo could bring yoself to marry Eph? Mighty nice man—Eph—mek a good husband, shush!"

"Law, puppy, me murry dat Eph. Pd sooner tek pizen, dat I would. But, puppy, hum comes Mistah Harrison—he say he rich; he muck Eph let yo HP dat nute, or he will kill him shush!"

The schoolteacher being confronted with this preposition, is not taken with the idea, and as his school is about out, he determines to bring about an amicable adjustment, and advises Venetia to marry Eph—saying that, on second thought, he did not feel able to support a wife in the comfortable and superfluous manner to which the fair and lovely Venetia had ever been most accustomed."

Venetia wrathfully asks him, "What for yo got enny busness in domittah?" and sends Mr. Harrison away crushed, but marries Eph shortly after.

Eph and Venetia are considered wealthy by their friends and their associates, and still live in a most comfortable and respectable manner.

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yourself as easily with a Kodak as with any other camera—an illustrated manual free, with every Kodak, tells how to take all the most wonderful pictures, and if you prefer

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per meal 25
lodging 25

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An Institute of Shorthand.

Staunton, Virginia.

Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are \$50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him \$5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$6.25 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we offer an inducement to save both time and money by completing the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a Life Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our penman, Prof. W. W. Ballantine, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof. Ballantine is giving his special attention to the Theory and Practical Departments this session. 28 years' ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accountants of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call or address

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BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

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All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and leather.

Bonding neatly done.

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Red and black, for metallic roofing. Green for Privacy glass, also for chimneys, fireplaces and wood work.

Flat sheets or lengths for chimneys, capstones, fruit growing, etc.

Heavy roofing for roofs, flat roofs, and floors.

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Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

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S. W. HOLT

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Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

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SALESROOMS

New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, Portland, Seattle, and other principal cities.

**Financial Statement
OF
Pocahontas County, West Va.**

J. C. ARBOGAST, P. P. C.

In account with Pocahontas County:

DR.

July 11, Bill due. \$2,321.88

July 11, Levy Wd. 18,914.03

July 11, Jury claims col-

lected on same. 30.00

Total. \$20,374.90

1891

Cr.

July 11, Delinquent List

on real estate. \$ 339.07

Delinquent List

personal property 10.33

Com. \$17,894.02,

not levy 1,335.34

Orders paid and

returned 5,000.26

Excavations for

county purposes,

1893, 1894. \$19.75

7,773.75

Balance due county. \$12,601.15

List of Petit Juror Claims paid

and returned by J. C. Arbogast,

Sheriff, as vouchers on above set-

tlement, viz.

Urish Beverage. \$ 7.20

Ellis McCarty. 4.20

C. M. Wallace. 8.80

A. D. W. Hill. 8.00

J. C. Price. 7.60

John Waugh. 5.20

M. F. Ruckman. 7.40

Austin Hamrick. 5.35

Edgar Smith. 5.50

J. W. Burgess. 2.00

W. M. Knapp. 5.60

M. F. Ruckman. 5.40

W. H. Hull. 8.60

George Baxter (1891) April. 5.50

S. F. Moore. 4.60

Geo. Baxter, Oct term, 1891. 2.80

M. F. Ruckman, Apr. " 6.00

J. H. Hevener, " " 1892. 6.80

C. A. Lightner. 5.00

John E. Barlow. 7.30

Preston G. Ervine. 5.40

Wm L. Harper. " 1891. 3.50

same. " 1893. 6.50

D. W. S. Ahlerman. 4.00

W. L. Harper, Oct. " 6.00

Matthews Rockman, Apr. 1892. 6.60

Jos. L. McLaughlin. " same. April. 1893. 3.60

Zuckurish Slink. 8.50

William Cassel. 2.50

Jos. W. Gillispie. 5.25

John A. Sheets. 3.80

M. W. Gordon, June 1892. 8.60

Geo. W. Whiting. 4.70

A. M. McLaughlin, Apr. 1892. 5.70

A. R. Gay. 5.10

Davis Barlow, Oct 1892. 2.50

T. P. Callison. 5.20

G. Walter Mann. " 3.80

William Buzzard. 3.00

C. W. Rider. 7.20

C. R. Morris. 6.00

John H. Backler, Apr. 1892. 5.60

W. J. K. Ingworth, Oct. " 3.60

Henry S. Burr. 7.00

W. J. Foster. 9.60

George Gibson. 3.20

John A. Noel. 5.20

Geo. W. Kerr, April. 1892. 6.00

John W. Grimes, June, " 3.80

H. Eller. 7.00

S. H. H. Scott. 8.45

John H. Moore, April. 1892. 5.20

William Franklin. 8.80

W. H. Courtney. 6.10

John H. Pease, June. 1892. 3.10

Adam C. Morris. 2.80

Josiah Moore, Oct. 1892. 3.70

J. T. McDonald. 2.50

E. V. McNeel, June. 1892. 2.50

Joseph D. Smith, Oct. " 2.50

J. H. Pease. 4.50

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RUSSIAN TROOPS MANEUVERING ON SNOWSHOES.

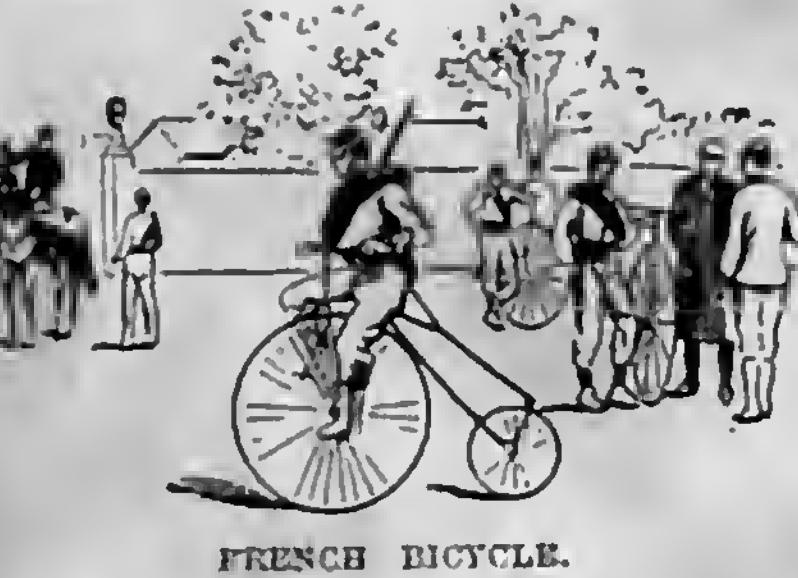
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young ones, two females and one male. The females are in special demand, as they are stronger, more active, and more courageous than the other sex. The first thing to do is to place the young birds in dark coops and keep them there until they have grown sufficiently to undergo training. A one-year-old bird could be at once admitted to school if it were not for its inherent wildness and ferocity. To make the falcon at all tractable it must undergo a hunger cure in a dark recess, where it is not permitted to sleep or rest a moment. One of the greatest falconers of all ages, the German Emperor Frederick II, even advised to blind the birds while preparing them for training by drawing a silk thread through their lower eyelids. Of course, the falcon does not take to this sort of thing patiently. On the contrary, the birds make it their business to get even with their tormentors, and to this end employ their mighty beaks and claws as best they know how, so that it frequently becomes necessary to clip the latter. To break them from biting pieces of hard wood, stone, and porcelain or glass are held out to birds when in a fury.

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pigeon carried 3500 dispatches of twenty words each between the commander of Paris and the temporary government established at Tours. Not only the French but all the German, Austrian, Russian and Italian fortresses are now supplied with a full corps of carrier pigeons, each having certain stations whither they travel regularly. Berlin is connected with Cologne and Riga respectively by a carrier pigeon service, and so is Paris and London. Occasionally German war pigeons are sent to Vienna and vice versa. Mr. Gladstone employed messenger pigeons with great success on his last electioneering tour on land and water, and when the German Emperor travels at sea he is never without his coop of experienced birds. All the navies of the great powers are plentifully supplied with carrier pigeons, and just now an effort is made to furnish ocean steamers with which to carry news of disaster or messages of the date of arrival or departure.



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Snowshoes were first employed by Russia in the Scandinavian wars. In

tances from 1811 to 1855) page. The formations were briskly executed, the lines exactly formed, and the men were able to shoot in all positions—lying down, kneeling down, or standing.

As reconnoiters the snow-shoed messengers and Tirailleurs are said to have done wonders. They succeeded in reaching out-of-the-way places which could neither be approached by horse nor bicycle, making extremely quick time. This is an entirely new aspect of snowshoe superiority, and the armies of the Triple Alliance will make haste to follow suit, though the advantage of originality will always be with Russia; it must also be considered, in comparing the chances of success of snowshoe troops belonging to the Russian, and the German, and Austrian armies, respectively, that the Muscovite takes quite naturally to this branch of the service, which he is more or less familiar from the days of his youth. The Russians, too, manufacture their own snowshoes in the artisan shops attached to each regiment. The powers of the Triple Alliance buy theirs in Scandinavia. I understand that Germany has just ordered a large supply at Christiania for use of the frontier's guard at the Vosges.

While dry rot seems to have taken hold in the bicycle corps of the armies of the Triple Alliance and of Russia, and while France records no further advancement than additional speed in her military wheel efforts, England has made great strides of late in the direction of finding further uses for the bicycle, and at the same time her riders are taught the noble art of self-defense or even taking the offensive.

Bicycles are now used in the British army to carry ammunition. The machine is constructed as follows: The case containing the war material is placed on a two-wheeled wagon drawn and preceded by twelve men riding behind each other on six bicycles. The speed of this machine is from nine and a half to fifteen miles an hour. It can travel over any kind of ground, the wheels being covered with rubber. The occupant of the first wheel marshals proceedings, the rest of the men only follow suit, working their arms and legs. It is claimed that the machine is not frequently subjected to accidents, and that as a means of carrying ammunition to an outpost it is without equal, being noiseless and swift at the same time. The machines will probably be generally adopted for use in fortresses. In case an English bicycle corps is attacked or finds it advantageous to take the offensive the men form a carre with their machines after detaching their wheels. Then part of them crouch down or kneel down while the others shoot standing.

It may be added that the English bicycle corps is most appropriately uniformed while the bicyclists of the other armies are hampered as much by useless equipments as by red tape.

—Chicago Times.

His Last Signature.

When the old Emperor William was on his deathbed, says the Youth's Companion, he maintained his interest in the affairs of the German nation, and still performed his usual routine of duties as long as he was able. When he was asked one day by his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, if these cares of the Government did not tire him, his characteristic reply was, "I have no time to be tired."

During his very last days, when the angel of death had already touched his hand and rendered it almost powerless, a document was brought for him to sign. Bismarck, knowing how little strength he had left, and anxious to save him from any needless exertion, suggested that he merely sign the initial W to the paper; but the Emperor, with that courageous spirit that never left him while life lasted, summoned all his strength, and wrote in trembling hand his full signature.

W. Bismarck

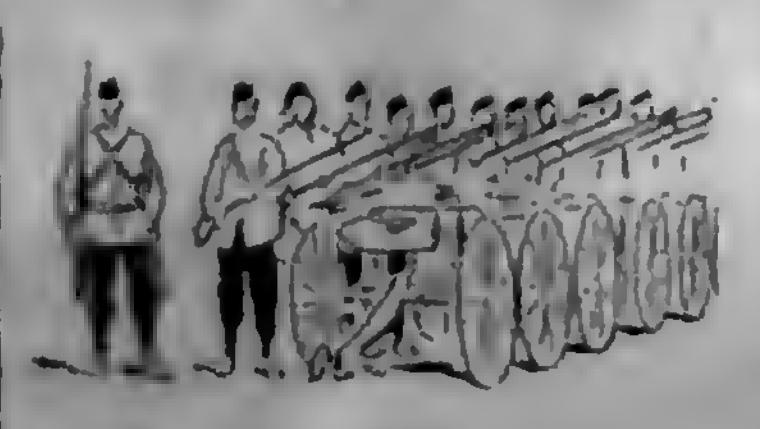


REFINED RUSSIAN WAR FALCON.

Belgium, on the other hand, claims to possess the best carrier-pigeon service in Europe, while Russia has of late established a system for capturing and enabling the enemy's feathered messengers by reviving the ancient institution of hawking.

There is, obviously, no connection between the achievements of these two countries in the pigeon and anti-pigeon line. The Belgians, the most warlike of nations, employ the carrier-pigeon for sporting purposes only; while they have in the so-called falconry at Fallenhurst, Flensburg, the only school in the world where falcons and hawks are trained for the uppermost Norman style.

It is admitted by the authorities that the Russian war



NOVEL WARFARE.

HAWKING AS A MEANS FOR DISABLING CARRIER PIGEONS.

The Birds Are Trained in Belgium
Companies of Hawks to Scare
Hawks—English Elite Corps at Shooting Practice.

IT is but a few weeks ago that a London newspaper may dimly told that Russia is busily building a navy for war in the Black Sea, in fact, that she has been engaged in that warfare practice since 1887. An Italian army officer now furnishes the herald news that "it is all up" with carrier pigeons for war purposes. His machine Moscovite hawks would attack and kill them with lightning rapidity.

This is a piece of intelligence such as an army leader frequently finds in his daily mail. No sooner has somebody invented an armor guaranteed to withstand the action of the greatest gun in existence than somebody else comes along with a projectile capable of smashing into smithereens that identical armor.

Will the other powers answer the Russian threat by likewise establishing hawk brigades, or will they disolve their carrier pigeon corps?

The carrier pigeon is still the war bird par excellence, and is likely to remain so unless the perpetual mobile will ever be invented, and with that mechanical birds that submit to the orders of nature and of man alike. Strange to say the people most advanced in, and most devoted to, the art of making war—the Germans—have so far not succeeded in outstripping the rivals by the superior training of army pigeons. The pigeon corps of France, Austria, England and Italy are all equally far from being perfect.



UNIFORMED RUSSIAN WAR FALCON.

The experiment of enlisting Indians as regular army soldiers has been abandoned as a hopeless failure. Every one who knew anything about the matter predicted the result, states the Chicago Herald. Nothing could keep the red men under discipline. They were coddled and petted like sick ponies. They were relieved of guard duty and given extra rations. They were not even compelled to wash themselves. But the inherent yearning for dirt, breechcloths and blankets was too strong to be resisted. They deserted in squads, and now it has been decided to disband the troupe. The experiment has demonstrated the hopelessness of doing anything with the Indian beyond keeping him on the reservation as much as possible and dispatching him to the happy hunting ground whenever he evinces his natural propensity for ghost dancing and homicide.

A gentleman of musical tastes and patriotic instincts writes to a New York paper to ask why the States of the Union should not have State songs. "Yankee Doodle," he says, "goes as a bat out air, but there is no reason why each state should not have its individual tune." The New York gentleman is mistaken; he is off the mark, as to speak. In the first place, "Yankee Doodle" is not recognized as the national air. Some patriotic amateur is sure to attempt to sing "Yankee Doodle" with the stolen melody from "Hail! Savo the King," or some similar "The Star Spangled Banner" other still attempt "Hail! Columbia," and in the North—"The Red, White and Blue" is the answer. "Yankee Doodle" isn't bad, except to culture. But that goes with all the music that can come to draw all the world, and we know the rest of it. That is the immediate fact, and the German Herald. The author thereof says he will take "The Star Spangled Banner" with patriotic fervor to the last rock and roll, and I think a number of others will do the same, and the remainder will be trying to keep the air.

It is not admitted by the authorities of either nation that the Russian war

birds which the Falkenwerth is using against naval!

Falkenwerth is the name of all over the world, and trains them alive and setting them free again after extracting a message for that originally deposited.

To fully appreciate the value of the hawk as a war bird turn to the records of the achievements of the carrier pigeon as set forth by the story of the sieges of Paris, Strasbourg and Metz. It is proved that of 351 pigeons sent out from Paris 100 returned with messages. One single

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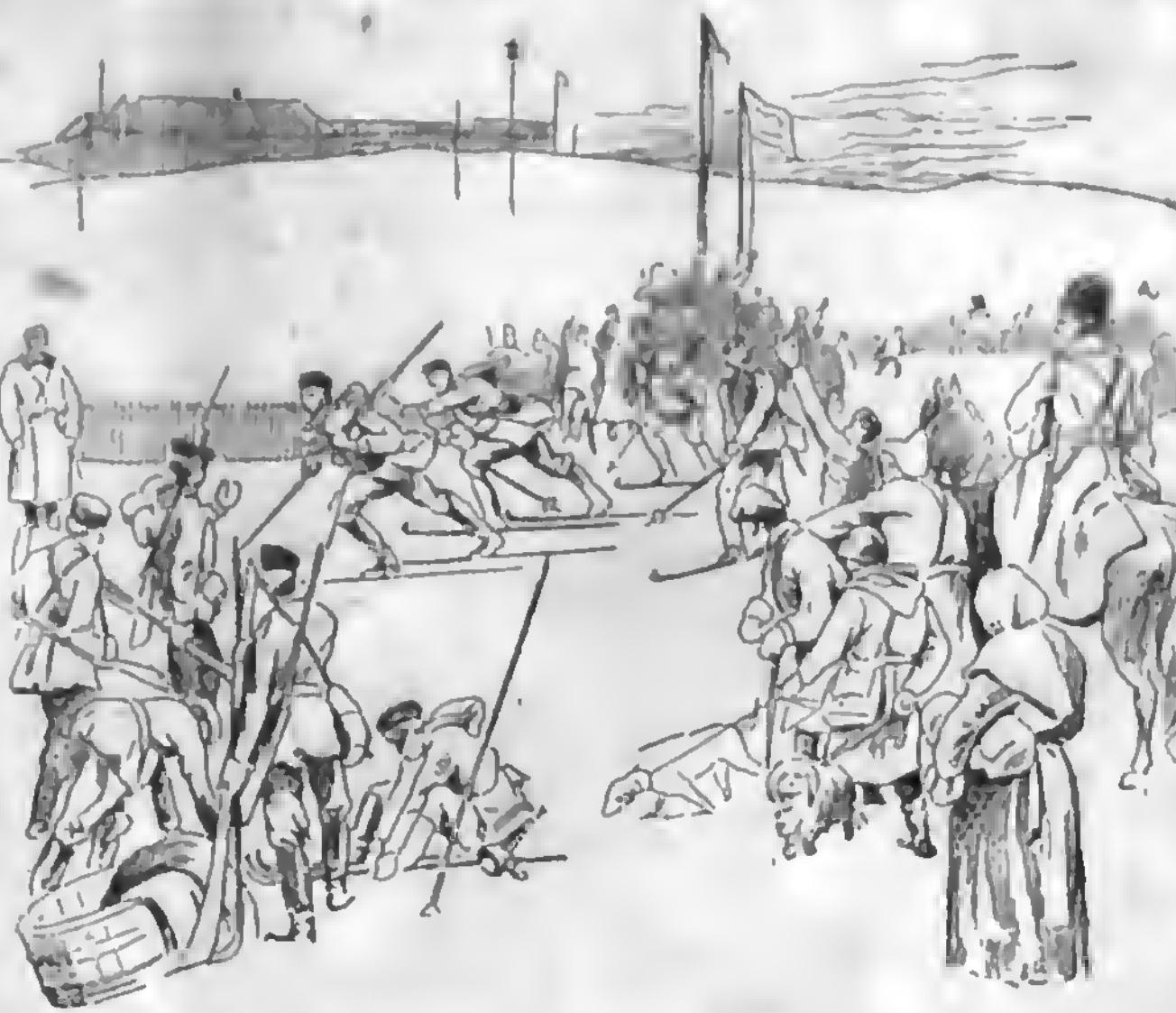
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It was for the last time, and many fac-similes of the document, which is preserved in the archives of the Reichstag, were made and given to the people as souvenirs of their beloved sovereign.

For comparison, we print below his signature as it was written in the days when he was well and strong:



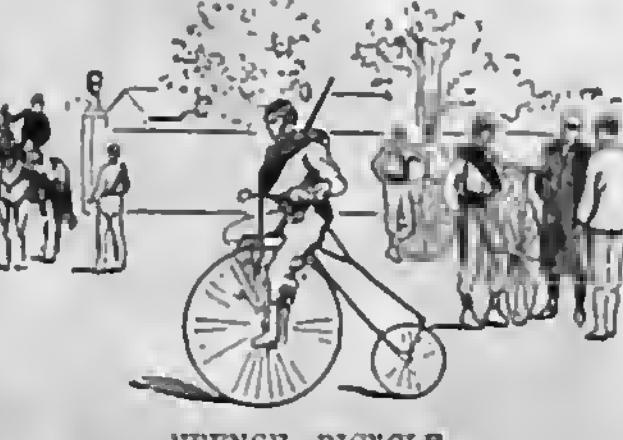
RUSSIAN TROOPS MANEUVERING ON SNOWDRIFTS.

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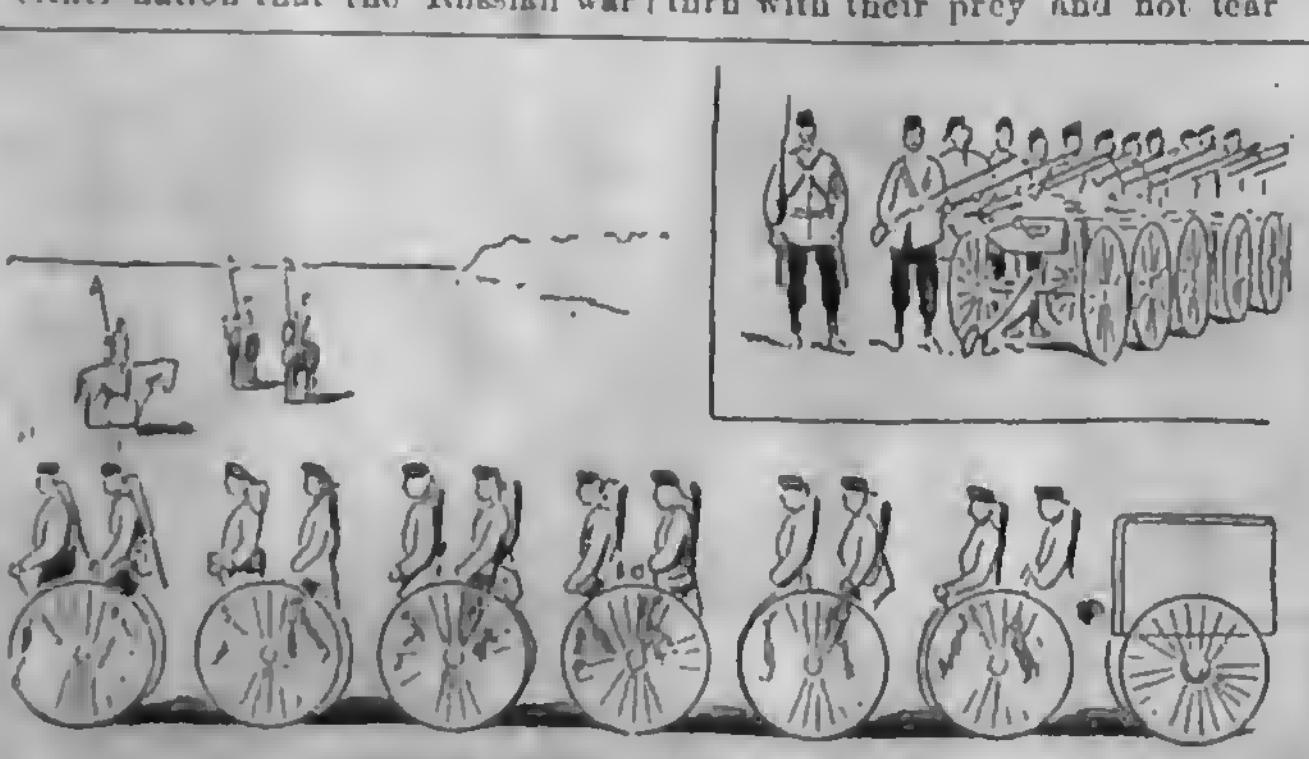


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ENGLISH BICYCLE AMMUNITION WAGON.

industry obtains its hawking material in Flanders, but it is nearly seen that the Falconer's Institutes derives its income directly from the fact that it sells its product to those in want of it, and, while a few English and Spanish sportsmen have taken up the ancient

to pieces in midair. A war falcon departing from this rule would be a very poor specimen of a reconnoisseur indeed. It does not do to kill the spy or message carrier. The principal object is to learn his business and then obtain an advantage over him.

There was a sign of my name
on the door of his hands in front. A
white hand lay over it on the seat.
It occurred to me that the man had
sudden death. I tried to rouse him.
He was unconscious, but the dead
weight he was a large man was more
than I could manage.

The carriage was open from end to
end, the compartments being divided
by bars. There was only one
other traveler in the carriage—a navy
in the next but one compartment, with
his back to me, and his head was out
of the window so that the short black
pipe he was smoking might not be ob-
jected to.

I called him twice before he heard me,
and then, taking his pipe out and
holding it in the hollow of his hand,
he looked at me in vacant surprise.

"Come over and help me," I cried.
There was a policeman lying here—
dead."

"A dead policeman!" he said, his
little eyes rounding with wonder.

"Yes, come over and help me lift
him up."

"Nought me," he said, his face set-
tling with an expression of dogged ob-
jection. "I ain't goin' to have no
truck wi' no dead policemen, no fear.

I'm a poor man, I am, and they'd have
me off to the station 'as noon's look
at me if I got meself in that
job, no fear," and with that he turned
his back on me and sat down in an at-
titude of neutrality.

I made what effort I could to restore
life to the dead man, to call the atten-
tion of the guard to rouse up the navy
to a sense of humanity, but all to
no purpose. The train was express to
London, and alone with my ghastly

companion I had to wait the end
of the journey.

As the train ran into the terminus I
called loudly to a porter on the plat-
form. It took the fellow a couple of
minutes to overcome his astonishment.

Then he did as I bade him, and ran off
for assistance. Three minutes more
passed before he returned with a
couple of policemen.

While they were getting the dead
man onto the platform the inspector
came over. After he had heard my
brief explanation he took out his note-
book and pencil, saying he must have
my name and address. I gave them,
and added that I was to be found dur-
ing the day at Guy's Hospital.

"If you are a medical gentleman you
may perhaps be able to tell the cause
of death," he said.

"Heart disease, I should say."
"Where did you get it, sir?"

"Chorley."
"Any one in the compartments be-
side yourself?"

"No."

"Any one get out there?"

"A lady."

"Did she say anything about this?"

"No."

"There was no one else in the car-
riage?" he asked.

"There was a navy in the third
compartment," I explained his be-
havior. The inspector smiled.

"He was right. I should have had
to detain him. That would have been
the loss of a day's wages, perhaps—
couldn't let him off with his name
and address. However, there's no
sign of violence, and most likely what
you say about heart disease is right.
That will do, sir, thank you. I ex-
pect you will be summoned to attend
the inquest."

The platform was empty; the ticket
collector had come up to satisfy his
curiosity. As I was going away he
said: "Your ticket, sir."

I gave him my ticket; as I turned
the corner by the barrier I saw him
showing it to the inspector.

My friend Hinton, on coming up to
the lady with the iron bracelet, said:

"I have ventured to follow you with
the hope that I may continue my as-
sistance—your disabled hand!"

"It is precisely for that reason that
I found courage to—look back,"
she said. "I felt sure that you would
not misunderstand my motive."

"Only tell me how I may serve you."

"I am ashamed to tell you that I
have no ticket, and I cannot get at my
purse," she explained, blushing and
smiling at the same time; "and if you
would kindly get me some sort of con-
veyance."

"I shall come on by the next train,
Jack," said he, and started at once to
rejoin the fascinating lady.

The guard blew his whistle, and I
stepped up mechanically into the car-
riage, closing the door, and never
losing sight of my friend and the lady
with the iron bracelet. He had his
hat off, and was speaking to her as the
train whistled me by. They were both
so pleasantly occupied with each other
that they took no notice of me. I
continued to watch them until the
train was out of the station, and then
I sat down and glanced round to see
if there were any other occupants of
the compartment.

Heavens! What was this at the other
end, half on the ground, half on the
car? I started in my seat and drew
over the dark mass, with growing ter-
ror, as I perceived that it was a police
officer who lay huddled together, with
one shoulder on the seat and his head
dropped down upon his breast. His
eyes were closed, and uncovering her hands started
back in horrified astonishment. The
hand, while wrists were encircled

around his wrists, was more than I
could manage.

Then very gently he moved her
hands, and uncovering her hands started
back in horrified astonishment. The
hand, while wrists were encircled

around his wrists, was more than I
could manage.

The old lady seems to have been
enchanted at her son by the lady
with the iron bracelet that appealed
to the old lady's sympathy. Of course
she regarded her son as illiterate in
all things. The young lady was treated
as an honored guest. The first thing
she did was to send telegrams to London.

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she did was to send telegrams to London.

Too, too bad, too bad, too bad,
Last night I was a widow,
This morning I'm a widow,
And I'm still a widow.
The widow, the widow, the widow,
I don't know where—
To-night you grow to be a widow,
The widow, the widow, the widow,
For then a widow you were,
And I, in some way did not care,
I had not had a year ago—
Yes, you're a widow—
—Oh, Nelly, in the city.

MEMOR OF THE DAY.

Experience tries to teach us very
slow pupils.—Puck.

Gossip is talk 'nout other people's
affairs which are none of our business.—
Truth.

It is hard to be grateful to the man
who fought your battle for you and
got licked.—Sitting.

Necessity may be the mother of in-
vention; but, more often than not,
she is childless.—Puck.

It is useful, often, to hold your
tongue; but far more so to know how
to hold your pen.—Puck.

Teacher—"What is it, Harry, that
stings like an adder?" Harry—"The
end of a leather strap." Truth.

"You've the advantage of me, sir,"
said Pompey, loftily. "Naturally, as
I'm not you," replied Secum.—Puck.

"Dulay is dangerous," remarked the
train-robb'er, as he requested the pass-
engers to hand over their valubles.—
Puck.

Waiter—"What kind of fish will you
have, sir, flounder or whitefish?" Guest
—"I don't care; I'm color blind."—
Puck.

"Does Fizgeon practice what he
preaches?" Great Caesar! No; he
never gets through preaching.—Luter
Ocean.

When it transpires that a speaker
has only one idea his audience is
always anxious for him to carry it
out.—Dallas News.

Jillson says he has noticed that
when a discreet man goes to the pawn-
broker's he generally puts up and
shuts up.—Buffalo Courier.

Her tastes were so expensive,
So inclined to prices high,
She was uniformly silent
From the fact that talk is cheap.—
Puck.

Irate German (to stranger who has
stepped on his toe)—"None front, I
know mine feet was meant to be walked
on, but doi brivilege belongs to mo."
—Tit-Bits.

Yager—"I made one ringing speech
in my life, anyway." Chorus (do-
risively)—"Where, when?" Yager—
"The night I proposed to Mrs. Yager."
—Burlalo Courier.

Lady (in a book store)—"Can you
tell me where Paekler Institute is?"
Clerk (trying to think)—"I'm not
sure, madam, but I should say it was
in Chicago."—Detroit Free Press.

If men were true to their first love,
as stage heroes, novels and women de-
mand that they should be, every man
would marry the cook who made him
little cakes when he was a boy.—Atch-
ison Globe.

First Samoan Belle—"What horrible
instincts those Christian women must
have." Second Samoan Belle—"Why,
dear?" "I am told that they actually
wear live lizards for ornaments."—
Indianapolis Journal.

Ambitious Young Person—"What
do you think is the first step one
should take in order to become poet?"
Experieuced Editor (thoughtfully)—
"Well, I should say take out a life in-
surance policy."—Somerville Journal.

"The next gown I shall have," said
the ladies' tailor, "will be the triumph
of the century." "Indeed," said his
humble assistant. "Yes, indeed. It
will be impossible to tell from its
shape that there is a woman in it at
all."—Indianapolis Journal.

If you would know the difference in
the speed of the shooting star and the
canal mule, quietly observe a man in
the act of taking money from a debtor
and thrusting it into his pocket; and
then watch him as he takes a dollar
from his pocket to shower upon a
creditor.—Puck.

Vendragon—"Hello, Worleigh,
you're looking way up. Where'd you
get you're good clothes?" Worleigh
—"Oh, I'm doing finely. Getting
rich. Vendragon—"Why, how's that?
The last time I saw you you looked
like a tramp, and complained that you
couldn't get an article accepted." Worleigh—"Oh, yes; but now I'm
reading a series of unpublished man-
uscripts before the Bellamy Literary
Club."—Brooklyn Life.

"Look here, I have come to the con-
clusion that it is all hunting with
your vegetarian principles. The other
evening I was at a vegetarian club and,
true as I am alive, most of the mem-
bers present were actually gorging
themselves with beefsteaks!" "Just
as easily explained. Any member ar-
riving late on a high night is com-
pelled to eat a high night by way of

A Freak in Corn.

John G. Cates, of Dione, Ga., has a
curious ear of corn—rather a nini-
tiated ear. If it were a real species in-
stead of a lusus nature, it would most
likely take the name of multum in
parvo, for there is a large central ear,
as large as the common ear raised in
Burke County, and around it are eight
distinct good sized nubbins, with a
disposition to bear two more, if it
had been a good day for nubbins.

Taking it all in all it is a curious little
ear.

A Strange Funeral.

A strange funeral could be seen go-
ing down Church street Saturday
afternoon. The participants were all
very poor. A Mexican, perhaps the
father of the dead child, was carrying
the coffin on his head. It was a large
coffin, that of a person over half
grown. Behind him, with woe de-
picted on faces bold, were many

Some of the Things That Will Do to Tell.

The People for Delegation as school at Union showed the following names of the following citizens of the county: L. M. McClintic, Dr. J. N. Cunningham, S. P. Moore, E. A. Post, H. L. White, Gen. Curry, R. M. Heath, Thos. Bedenroster, C. O. Arbogast, Dr. C. L. Austin, Dr. F. T. McElhane, R. W. Holt, J. A. Taylor, Gen. H. McLaughlin, G. W. Mann and Andrew Price, delegates in attendance, and S. W. Holt, H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, H. T. Holt, Wm. Wysong.

The town of Union was full of people, and its one hotel was crowded to the utmost, but through the successful work of the reception committee working from its headquarters in the office of the *Independent Herald*, all delegations were granted pleasant rooms and lodging places.

Union entertained the democrats most magnificently, considering the size of the convention and that it is not a city.

The Congressional Convention met at the Opera House at 2 p.m., Wednesday, August 1st. Committees were appointed, the following Pocahontas gentlemen finding places: On Credentials—L. M. McClintic; Resolutions—Geo. Curry; Permanent Organization and Order of Business—Dr. C. L. Austin; Basis of Representation—H. L. White.

A long debate followed on the question of adopting a platform setting forth the belief of the party or simply endorsing the Chicago platform. For some unknown reason the Alderson strength was for the hung platform, and the combined strength of his opposition against it. The platform was in the endorsement of Mr. Alderson's policy, but we believe that it would have endorsed the policy of any of the other gentlemen had he been a congressman from this district.

The platform was adopted by a vote of 141 to 83.

Mr. Alderson was nominated by the following vote, only one ballot being taken:

COUNTIES.	Alderson	Preston	McClintic
Baono	246 49	...	53 41
Blk	445	15	...
Fayette	112 10	87 10	21 10
Greenbrier	25 10	20 5 10	...
Kanawha	41	2	2
Luzon	10	...	5
Mercer	4	4	17 1
McDowell	3	...	3
Monroe	7	2	3
Nichols	11	...	...
Pocahontas	64	32	...
Raleigh	...	...	10
Summers	12	3	1
Upshur	...	...	...
Webster	7	...	...
Wyoming	29	...	34

Totals.—Alderson, 122 18 49.

Preston, 40 3 20.

McClintic, 53 33 49.

Necessary to a choice, 113.

The solid vote of Upshur was cast for C. C. Higginbotham.

The Executive Committee appointed were:

Boone, J. E. Stollings; Clay, Richard Shelton; Fayette, C. E. Mullin; Greenbrier, L. J. Williams; Kanawha, Adam B. Littlepage; Luzon, Bilton McDonald; Mercer, J. M. Smunders; McDowell, L. E. Toler; Monroe, Allon Caperton; Nichols, A. N. Campbell; Pocahontas, H. A. Yeager; Raleigh, A. P. Furley; Summers, Jas. H. Miller; Upshur, Wm. Meurus; Webster, Lewis McElwain; Wyoming, J. O. Saunders.

Mr. Alderson and the defeated candidates addressed the convention with stirring Democratic speeches. Also, Hon. J. W. Marshall, M. C. of Virginia.

Andrew Price of this paper was an assistant secretary of the convention, together with Col. Flintlock Ferry, of the *Kanawha Democrat*, and Richard K. Meade, of the *Independent Herald*.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Death has again visited our vicinity and this time claimed one of our most charming and lovable young ladies. At 10:45 on the morning of July 29, 1894, that grim visitor of death visited the home of Mr. A. S. Bratton, carrying off his only daughter, Miss Susie. Miss Bratton had for some time been quite ill at her home near "Wildwood Seminary"; but there was no serious apprehension until a few days prior to her death when she became seriously ill. Although everything possible was done for her good she only grew worse until death relieved her sufferings. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. W. H. Grove, was held at 5 o'clock Monday evening, July 30th, at the home of the bereaved father. The funeral was very largely attended and there were many

and C. P. Jones and H. S. Hock for plaintiffs, met at Lewisburg, last Friday, where Judge Campbell is holding court, for the purpose of submitting the papers on a motion to dissolve. Mr. McClintic opened with a few remarks to the effect that he was willing to submit the case on the papers. Mr. Rucker followed, basing his argument against the dissolving of the injunction on the grounds that funds already on hand could not be counted in the calculation as to whether the new contract created a debt, by binding the county for more than could be paid from one year's levy. Mr. Jones cited the case of Spillman vs. City of Parkersburg on this point, and showed wherein the case in hand differed from the case of Davis vs. Board of Education, on which the defendants relied principally. Mr. McClintic closed with a lengthy speech setting up that they had tried to build the court-house out of the levies of three years and that when the county court had been enjoined, the making of the new contract was in pursuance of the law compelling them to erect buildings with all possible dispatch; that the \$5,000 bond given by the development company was to be considered cash on hand, showing that this made funds amounting to over \$33,000 to pay the \$28,000 contract. A motion to commit the county court for contempt, etc., was made.

Judge Campbell took the papers, remarking that he would not have time to pass on the questions for two or three days, and up to Thursday morning's mail nothing had been heard from him.

An appeal will be taken, no doubt, in any event.

Hillsboro Academy.

The Hillsboro Male and Female Academy has secured the services of Prof. J. E. Wamsley, a most efficient instructor, as principal, and a most successful term is insured. This school has been uniformly a fine institution for more than fifty years, and many a successful man owes his advancement in a great degree to its training.

Green Bank.

We are having nice growing weather at this time, and corn will make a fair crop, if frost don't come too soon this fall.

Bill Sharp, of Clover Creek, was in our village last week.

Capt. C. B. Sweeter, Dunmore, was in our place last Thursday. Ben is a dandy.

L. C. Burtlette was visiting at H. M. Moore's last week.

Mrs. C. C. Burner and son Sandy are visiting in this neighborhood at this writing.

There is one case of syphilis at S. B. Hannah's, a little boy. Dr. Little is attending physician, and it is doing well.

J. W. Riley has typhoid fever and is doing well, with Dr. Little attending him.

Charley Cleek, of Bath county, Va., was in our neighborhood last week looking for fat sheep and cattle, but did not say he wanted to buy any. He thought he might buy.

O. L. Randolph is running J. B. Flevener's mill with his engine.

Some petty thievery entered the hen roost of Jas. Curry's last week, and took some chickens without leave and did not return good for evil.

Some person or thing went into Dr. C. L. Austin's spring house and got some litter that did not belong to them.

Shot-guns are ready now; come again; we are not all gone to singling.

A. B. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became ill, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

The Randolph Institute got mad at Beverly and after it had spent a day or two there, adjourned to

Death of Miss Susie Bratton.

Death has again visited our vicinity and this time claimed one of our most charming and lovable young ladies. At 10:45 on the morning of July 29, 1894, that grim visitor of death visited the home of Mr. A. S. Bratton, carrying off his only daughter, Miss Susie. Miss Bratton had for some time been quite ill at her home near "Wildwood Seminary"; but there was no serious apprehension until a few days prior to her death when she became seriously ill. Although everything possible was done for her good she only grew worse until death relieved her sufferings. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. W. H. Grove, was held at 5 o'clock Monday evening, July 30th, at the home of the bereaved father. The funeral was very largely attended and there were many

Church Notes.

A very large audience attended the memorial services in memory of Mrs. Josiah Barlow, last Sabbath, conducted by Rev. Asa S. McNeill, assisted by Rev. G. P. Moore. The discourse pertinent to the occasion was founded on *Corinthians*, 15:35: "But some men will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?"

Rev. Telford has resigned as pastor of the Lewisburg Presbyterian Church.

Died.

John Mathews, Lewisburg, Va.,

HOME NEWS

At the Convention.

Some of the Things That Will Do to Tell.

The Poachontas delegation assembled at Hinton showed the familiar faces of the following citizens of the county: L. M. McClintic, Dr. J. M. Cunningham, S. V. Moore, H. A. Petel, H. L. White, Geo. Curry, R. M. Beard, Thos. Sydenstricker, P. O. Arbogast, Dr. C. L. Austin, Dr. F. T. McElhinney, R. W. Hill, J. A. Taylor, Geo. H. Melanaghlin, G. W. Mann and Andrew Price, delegates in attendance, and S. W. Holt, H. A. Yenger, B. M. Yenger, E. T. Holt, Wm. Wysong.

The town of Hinton was full of people, and its one hotel was crowded to the utmost, but through the successful work of the reception committee working from its headquarters in the office of the *Independent Herald*, all delegations were secured pleasant rooms and lodging places.

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The platform was adopted by a vote of 141 to 83.

Mr. Alderson was nominated by the following vote, only one ballot being taken:

COUNTIES.	Alderson	Preston	McLaugherty
Boone	246 49	...	53 49
Clay	4 4 5	1 5	...
Fayette	41 2 10	8 7 10	2 1 10
Greenbrier	25 10	20 5 10	...
Kanawha	41	2	2
Logan	10	...	5
Mercer	4	4	17 1
McDowell	3	...	3
Morgan	7	2	3
Nicholas	11
Pocahontas	0 2	3 2	...
Raleigh	10
Somers	12	3	1
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Preston, 40 3 20.

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Necessary to a choice, 113.

*The solid vote of Upshur was cast for C. C. Higginbotham.

The Executive Committee appointed were:

Boone, J. E. Stollings; Clay, Richard Shelton; Fayette, C. E. Mahan; Greenbrier, L. J. Williams; Kanawha, Adam B. Littlepage; Logan, Milton McDonald; Mercer, J. M. Saunders; McDowell, L. E. Thurley; Morgan, Allie Caperton; Nicholas, A. N. Campbell; Pocahontas, H. A. Yenger; Raleigh, A. P. Farley; Summers, Jas. H. Miller; Upshur, Wm. Mearns; Webster, Lewis McElwain; Wyoming, J. O. Saunders.

Mr. Alderson and the defeated candidates addressed the convention with stirring Democratic speeches. Also, Hon. J. W. Marshall, M. C., of Virginia.

Andrew Price of this paper was an assistant secretary of the convention, together with Col. Flintlock Perry, of the *Kanawha Democrat*, and Richard K. Mendu, of the *Independent Herald*.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Senatorial Convention was called to order at 2 p.m. on Thursday, and J. H. Miller, of Hinton, elected chairman and Mr. McLaugherty, of Monroe, secretary.

The member of the committee on resolutions appointed from this county, was Andrew Price.

Names of members of the com-

Preston offered the name of Mr. Archibald; Capt. Johnson, of Monroe; Mr. Logan, and our countryman was presented to the convention in a most magnificent speech by John A. Taylor.

Logan was nominated on the second ballot.

The following shows the vote:

COUNTIES.	Arbuckle	Holt	Logan
Fayette	...	...	22
Greenbrier	15 2 10	5 8 10	2
Morgan	4	1 6	13 1 3
Pocahontas	11 12	8 11 12	
Somers	11 11 15	8	5 3 17

Total.—Arbuckle, 20.

Holt, 21.

Logan, 42 20 51.

Necessary to nominate, 43.

On the second ballot Somers changed her vote, giving Logan 8 votes, and so nominated him.

Logan, Holt and Arbuckle made fine speeches.

L. M. McClintic was placed on the Executive committee of the district.

Dilley's Mill.

It is natural to indulge in the illusions of hope. The late showers bids the buckwheat crop hopeful.

Some frost in this vicinity the 5th.

Wm. J. Moore, who has been on the invalid list, is improving.

It was the pleasure of the writer to attend the Mt. Zion Sunday School, which is a model school of great interest, under the superintendence of W. H. Dilley and Morgan Grimes, and the efficient teachers, Gen. E. Moore and J. W. Grimes. To see youth and age thus congregate is a spiritual feast in which all should love to anticipate. Carry on the good work. There will be a reward for the spirit with which you have toiled. Not all the good seed falls upon a barren soil. Look forward with quenched hopes, for the barrest will come and the reapers shall be made glad.

I notice the Edray writer for the Herald has suggested Huntersville for the Institute. We think our worthy county superintendent exercised wise judgment in placing it where he did. The teachers of Poachontas are live teachers, and they prefer meeting in a town whose attention is to go forward.

As to hotel accommodations, Hintersville is only blessed with one, while Marlinton has the honor to represent four, besides other private boarding houses, offering special accommodations for ladies. We think "Dick" is just a little off when he speaks of holding the teachers in one little hotel. He asks, "Which is the cheapest?" The casual observer will answer, MARLINTON.

Rev. Tully preached to a large congregation at Mt. Zion August 5, and also Rev. Sarver preached very ably at Belchel. The latter expects to attend the Brushy-Ridge Camp Meeting.

J. L. Carpenter's two-year-old dog caught and killed a raccoon, weighing 28 pounds. The skin measured 3 feet and 9 inches from point of nose to tip of tail, and was 24 inches in width.

A. L. Dilley, proprietor of the Herald, was in this vicinity and spent a short time.

The photographer at Frost, J. W. Bever, is doing excellent work.

The "silver-tongued orator" was one of the attractions in the neighborhood last week. Call again, "Ben." We like to see you.

ANONYMOUS.

Death of Miss Susie Bratton.

Death has again visited our vicinity and this time claimed one of our most charming and lovable young ladies. At 10:45 on the morning of July 29, 1894, that grim visitor of death visited the home of Mr. A. S. Bratton, carrying off his only daughter, Miss Susie. Miss Bratton had for some time been quite ill at her home near "Wildwood Seminary," but there was no serious apprehension until a few days prior to her death when she became seriously ill. Although everything possible was done for her good she only grew worse until death relieved her sufferings. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. W. H. Grove, was held at 3 o'clock Monday evening, July 30th, at the home of the bereaved father. The funeral was very largely attended and there were many lovely flowers to decorate the grave of the deceased. Those acting as pall bearers were the following young gentlemen: Messrs. H. B. Warren, R. L. Withrow, H. Warwick, W. C. Dickinson, J. P. Hawkins, Jr., and J. G. Davidson.

Our hearts go out to the bereaved parents, brother and relatives. —*Clifton Folio Review*.

This young lady was the only sister

The Court-house Injunction.

Pursuant to notice of attorney L. M. McClintic for defendant and C. P. Jones and H. S. Rucker for plaintiffs met at Lewisburg last Friday, where Judge Campbell is holding court, for the purpose of submitting the papers on a motion to dissolve. Mr. McClintic opened with a few remarks to the effect that he was willing to submit the case on the papers. Mr. Rucker followed, basing his argument against the dissolving of the injunction on the grounds that funds already on hand ought not be counted in the calculation as to whether the new contract created a debt, by binding the county for more than could be paid from one year's levy. Mr. Jones cited the case of Spillman vs. City of Parkersburg on this point, and showed wherein the case in hand differed from the case of Davis vs. Board of Education, on which the defendants relied principally. Mr. McClintic closed with a lengthy speech setting up that they had tried to build the court-house out of the series of three years and that when the county court had been enjoined, the making of the new contract was in pursuance of the law compelling them to erect buildings with all possible dispatch; that the \$5,000 bond given by the development company was to be considered cash on hand, showing that this made funds amounting to over \$33,000 to pay the \$28,000 contract. A motion to commit the county court for contempt, etc., was made.

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Hillsboro Academy.

The Hillsboro Male and Female Academy has secured the services of Prof. J. E. Wamsley, a most efficient instructor, as principal, and a most successful term is insured. This school has been uniformly a fine institution for more than fifty years, and many a successful man owes his advancement in a great degree to its training.

Green Bank.

We are having nice growing weather at this time, and corn will make a fair crop, if frost don't come too soon this fall.

Bill Sharp, of Clover Creek, was in our village last week.

Capt. C. B. Sweeter, Dunmore, was in our place last Thursday. Ben is a dandy.

L. C. Burlette was painting at H. M. Moore's last week.

Mrs. C. C. Burnor and son Sandy are visiting in this neighborhood at this writing.

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J. W. Riley has typhoid fever and is doing well, with Dr. Little attending him.

Charley Cleek, of Bath county, Va., was in our neighborhood last week looking for fat sheep and cattle, but did not say he wanted to buy any. He thought he might buy.

O. L. Randolph is running J. R. Hinnah's mill with his engine.

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Some person or thing went into Dr. C. L. Austin's spring house and got some butter that did not belong to them.

Shot-guns are ready now; come again; we are not all gone to sing.

A. B. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Randolph Institute got mad at Beverly and after it had spent a day or two there, adjourned to Elkins.

Our seasons have no fixed returns; Without our will they come and go; At noon our sudden summer bursts.

At sunset all is soon; But each day brings less summer cheer, Crimp more on ineffectual spring;

And something earlier every year Our singing birds take wing.



The coat illustrated is composed of gray goods made up with a wide collar, which may be reproduced in duck later in the season. The never goes out of fashion, and is in evidence this season with a narrow and a medium crown — New York Recorder.

In Commander of the Army.

The head-quarters of the army have been more or less of the distinguished men in Washington in any other city, writes Stanton. They are always brilliantly dressed at the many receptions, and give color to the more formal occasions at the White House and annual balls of the Ambassadors. An American, unlike the German, takes no delight in his uniform and only wears it when the demands of duty require it.

During the war, some of the distinguished, or, perhaps, it be more accurate to say, some of the most able army officers are now up in the staff. In noting the military men in Washington at this time, one naturally turns to McAllister Schoultz, the present commander of the army. General Schoultz was born in Chataqua, N. Y., September 28, 1831. He was educated at West Point and had an excellent education. Sheridan, McPherson, and others, who subsequently became famous in the Civil War. Schoultz is a scientific man, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the West Point Academy, position he occupied at the end of the war, in 1861. His service during the conflict was as a member of the staff to General Lyon, who died at Springfield, Mo. Schoultz was appointed as a member of a brigade and distinguished himself against Sterling Price.



GENERAL SCHOULTZ.

Other Southern leaders in Missouri. In 1863 he was promoted Major-General and assigned command of a division in the Army. He served with Sherman during the Atlanta campaign and was at Nashville in the series of battles that resulted in the destruction of the army.

After the war he commanded the division of the Pacific, of the Mississippi, Atlanta, and on the Gulf. He was placed in command of the army. He will remain in command two years.

He married two years ago a beautiful and wealthy wife, with him for life. He has a son and daughter in Washington.



IMPROVED CLOSET.

in the same way, if desired; but a better way, perhaps, would be to leave the end clear for the hanging up of clothing, with a box the width of the closet, having a hinged cover, to occupy the floor space below, in which boots, rubbers and other articles may be placed.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Mary Higgins eloped with a farm hand in Plainsburg, Ill. In jumping from a window she sprained her ankle. While getting in a buggy with her lover the horse ran away and broke her nose. Then the watch dog seized her, her father was aroused and Mary was captured and returned to the parental roof. The farm hand escaped and carried off a purse belonging to his prospective bride. It contained \$10. — New York Mail and Express.

A Heathen Proposition.

The woman who pours liquid scents upon her garments should be ostracized. The only permissible perfume for clothing is the faint, evanescent fragrance which suggests that the wearer has been living in a flower garden and has borne away the aroma of the blossoms in her attire. That fragrance is never obtained by putting perfume on clothes, but simply by letting them lie in sachets. The only place for fragrant waters is in the bath.

Queen Victoria's conservative fondness for the things she is used to is shown in the fact that the little ivory

button fastener she uses is still in use.

She loves her chickens.

— of the day. On

the 1st of January, 1864, she

had a new button fastener made.

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the time of the year when the weather is most favorable for the growth of vegetables, it will be allowed by those who know all about it.

Mr. F. C. Ferguson, 1040 Madison Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., writes in the print March 1, 1895. He says: "I was like to add my voice to those already singing. While playing golf I reflect much on the other and myself. It has forced with my playing golf, and lost me many good chances because I tried everything I could think of but to get a ball. A doctor advised that the only thing to be done was to give the brain a long rest. At first, however, I remained in Jersey City, which I tried, with the result that I was completely cured and have since had a great deal with no signs of my former trouble, which, by the way, rather made a professional player."

In England there were recently 228 offenses related with death.

Dr. Hillier's SWAN-BROTH cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles, Liver, Heart & Consumption free. Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

Of every 100 miles of railway in the world 11 are in the United States.

Shillet's Cure
Is sold no guarantee. It cures Consumption; it is the best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1.

Electricity is the great power of the future.
Affiliated with Society to see Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Price, 15c. per bottle.



Mrs. S. D. Ashley

FOR WOMEN IN FEEBLE HEALTH

Hood's Cannot Be Too Highly Recommended

O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years and it has always given the best of satisfaction. I had little appetite and was troubled with rheumatism in the left arm and shoulder and back. As soon as I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite increased, the

Rheumatic Troubles Ceased
and I felt better than for years before. I have used it in the family and would not doubt about it. It cannot be recommended too highly for

Hood's Sarsa-barilla Cures
women in feeble health, nor for children when teething. Any one giving it a fair trial will be well satisfied." Miss S. D. ASHLEY, North Richland, Ohio.

Get Hood's.

Hood's Pill get easily, yet promptly and effectually, on the liver and bowels. 5 cents.

E. N. U. 16 '94

Sights of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action.

Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

Prepared by Scott & Bowes, N. Y. All druggists

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

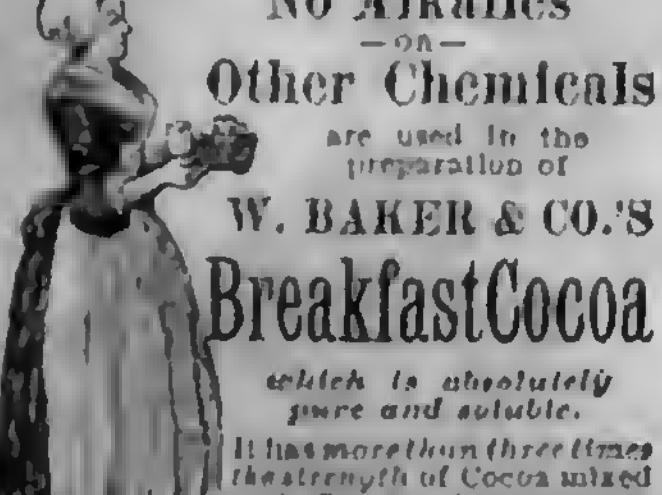
W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, arrowroot or sugar, and is far more nutritious, costing less than one cent a cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, and easily



Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. Ask your dealer for them and don't be persuaded into an inferior article.

A Good Train Will Run Twice." Mrs. Sanella

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Dr S Patterson	\$1.00
Dr J T Stetson	0.75
J H Morris carrying chain	0.00
J H Patterson, set with sheriff	10.00
for J W Price, examinable,	8.00
100 dollars, can be taken to jail	7.00
CD Abingdon, P. O. on State and	18.00
State School tax.....	8.00
same listing 1700 rats in,	8.00
John Fisher, making coffin.	5.00
H H Holt, engraver.	20.00
G H McLaughlin, furnishing	3.00
wood for courthouse.....	10.00
K O Wade, conveying pauper to	60.00
poor farm.....	17.00
E H Hartley, keeping paupers	60.00
at poor farm.....	2.00
J E Campbell, print poll books,	10.00
same public prints for co.	2.00
H H King, making benches for	10.00
courthouse.....	2.00
J B Pilow, wood for C H, &c....	2.00
Andrew Price, print ballots, &c	10.00
Ivan McNeil, renting poor farm	10.00
C E Board	10.00
H H McLaughlin, moving pub-	2.00
lic records.....	10.00
Ural Bentz same	2.00
Lavy Gay, same	2.00
Geo Baxter, helping to lay vo-	4.00
ting precinct.....	10.00
H F Gandy, inking plans, &c.,	2.00
for courthouses and jail.....	2.00
Same, expenses, &c.....	2.00
Name "	2.00
Same "	2.00
Albert Gunther, work on foun-	400.00
dation of new jail.....	772.78
Amos Barlow, work on aban-	4.00
donment of bridge at Huntersville	2.00
1801.....	2.00
Geo W Kerr, juror of inquest,	50.00
(Tracy).....	80.27
R V Perkins, same, Underwood	200.00
Alvin J Burr "	95.00
R E Moran, witness "	50.00
J C Moran "	50.00
Chas McNeil "	50.00
W H Gross, justice,	50.00
B F Hamilton, rope, &c.....	50.00
Total.....	\$2,059.87

Given under my hand this 4th day of August, 1894.

S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

To the Teachers of Pocahontas County.

The Teachers Institute will be held at Marlinton, beginning Aug. 20, and continuing for five days.

All teachers not exempt from Institute attendance are by law required to attend at least one institute annually; and any teacher who fails or refuses to attend, unless such teacher shall have an excuse for not so attending, sufficient in the judgment of the Board of Examiners, shall not be entitled to examination, or be employed to teaching free school during the year within which such failure or refusal may occurred.

The County Institutes are held for the purpose of training, improving, and qualifying teachers for more efficient service in the school room. Their object is to give the teacher instruction in the subjects taught in the public schools, and to secure uniformity in work, as well as to correct prevailing errors. The Institute work for the present year is very important from the fact that "The Graded Course of Study for the Country and Village schools" occupies a prominent place in the Institute Programme.

It is useless to try to talk to progressive school teachers of the value of a graded course of study for country and village schools. Leading school men everywhere know of its importance, and they are doing all they can to introduce such a course into their schools. The public school system is a business enterprise, and it should be managed on business principles. It should be so managed that the State or county will get the greatest possible return for money invested. One more important step be taken in the direction of progress and economy than to introduce a graded course of study into the schools!

The Legislature of West Virginia has, for the present, answered this question by making it the duty of the State Superintendent to prescribe a "Graded Course of Primary Instruction to be followed in the Country and village schools." The State Superintendent, in compliance with the legal requirement, has prepared such a course of study, and prescribes its use in every school, for which it is designed. It is now the duty of the teacher to see that his school is graded according to the plan of the course of study. When this course of study has been

carried out throughout in our country districts, therefore we must look to the country and village schools for that civilization and home life for which the States strive. What an interest, then, should be manifested in them! How great is the influence of these schools upon the country.

Then, fellow teachers, let us adopt that course of instruction which will insure the highest efficiency in the education of the children. To secure this and to bring the public schools under a systematic management, a uniform course of study is certainly essential. Success will come to the graded schools.

Reports from the different counties of the State show that fully three thousand country and village schools have been graded and classified according to the State Manual. It is no idle boast to say that if the work of grading the schools continues to progress, West Virginia will very soon have the most complete school system in the country. Shall Pocahontas county be behind the other counties of our State in this grand work? What say you fellow teachers? Some say, "the schools of Pocahontas cannot be graded," but I am of the opinion that the close of the school year '94-'95 will see all the schools of our county properly classified and graded, because the work depends upon you, fellow teachers, and you have given evidence that you are willing to labor faithfully for the advancement of the free school system.

Let me ask of you to do all you can to arouse the people to take greater interest in education of the youths of Pocahontas. Let us raise the standard of education until it can truthfully be said, "Pocahontas has the best class of teachers and the best system of instruction in the State."

The teachers want a better salary and the people want better teachers. Now, let us as teachers do our part toward settling the salary question, by entering into our profession with heart and soul.

COME TO THE INSTITUTE.

Let every teacher be present on the first day of the Institute. Without your hearty co-operation the Institute will be a failure. Do not regard it as a place of tasks, but think of it as a place of rest and refreshment, a place at which we can meet our fellow teachers, and exchange our views on the subject of teaching and receive instruction that will aid us in future work. We must do our duty if we would hold in pleasant remembrance the Institute week. Let us meet not only with the determination to receive instruction. If we will do this, rest assured that the Institute will be a success.

ORGANIZE FOR THE WORK OF 1894 AND 1895.

State Superintendent Lewis made the following remark to a teacher's Institute last year: "If the seven thousand teachers of West Virginia only will, if they will organize and then work, they can carry my proposition for school reform." If this be true of a State organization, why not of a county? So let all the teachers of Pocahontas county meet at the County Institute, and organize for the work of '94 and '95.

Pledging anew, fellow teachers, my co-operation with you in the school work, and thanking you for your kindness and many acts of courtesy, I am

Yours most obediently,
Edray, W. Va. D. L. BARLOW,
Aug. 1, 1894. County Sup't

Clover and the Bees.

It is not generally known that clover depends on the bee for the prolongation of its existence. The white clover is fertilized by the ordinary honey bee, while the red clover's florets are so deep that only the gigantic bumble bee can extract the honey, and in so doing the flower is fertilized. It is a well-known fact that we have practically no bumble-bees in this country,

therefore we can never have hybrids. Wheat, corn, flax and those plants that are fertilized by the wind do not produce a hybrid sort of plant, neither the one nor the other, as when white and yellow corn are planted together.

We are not likely to see the clover suffer following the threshing machine about until we import a lot of bumble bees.

L. C. BARTLETT,
PAINTER,
PAPER HANGING,
FRESCO WORK.
SIGN PAINTER.
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARLINTON HOUSE.
Located near Court House.
Terms.

per day	1.00
per meal	25
lodging	25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

DUNSMORE BUSINESS COLLEGE

An Institute of Shorthand.

Staunton, Virginia.

Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are \$50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him \$5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$25 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we do offer an inducement to save both time and money by completing the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a \$10 Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our penman, Prof. C. W. Ballantine, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof. Dunsmore is giving his special attention to the Theory and Practical departments this session. 28 years actual experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accountants of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call or address

J. G. DUNSMORE, President

**FEED, LIVERY
AND
SALESTABLES.**

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade, are invited to call. Young horses broken to ride and work.

J. W. G. WILSON,
Marlinton, W. Va.

**G. C. AMLUNG,
FASHIONABLE**

What is

CASTORI

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine or other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and all feyishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cereus Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves tooth-aching trouble, cures constipation and flatulence. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. O'Connor,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature grave."

Dr. J. F. Kormelitz,
Coonaway, Ark.

"Castoria is well adapted to children and recommended as superior many physicians know to me."

E. A. Andrews,
III So. Oxford St., Brooklyn.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of the care in their outside practice of Castoria and although we only have an ordinary supply what is known as a product, yet we are free to confess that Castoria has won wide favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary.

Allen C. Bryan, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well equipped store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. I give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH

or to responsible parties, the day. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure

FOR DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND OTHER HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE REMEDIES— and they are administered by physicians who are successful in their professions—but who have had a thorough course of study at the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "cure," send to

Financial Statement.

[See page 1]

Mr. ——'s and other current expenses

J. W. Price, reporting D & I.	\$1.2
J. H. Patterson	8.0
J. T. McNeel	9.75
James Morris carrying chain (99)	4.00
J. H. Patterson, not with sheriff	10.00
J. W. Price, sum found	1.00
John Miller, sum found in jail	2.00
John East, D. P. in State and State Court tax	46.00
same, listing 1700 voters	31.0
John Fisher, making coffin	2.00
J. H. Patterson	3.00
H. M. Laughlin, furnishing wood for courthouse	20.00
H. O. White, conveying paper to poor farm	8.0
H. M. McNeel, keeping paupers at poor farm	87.50
J. G. Campbell, print poll books, same, public print for co.	10.00
E. J. King, making blanket for courthouse	60.00
J. H. Price, wood for C. H. &c.	17.50
Antonio Price, print ballot, &c. James McNeel routing poor farm	60.00
E. Beard	2.00
H. H. McLaughlin, moving pub- lic records	10.00
Irish Board, same	0.00
Loyd Day, same	0.00
Geo. Baxter, helping to lay vot- ing precincts	4.00
H. F. Tracy, making plums, &c., for courthouses and jail	200.00
State expenses, &c.	95.00
Same	50.00
Same	80.27
Albert Gunther, work on foun- dation of new jail	400.00
Amos Barlow, work on abu- ment of bridge at Hunterville	773.78
Geo. W. Kerr, juror of inquest, Tracy	4.00
R. V. Perkins, same, Underwood	2.00
Austin J. Durr	2.00
R. E. Moran, witness	50
J. C. Moran	50
Eliza McNeel	6
W. H. Gross, justice	6
B. F. Hamilton, rope, &c.	8.00
Total	\$2,028.81

Given under my hand this 4th
day of August, 1894.

S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

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well as to correct prevailing errors.
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Institute Programme.

It is useless to day to talk to
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for country and village schools.
Leading school men everywhere
know of its importance, and they
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such a course into their schools.
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Instruction to be followed in the
Country and Village schools." The
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with the legal requirement, has pre-
pared such a course of study, and
presupposes its use in every school,
for which it is designed. It is now
the duty of the teacher to see that
his school is graded according to
the plan of the course of study.
When this course of study has been
completely introduced into our
country and village schools, it will
bring about a reform in our educa-
tional work. We do not find in this
course upon theories that can be
put into practice only in the graded
schools and high schools, but instead

practical ones of guidance for the
teachers of the country and village
schools. These schools are of much
importance to a State or nation
that it is right that they should
have the most efficient management.
Nearly three fourths of the school
children are enumerated in the
country districts, therefore we must
look to the country and village
schools for that education and
home life for which the State strives.
What an interest, then, should be
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the influence of these schools upon
the country.

Then, fellow teachers, let us
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three thousand country and village
schools have been graded and class-
ified according to the State Manual.
It is no idle boast to say that if the
work of grading the schools contin-
ues to progress, West Virginia will
very soon have the most complete
school system in the country. Shall
Poachontas county be behind the
other counties of our State in this
grand work? What say you fellow
teachers? Some say, "the schools
of Poachontas cannot be graded."
But I am of the opinion that the
close of the school year '94-'95
will see all the schools of our com-
munity properly classified and graded,
because the work depends upon
you, fellow teachers, and you have
given evidence that you are willing
to labor faithfully for the advan-
tage of the free school system.

Let me ask of you to do all you
can to arouse the people to take
greater interest in education of the
youths of Poachontas. Let us raise
the standard of education until it
can truthfully be said, "Poachontas
has the best class of teachers and
the best system of instruction in
the State."

The teachers want better salary
and the people want better teach-
ers. Now, let us as teachers do
our part toward settling the salary
question, by entering into our pro-
fession with heart and soul.

COME TO THE INSTITUTE.

Let every teacher be present on
the first day of the Institute. With-
out your hearty co-operation the
Institute will be a failure. Do not
regard it as a place of tasks, but
think of it as a place of rest and re-
freshment, a place at which we can
meet our fellow teachers, and ex-
change our views on the subject of
teaching and receive instruction
that will aid us in future work. We
must do our duty if we would hold
in pleasant remembrance the Insti-
tute week. Let us meet not only
with the determination to receive
instruction. If we will do this, rest
assured that the Institute will be a
success.

ORGANIZE FOR THE WORK OF 1894 AND 1895.

State Superintendent Lewis made
the following remark to a teachers'
Institute last year: "If the seven
thousand teachers of West Virginia
only will; if they will organize and
then work, they can carry any proposi-
tion for school reform." If this
be true of a State organization, why
not of a county? So let all the
teachers of Poachontas county meet
at the County Institute, and organ-
ize for the work of '94 and '95.

Pledging anew, fellow teachers,
my co-operation with you in the
school work, and thanking you for
your kindness and many acts of
courtesy, I am

Yours most obediently,
Edray, W. Va. D. L. BARLOW,
Aug. 1, 1894. County Supt.

Clover and the Bees.

It is not generally known that
clover depends on the bee for the
prolongation of its existence. The
white clover is fertilized by the ordi-
nary honey bee, while the red
clover's florets are so deep that
only the gigantic bumble bee can
extract the honey, and in so doing
the flower is fertilized. It is a well-
known fact that we have practically
no bumble bees in this country,
as compared to Virginia, and neither
is clover ever hulled for its seed.
It must receive only a scanty atten-
tion from the bees. These monu-
ments are too damp most years for
the bumble bee. Another que-
stion is whether the bees can be
got into practice only in the graded
schools and high schools, but instead

bed and his big brother, is that
they work but one kind of a flower
at a time, some claim they put
only one sort of honey in a cell, and
by this means all those plants that
are fertilized by the bee never pro-
duce hybrids. Wheat, corn, tim-
othy and those plants that are for-
eign to the wind to mix and pro-
duce a hybrid sort of plant, neither
the one nor the other, as when
white and yellow corn are planted
together.

We are not likely to see the clo-
ver killer following the threshing
machine about until we import a lot
of bumble bees.

L. C. BARTLETT,
PAINTER,
PAPER HANGING,
FRESCO WORK,
SIGN PRINTER.
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

10% Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House!

TERMS.

per day --- 1.00
per meal --- 25
lodging - - 25

Good accommodations for horses
at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or
month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

THIS

DUNSMORE BUSINESS COLLEGE

An Institute of Shorthand.

Staunton, Virginia.

Is not an experiment, nor is it in its
infancy. It has lived for 22 years and
is to the world's great emporium
more young men than all the other busi-
ness colleges of the two Virginias com-
bined. Its proprietor charges a fair
and reasonable compensation for the
training it gives, and offers no premium
for illness. Our rates are \$50 for
eight months. If a pupil remains long
er than eight months we charge him \$5
per month extra thereafter. If he gradu-
ates in less than eight months, we will
deduct \$6.25 per month for the unex-
plained time. Thus it can be seen that we
do not offer any inducement to waste
time and money, but on the other hand
we do offer an inducement to save
both time and money by completing
the course inside eight months. After
graduation we give two weeks gratis in
Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penman-
ship, as the graduate may elect, and a
Life Scholarship granting the holder
the privilege to return and review his
whole course at any future time, gratis.
Our professor, Prof. W. W. McAllister, for-
merly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich)
Business College is an artist of rare
ability and an expert Shorthand and
Typewriter. Prof. Dunsmore is giving
his special attention to the Theory and
Practical Departments this session. 28
years ACTUAL experience has made him
thorough master of his work. He is
a member of the Institute of Accountants
of New York city and through this
organization and the agency of old
graduates holding positions in large
cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates
to lucrative employment. For cata-
logue, call or address

J. G. DUNSMORE, President

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are invited to call. Young horses bro-
ken to ride and work.

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Marlinton, W. Va.

G. C. AMLUNG,
FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDRAY, W. VA.

All work guaranteed as to workman-
ship, fit and leather.

Mending neatly done.

For First-Class Job Work

Come to the Times Office.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants
and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor
other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute
for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil.
It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by
Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and relieves
feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd,
cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves
teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulence.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach
and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria
is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me."

Dr. G. C. O'Connor,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of
which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not
distant when mothers will consider the real
interest of their children, and use Castoria in-
stead of the various nostrums which are
destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium,
morphine, sooting syrup and other hurtful
agents down their throats, thereby sending
them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kinnelon,
Cowie, Ark.

ALLEN C. BURR, Jr.,
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Castoria.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me."

Dr. A. Archer, M. D.,
1180 Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's depart-
ment have spoken highly of their experi-
ence in their outside practice with Castoria,
and although we only have among our
medical supplies what is known as regular
medicine, yet we are free to confess that the
merits of Castoria has caused us to look with
favor upon it."

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Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well-stocked
store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We
give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do
so well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce
taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH

or to responsible parties thirty
days. All outstanding debts
must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure.

DRUNKENNESS

OPUM

CHLORAL

COCAINE

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY
REMEDIES—and they are administered by physicians who are not only skill-
ful in their professions—but who have had a thorough course of instruction in
the present Institute at Dwight.

POCAHONTAS

VOL 12, NO. 4.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA; FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, & N. Campbell.	J. M. McNeil.
Prosecution Attorney, L. M. McNeil.	J. C. Arbogast.
Surveyor, J. H. K. Barnes.	S. J. Brown.
Deputy Sheriff, H. H. Patterson.	J. H. Patterson.
Circuit Co. Court, J. H. Patterson.	G. O. Arbogast.
Assessor, R. Ward.	R. Ward.
Commissioner, G. M. Kee.	Amye Darrow.
County Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.	Geo. P. Moore.
Coroner, George A. C. Loveland.	W. H. Groce.
Judges: A. S. L. Loveland, Split Rock - Capt. Cook, Ettrick - W. H. Groce.	Huntersville - also V. Taylor, Dryden - G. H. Curry, Academy - Dick Tracy.
Lakeview.	Lakeview.

Rev. Sam Black.

The Nicholas Chronicle has the Rev. Sam Black for frequent correspondence. In a recent letter he says:

"There are more people in Nicholas county who are making a good living by industry and economy exceeding to their number than any other county in the State, of which I have my knowledge. And there are more church members according to number, and more Christians. We do not say what we have said above to convey the idea that the people of Nicholas are made of better material than the people of other counties. It is true that according to their numbers the first settlers of Nicholas had a pretty good share of good wood. I would like to call several names, but in doing this I might miss very good names and give offence."

He gives this good advice in another letter:

"As a nation we are in a perilous condition unless the good citizens return to the conclusion that they will lose sight of everything but correct principles and well qualified men to carry those principles into practice. For conscience sake make an effort to discriminate between right and wrong, good and evil."

In his recollections of Nicholas county, Rev. Sam Black says that among the early settlers was a noted thief, and he was up for big stealing: "And what did the people do with him? Did they put him in jail and feed him richly? Of course they fed him until he had a fair trial and was found guilty. And what then? They enforced the penalty annexed to the crime, and what was that? He was taken to the whipping post and whipped with a cowhide. This one whipping did more good than to feed twenty men a few mouthfuls for the crime of stealing."

In another place the venerable correspondent, Sam Black, of our Nicholas contemporary, moralizes thus:

"It may be asked if you are right in what you say about the morals and the religion of the people of Nicholas county? Why is it so? Answer, 'Because you have no railroads running through your county and no modern evangelists. I can do nothing for my country except it is to vote; and then, I can give you but few votes, and will give them conscientiously. If I hear of any man voluntarily abstaining himself from the election, I will prove he is not the citizen he should be.'

The Last Year of Confusion.

Owing to political abuses, giving a greater or less number of days to the intercalary months as some object was to be served, it turned out matters became much confused in the time of Julius Caesar. The civil equinox differed from the astronomical by three months. Winter months were carried back into autumn, and the fall months into summer. The last year of such confusion was B. C. 46, which consisted of 455 days, or 16 months.

It was then Julius Caesar, pronounced by Shakespeare "the foremost man of all the world," inserted by imperial order two extraordinary months between November and December, one 31 days, the other 31 days. These two months, with the long used intercalary month of 23 days, corrected the astronomical discrepancy, and re-adjusted the year according to the course of the sun. And that like confusion might not recur again, Caesar reformed the calendar by establishing the lunar year and the intercalary months, and regulated the civil year entirely by the sun. Thus the year came to consist of 365 days and a leap year of 366 days, instead of 355 days, and the intercalary month, as was arranged by Numa. Numa went by the moon. Caesar took the sun for

The Woodpecker and the poplar tree.

PROF. A. D. HORRIGAN.

As you are aware, the woodpecker is supposed to be one of the timber owner's best friends on account of their industry in seeking for bark and wood-boring insects. Recent observations with reference to the habits of certain kinds of birds have led me to become somewhat skeptical on the subject of their being such valuable aids to us in our insect warfare as they are claimed to be by the many advocates of this theory. I have, therefore, availed myself of every opportunity to observe their habits and work, and especially that of the woodpecker tribe. I find that they are not necessarily seeking for insects every time they are earnestly engaged in pecking holes in the bark, especially if the bark is that of a living tree; in fact, I have repeatedly examined where they have been thus at work on a great many different kinds of trees, and in every case where a tree was in a healthy, growing condition, I have failed to discover any indication of the presence of insects. On the other hand, I have watched the red breasted sapsucker, the medium sized speckled sapsucker, deliberately and intentionally, in sugar trees, pecking a number of holes five or six in a row, and have known it to continue day after day after

and when one hole is dry, it would immediately burk in a sugar town, more than were made last night, apparent. This is between office, hence I have the best opportunity to watch them.

While I was in investigations in the northern region at and near Pickens, W. Va., in October, 1893, I observed that the bark of many large, as well as small, popular trees was full of punctures made by the woodpecker. Upon examining the higher at the mills I observed narrow, discolored streaks two to six inches long in some of the boards. From the peculiar character of those small defects, I concluded, as they were evidently not made by insects, they might be the result of wounds in the outer sapwood while the tree was growing, and that perhaps these wounds had been caused by woodpeckers. Subsequent investigation proved that such was the fact.

I had occasion during the last month to visit this region again, and in looking for further evidence of injury to the wood by the birds, I found that the slight wound made by them on the surface of the wood beneath the bark, at different stages of the tree's growth, not only produced the small discolored streaks, but that in a great number of the punctures occurred in the bark, whether wounding the surface or not, a knotty or wrinkled condition of the wood occurred beneath the bark. In a day or two after noting this fact I was at Palmer, W. Va., where the Holly River Company's mills are located. While enjoying the hospitality of the superintendent, Mr. Arbogast, I was shown a handsome ebony poplar mantle which adorns the fireplace in his sitting room. While studying the beautiful and varied effects in the polished surface of the wood, it occurred to me that this unnatural and rare condition of the wood was possibly brought about by the attack of woodpeckers. Subsequent investigation of the subject convinced me that in some cases, at least, such is the fact.

James Whitcomb Riley tells this story:

Three bosom friends started out one evening to have a good time, and when the two for going home came they were so drunk that walk, ing was difficult. The finally reached the home of Brown and Mingo, who enough to waken the neighborhood. A window was raised and a faint voice said: "What on earth's wanted?" In bleated accents came the answer:

"Will Miss Brown please come in?"

The Veteran Tetka.

"Give me air! Give me air!" said an old veteran the other day when that hot day this summer was in full blast. "That reminds me of a little old peddler who came into camp on a day like this and had something to sell. He tried to attract a crowd and very soon a strong of six-foot soldiers surrounded him twenty deep, and began closing in closer and closer until the old man cried in the most pitiful similes tones 'Give me air! Give me air!'

"It was not often that peddlers, or anybody with goods to sell, would venture near a camp, but one day a green looking fellow came in with a bag of walnuts. One of the boys slipped up behind him as he was carrying the walnuts and made a long slit in the bag with his knife, after which the walnuts were public property.

"The sutler wagons though were run by by licensed peddlers, and were protected. We had a treat every time we captured a Yankee sutler's wagon, for they carried nearly everything. Our sutlers only sold provisions and usually got down to selling nothing but black eyed beans. I got very fond of this vegetable before the war was over. Once in camp four of us messed together and one of us bought a quart of these black eyed beans every day for a dollar, and that with the quarter of a pound of salt meat included every day until we live like kings, till our money ran out."

"From that camp we went into the battle of the Wilderness, and had out of our company of thirty men, ten killed, in the first day. Every soldier that we lost then our company was reduced to sixteen by the fall of '64, and our regiment was brought down to seventy men, by sickness and death, before the close of the war."

But the initial camp before the stories got well started and we journeyed to the postoffice.

Dunmore Singing Class.

Dunmore was the scene of great hilarity on Wednesday (August 8th) evening. A rollicking young friend came to visit the "Dard" — Mr. Ed. McLaughlin — who resides at the hospitable house of Kerr, where an excellent table is kept. Having supped—not wisely, but too well!—upon piping hot apple dumplings, washed down by copious帮助s of delicious coffee, a feast fit for Gods, the two young bloods mounted their best palfreys, and, accompanied by the "Duke of Clarendon," galloped down to the meeting house, performing a series of equestrian antics and yelling loud warwhoops etcetera. Here they met a cavalcade of kindred spirits, and a host of fair ladies, who straightway set to singing under the able mastership of Professor Vanpelt. The class conducted itself with great propriety and efficiency, although some of the younger members were somewhat given to levity. It is surmised that the reason for this was the presence, in their midst, of a wild man from the backwoods.

After a capital practice, all went home thoroughly pleased with themselves, especially the two boys riding gray and bay horses, and the boy on the mule. At one time it was thought that the Chicago rioters had taken the peaceful little village by storm, and Capt. Swecker was there, all ready to read the "Kot Act." By midnight, things had settled down into their usual state of stagnation, and Dunmore was found standing in the same spot as usual, at day-break.

"THE MONKEY?"

"Fame usually comes to those who are thinking about something else; rarely to those who say to themselves, 'go to, now! let us be a celebrated individual!'

The elephant is a gentleman, the jin- lock is but a fool. The horse 'e'st have a bit of sense, a bay-rack mule's a mule. But the common-sense camel, when all is said and done,

"It's a devil and an oafish and an ornate child for one."

(Buddy Kipling, on the camel.)

Every civilized nation of the

At an Improvement Meeting of the citizens of Marlinton, the matter of the respective purity of the water of the two towns of Marlinton and Huntersville having been presented, it is ordered that this question be referred to three commissioners, to be chosen by the town of Marlinton, and one by the town of Huntersville, to choose \$1,000 to purchase

the water

Howell,能力

Dr. Tolpage in his journalizing the world writes from Howell, Aug. 18, 1894.

He has visited the deposed queen and was favorably impressed her dignified and polite manner. Speaking of her personal history she said, "I have found in the park of the chateau flowers. I do not see how anyone surrounded by so many blessings as many of us possess, could be so ingrateful as to complain."

The expects to be restored to her throne. Dr. Tolpage was greatly pleased with President Dowd and the brilliant and accomplished Mrs. Dowd. The President is a young and Christian man, deeply interested in all religious affairs, as well as secular, with a private life beyond criticism. He is pronounced by both political parties, talented, humane, attractive, strong and fit for any position where unscrupulousness, and fulsome and downright earnestness are repulsive. Dr. Tolpage interviewed intelligent royalists and republicans. The royalists are much interested against the United States. The republicans are hopeful of annexation when there shall be a change of administration at Washington. Dr. Tolpage is of the decided opinion that these islands will be a republic, and that, too, a republic in themselves. It would be a fine day he thinks, should the American government become hopelessly mixed up with Hawaiian affairs. It would be disaster to them and perplexity and needless expense to ourselves.

Scientific Items.

The application, uses, of electricity seem to be multiplying very rapidly under the skillful management of Messrs. Edison and Tesla, famous characters of the period. For example, there is in the model room of U. S. Navy Department, a miniature ship having eighteen propellers, ranged along its sides and these are propelled by electricity. It is claimed by the inventor that a ship built after this model, will cross the Atlantic in three days.

ANOTHER example of new application of this universal force, is to be found in substituting a platinum wire while heated by electricity, for the axe and saw in cutting down trees. This heated wire burns through the tree in about one-eighth the time required by the ax or saw, and saves largely in lumber and labor.

It is now in order to inquire where is Mount Logan, for it is recently announced by a bulletin sent out by the American Geographical Society to be the highest mountain in North America. Recent observations on mountain summits show it to be 17,500 feet in height. This figure exceeds Orizaba 1,200 feet, and Mt. St. Elias 1,500.

Greenbrier Industrial Exposition.

The directors of this institution are making special efforts to insure a more than ordinary successful fair at its well equipped grounds at Lewisburg on September 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

As usual, a large number of people will be in attendance from Pendleton county, and no pleasanter time can be imagined for a visit to Greenbrier county. A race will be devoted to Pocahontas horses on the third day at 2 p.m.

BENNING RACE—Pocahontas County Horses: half mile heats; best 2 in 3; 4 to start; purse, \$30; \$15 to first, \$10 to second, and \$5 to third horse.

Exhibitors of live stock from Pocahontas county should secure stable room early, as well as parties entering horses for the race. There will be several Pocahontas horses entered for the races, to a certainty. The Lewisburg Fair has always been largely patronized by the people of this county.

The German soldier is going to have his buttons and the other metallic parts of his uniform made of aluminum. He will thus, by his reduction in weight, be also more

A MISPLACED LEGACY.

GUTHILL'S
litter was
carried through
the gathering
trees, and
was
overgrown
and
prostrate
in its
low and irregular
outline. It was
built close down
by the sea, which
seemed to have
contributed pat-
ticularly to its destruction; as well as some
of it came from a wrecked vessel
that ran against the unbroken fence, and a
small fir chest which ornamented the porch. Over this hung several
wreaths of blades of the swordfish. An
old story stood in the yard filled with
blooming geraniums.

It was quite dark when the little
old woman went to admit the am-
bitious wife of Mrs. Chilcott. She stepped
heavily along, and with her usual
dignity, opened the door without
the preliminary of announcing her ap-
pearance. Mrs. Guptill sat at a small
table writing.

"What's that?" "Is that you?" "O
Mandy! Are you home?" exclaimed
the woman, the one with affected cordiality
and the other with affected
surprise.

"I thought maybe you'd be gone to
me long," continued Mrs. Chilcott,
ringing the papers which Mrs. Guptill
hastily put away.

"I didn't know which was ringing;
the fog-bell or the meeting-bell."

"I guess they was both at it. But
you've got time to finish your letter.
Don't mind me." Mrs. Chilcott set
them back with an air of effacing her-
self.

"Well, I was all done but signing.
I might as well do that and take it
along to the postoffice."

The signing was slow and awkward
under the watchful eye of the visitor,
and the color flamed a moment in
Mrs. Guptill's withered cheek.

"I suppose I might as well tell you,
Samantha," she said, folding the letter,
"that Hiram's going to buy those
nets and tackle he was looking at
over to Farnhamouth. He went over
Friday in his dory to get 'em. I
thought he might as well clinch the
trails before fall fishing."

She spoke hurriedly but with con-
straint. Mrs. Chilcott's face showed
surprise and disapproval.

"I thought you was sayin' he
didn't calculate to stand the expense
just now," she remarked.

"Well, he didn't think to right
away." Mrs. Guptill was taking down
her shawl from the peg by the door,
and therefore her back was toward the
visitor. "I've just writ Hiram to get
the cars and those decoy ducks, too,
whilst he was about it," she added.

There was an ominous silence. Mrs.
Guptill's voice was a little shaky as
she began again.

"I might as well tell you that as last,
Samantha, but you needn't tip to the
neighbors; we had a little sum come
to us from the Squire Bean property.
Twa'n't but two hundred dollars, but
it come in handy."

"Why, Mandy Guptill! I didn't
know you was acquainted!"

"Well, we won't much. That is, I
know Squire Bean by sight, and he
and the capo used to have transac-
tions before he died. Perhaps he knew
I had a nose but Hiram lost."

"Well, it beats all!" said Mrs. Chil-
cott. "I can't get it from me pretty
well. Mandy, I hadn't heard nothin'
at all till now."

There wasn't no regular writ-out
with him, but it's kind of memoran-
dum that he wanted—so they
left it to my sister to make."

I went up to step out onto the
little balcony. The sea and hill
and the river, and here and
there up above it way toward
the village. Mrs. Chilcott and
Mrs. Guptill were the first to arrive
on the balcony, and I did get getting
the best of them."

They were a pair, one like
the other, as if the in-
terior of all had scarcely

any good for
Mandy, and Mrs. Chil-
cott was a real
woman, I do see-

other things. All the doubts and
weaknesses of the past weeks, to her pre-
venting by what she could not now re-
gard as other than a terrible mistake
in the matter of Squire Bean's legacy,
came up to confront her.

"Well, I did it for Hiram," she said
repeatedly, "but he'll never live to
know it. But that ain't going to clear
me out."

Mrs. Guptill straightened herself
and tried to smile and for
fiddling, but this did not discourage
her about her's volatility.

"He appeared kind, and set a good
example, and as good as promised
to leave her a memento. But there's
you can't depend on folks."

"Where is she now?" asked Mrs.
Guptill, with interest.

"She's living long of his folks,
over to the sea. She was a Bay
Guptill married a Cava Guptill. You
might as well say human being as
Guptill, in this town."

Mrs. Guptill fixed her eyes upon the
opposite wall, but no handwriting ap-
peared thereon to refresh her
troubled gaze. Two bright red spots
burned in either cheek, unnoticed by
her companion, whose attention was
becoming scattered.

"What did Mr. Bean use to call
your niece when she worked there?"
Mrs. Guptill asked, finally, her voice
sounding harshly above the stillness
that preceded the opening exercises.

"Mandy 'Lizbeth. Why?"

But Mrs. Guptill did not say why.
She sat in grim silence, twisting her
black cotton gloves, which she had ro-
moved, into a hard knot.

A shrill voice suddenly rang out:
I've reached the land of corn and wine,
And all its riches freely mine,

and the congregation took up the
strain.

Twice during the prayer Mrs. Chil-
cott was obliged to undoe the credit
head beside her into a semblance of
devotion. To sit upright at such a
time was not in accordance with her
idea of the duty of a "professing
member." When the service was over
and the women were out in the fog
again, Mrs. Guptill asked abruptly,
"How does your niece appear to get
along, anyway?"

Mrs. Chilcott gave a deep sigh.
"There, Mandy! it's dreadful! She
just manages to live by pinching
along."

"I guess we all know what pinching
is," said Mrs. Guptill, abruptly turning
toward her little light in the distance.

"Bring over your work and sit a
spell, some day," called Mrs. Chilcott,
through the darkness, but there was no
answer.

"I declare! Ain't she odd!" de-
manded Mrs. Chilcott of the void
about her, as she stood under a drip-
ping elm, peering after the dim figure
of her neighbor. "She always was
the closest-mouthed, cur'onestest kind
of a person. I hope that money won't
turn her head; but for my part, I'd
excuse a little natural pride in her,
bein' she's the only Guptill on record
that ever did have any luck."

Hiram Guptill returned from his
trip to Portsmouth with the coveted
nets. For weeks it seemed as if he
had purchased good luck with them.
Each setting of the nets brought a
good haul of fish, for which he found
an easy market.

His mother seemed strangely like-
warm at his good fortune, but her lack
of enthusiasm troubled him less than
the indescribable ohango that had
come over her. Her voice and face
seemed to have sharpened, and she
grew ill and nervous.

One afternoon in late November the
young man announced his intention of
sailing around to the outer harbor in
his dory, and of making a landing at
the Cove on his way back. The sea
was as calm as midsummer when he
disappeared around the headland, but
within two hours a dull roar began
along the bar and around the shore.
At first faint, it soon became continuous,
until one of those gales which
seem to be born out of a sudden ex-
plosion of the sea, rather than of the
heavens, was driving the water in
whitecaps.

As long as daylight lasted Mrs.
Guptill did not leave the little window
that looked toward the sea. After the
evening meal was prepared she watched
anxiously, with the silhouettes of the
house behind her and the roar of the
breakers before her.

It was not likely, she thought, that
Hiram had left the Cove. He would
stay with the fishermen there, for it
was far to come by land. She said this
over and over to herself, but nevertheless
her restlessness attained such a
pitch that she put on her old clock
and went out upon the hill.

She stood there listening to the wind
and water, and scanning the black
stretch before her.

Some passing fishermen called to
her not to be anxious, and said that
Hiram was too much of a sea-dog to
leave the Cove. She crept back in the
depths of the gale, somewhat reassured.
Small need to wait now, for the storm
had so increased that no small craft
could live in it.

Toward midnight she went to bed;
but there was on her mind another
asxiety as great as that caused by the
storm and her uneasiness for her son.

What have you or your mother any
more to do with me?"

"What do you mean, Hiram?" demanded his mother.

"Just what I said. I happened to
find out, accidentally, what you was
worrying about. So I just straight
and direct. That's what I want you to
tell the Cove for."

"For all the devil's sake!" laughed
Mrs. Chilcott. "You in there wasted
a night of tears about ye—enough to
sink a boat."

"Hiram Guptill, tell me this minute
what you've done!" exclaimed his
mother.

"Well," began the youth, counting
off the items on his fingers, "I heard
the men down at store talking about
the Bean money, and when they saw
me sitting there on a barrel they stopped
me. First I heard enough. Then ma,
she was moping round—" Here he
winked bboldly but unmisleadingly at
Mrs. Chilcott. "Then I added it all
up, and went over to the Cove and
forked over the money, interest and
all."

"Hiram, you young—!" laughed
Mrs. Chilcott.

"Let's go get some breakfast," said
Hiram. "I'm hungry."

Mrs. Chilcott stood looking at him
with amazement. The children were
trooping down-stairs wide-eyed and
wondering as Hiram drew his mother
lovingly away.

"My land—earth and sea!" ex-
claimed Mrs. Chilcott. "Don't expect
me to stand up and cook a meal
after the tantrum I've had here with
Mandy Guptill. I expect I'll see
scarlet for a week." Then she said to
herself, with a softening smile:

"But now isn't that Hiram just a
regular critter of a young one!" —
YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Made Him Raise the Fine.

A man from Troy told this story the
other day to a small company of
friends about a police justice in a
little town in Rensselaer County: It
was the law of the village that all
showmen, itinerants and organ grinders
must get a license before doing
business there. One day a fat police-
man, who had been on the force about
six months without doing anything,
concluded that it was time he arrested
somebody. Soon afterward along came
an Italian with a performing bear.

"Hey, yez got yer license?" asked
the policeman.

"No," said the exhibitor of the
bear.

"Then yer my priz'ner," said the
policeman, and he triumphantly
marched off with them to the village
station house, he leading the Italian
and the Italian leading the bear.

Arraigned before the police justice
the Italian pleaded guilty, and the
judge officially gave him a most
severe and scorching lecture on the
 enormity of his offense, ending by
fining him \$10, the full extent of the
law. The culprit had a lot of small
change in his pocket, but being mostly
pennies and nickels it only amounted
up to \$7.00. For a very few moments
the judge was in a quandary. He
didn't like to send the fellow to jail,
nor yet lose the \$10. Presently a
bright idea struck him—a happy solution
of the problem—and he said:

"Here, officer! Take this fellow
out to the market place and let him
perform with his bear until he makes
up the balance, and when he gets it
drive him out of town." —BUFFALO
NEWS.

Subterranean Heat.

The following is a record of the
temperature of the earth at different
depths, from 100 to 2100 feet, as taken
at the great Foreman Shaft, Virginia
City, Nov. The record was obtained
by drilling holes out into the sides of
the shaft and inserting a Negretti &
Zambra slow-acting thermometer into
the drill-hole and leaving it there for
not less than twelve hours:

Depth.	Temperature.	Depth.	Temperature.
Feet.	Degrees.	Feet.	Degrees.
200	55	1,200	89
400	62	1,300	91
600	60	1,400	96
800	68	1,500	101
1,000	71	1,600	106
1,200	74	1,700	104
1,400	78	1,800	105
1,600	78	1,900	106
1,800	81	2,000	111
2,000	84	2,100	110

It will be seen from the above table
that, although there is, upon the
whole, steady increase of temperature
as depth is attained, the rate of
increase is not uniform and regular.
There is no way of telling why this is
so, although it has been suggested
that in the case where the temperature
actually decreases two degrees in the
descent of a hundred feet (as was the
case between the 800 and 400 levels),
the difference was due to the character
of the rock in which the recording
instrument was inserted—one level
being of limestone formation, the
other of cold, black trap rock.—ST.
LOUIS REPUBLIC.

A Good Shot.

The medal given annually to the
best marksman in the National Guard
of the District of Columbia was awarded
to Colonel Cecil Clay, a one-armed
man, who, when at peace, is Clerk
of the Department of Justice, and
when at war is Major of a battalion
of the local militia. His average
marksmanship is 90 per cent.

"What have you named your new
boy?" "William. I wanted to get a
name that would be sure to fit." "I
don't quite catch." "Why, don't you
see, if he grows up to be a real nice,
good kind of young man he will be
called William and if he doesn't grow up

to be a real—what?"

"What do you mean, Hiram?" demanded his mother.

"Just what I said. I happened to
find out, accidentally, what you was
worrying about. So I just straight
and direct. That's what I want you to
tell the Cove for."

"For all the devil's sake!" laughed
Mrs. Chilcott. "You in there wasted
a night of tears about ye—enough to
sink a boat."

"Hiram Guptill, tell me this minute
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Mrs. Chilcott. "Then I added it all
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trooping down-stairs wide-eyed and
wondering as Hiram drew his mother
lovingly away.

A trying situation—The check mod-
els.

It is seldom difficult to appear nat-
ural when you have no desire to
please. —Puck.

Paddy's latest feat was to pawn his
gun, preparatory to a day's shooting,
in order to buy cartridges. —LONDON

There is plenty of room at the top
but there isn't enough for one to think
the people who think they ought to
there. —Puck.

The peace maker is a common-look-
ing character, but he is not esteemed by
the fellow who is getting the best of
the fight. —L'ne.

The part of a man's salary that he
naturally doesn't spend is the best he
would receive if he were getting what
is worth. —Puck.

M

the stock of botanic druggists.
There is an extensive carrying
business connected with the trade in
botanical herbs, and the druggists keep
several kinds from the dried herbs in
their natural state, a quantity of
freshly powdered roots, herbs, barks
and flowers, domestic and foreign. All
these articles are sold by the pound or
ounce, and received by the wholesale
merchants in bales, bags and boxes, great
and small. There is a small army of
men, women and children the world
over gathering herbs, roots and plants
for the botanic druggists, and there is
much care and expense put upon the
cultivation of such things. Prices vary
from season to season, and quotations
cannot long be depended upon. Many
of these raw materials are expensive.
Larkspur seed sells at \$2 per ounce,
and cassia pith, quininely recommended
in an infusion of rosewater for
cure eyes, fetches \$1 an ounce. Many
of the herbs that go to make familiar
patent medicines seem very cheap.
The botanic druggists keep also many
extracts worth from \$1 to \$1.50 per
pound, and scores of essential oils, as
of anise, of catnip, of golden rod, of
horseradish, of rue, of sage, of calamus,
of parsley and of pennyroyal. The
art of extracting these oils is part
of the herb doctors' knowledge, and
as well of the manufacturing druggists.—*New York Sun.*

of the respective parts of the water
of the two towns of Arlington and
Hunterville having been presented
to the commissioners, it is ordered that this question be
left to three commissioners
one to be chosen by the town of
Arlington; one by the town of
Hunterville, and one by the lower
knife and antislavery, those two to choose
the water. It is to be in Ushant county
two pails of water when both commissioners
to be elicited, so that they may mix the water
in one pail and then throw in the other
one for slicing. Drain the pail mixing
in a colander before cooking.—*New York World.*

POINT ABOUT MEAT.

In selecting the meat in respect to
cost, the lower round averages from
thirteen to fifteen cents a pound,
while the upper cost from fifteen to
twenty-five cents. If the steak is
wished for broiling, purchase the upper
round, but for flambing steaks,
boned, anything in which the meat
is to be chopped before using, the
lower round will do as well at a much
less cost. The aitch-bone costs from
eight to ten cents a pound and makes
a very good pot roast, when treated
properly, as tender and well flavored
as the round. The middle cut of the
steak is usually more a pound than the
rest of the leg, but that at five cents a
pound makes as good soup stock as
that at seven cents. In buying a
roast of beef it is usually economy to
get a good-sized one. The meat is
better, and made-over dishes cost far
less than a roast each day.—*New York World.*

WISE WORDS.

It is often a good thing that men do
not practice what they preach.

There are some folks who always
feel like spending the coming guest.

The man with only one idea is much
more dexterous than the man without
any idea at all.

Every woman has an idea that it
ought to be a pleasure for a man to
work for money for her to spend.

Let your ambition ever be to do all
the good you can in order to make the
world every day wiser and better.

Time is infinitely long, and each day
in a vessel in which a great deal may
be poured if we actually fill it up.

The best flatterer is the man or wo-
man who conceals defects without re-
sorting to positive and palpable falsehood.

There is nothing which marks more
decidedly the character of men and of
nations than the manner in which they
treat women.

Lots will always be found by
persons who know how to employ their
time; those who wait time are the
people who do nothing.

Look upon the bright side of your
condition; then your discontents will
disperse. Pore not over your losses,
but recount your merits.

The man whose return from dinner
you have to wait for before going to
your own, never has poor health as
the result of eating too rapidly.

Manhood would be much happier
were less time given to the borrowing
of trouble and to the searching for
things that one does not want to find.

Artificial Stones.

M. Moissan has scarcely published
the result of his beautiful experi-
ment, when it transpired that three
other French chemists, Berluelot,
Friedel and Rousset, had been work-
ing in the same field. M. Moissan
concluded his experiment without
making further progress, although it
was certainly not because of a lack of
patience, when it is known that one of
the compact blocks of ice containing
the precious stone which he obtained,
was several months in melting.

Before obtaining the diamond, how-
ever, the Parisian chemist had ob-
tained a very hard substance, which he
named siliconerbit; but the first
discoverer of this was really the
American Acheson, who, with the idea
of obtaining a moderately hard sub-
stance, mixed coal powder with clay
and heated it in an electrical oven.
He obtained true crystals which
scratched the ruby, but were not, as
Acheson had hoped, coal crystallized
into diamonds.

The manner of procedure was then
changed; the clay was cast aside, and
coal powder was mixed with sand in
equal proportions, and, with the ad-
dition of some of the easily dissolved
cooking salt, heated in an electrical
oven to a white heat. After this had
cooled and been broken, several layers
of different compositions were found,
one of which contained crystals which
ranked in hardness between the dia-
mond and the corundum.—*Public
Opinion.*

A Curiously Among Celery.

It is a curious fact that the color of
yellow, whether it be vegetable or
mineral, is much more permanent than
my other hue. The yellow of a flow-
er's petals is the only color known to
botanists that is not faded or entirely
discharged upon being exposed to
the sun or water.

TO DUST A ROOM.

Soft cloths make the best of dust-
ers. In dusting any piece of furni-
ture begin at the top and dust down,
wiping carefully with the cloth, which
can be frequently shaken. A good
many people seem to have no idea
what dusting is intended to accomplish,
and instead of wiping off and
removing the dust, it is simply sifted
off into the air until soon settles down
upon the articles dusted again.

If carefully taken up by the cloth
it can be shaken off out of the window
into the open air.

If the furniture will permit the use
of a damp cloth, that will more easily
take up the dust, and it can be washed
out in a pail of soapsuds.

It is far easier to save work by cov-
ering up dice furniture while sweep-
ing than to clear the dust out, besides
leaving the furniture looking far bet-
ter in the long run. The blessing of
plainness in decoration is appreciated
by the thorough housekeeper who does
her own work while dusting.—*New
York Journal.*

RECIPES.

Steak Roast—Take a round of steak,
poner, pepper and salt it well. Take
dry bread crumbs and make a dress-
ing of them and spread over the top
of the steak. Roll it up and tie it
with a string, put it in a pan and roast
forty minutes.

Apple Tapioca Pudding—Soak a
cup of pearl tapioca in one pint of
water for two hours; stir into it three-
quarters of a cup of white sugar, a
cup of thin sweet cream, and half a
teaspoonful of salt. Pare and quarter
eight large Greening apples, put
them in a middling dish, turn the
tapioca over them, grate a little nut-
meg over the top and bake an hour
and a quarter in a slow oven. Serve
with whipped cream.

Strawberry Cream Cake—Make a
light sponge cake and bake in jelly
mold. Soak a quarter of a box of gelatine
in half a cup of cold water. Whip
a pint of cream and put it in a granite
pan, studding this inside of another
containing cracked ice. Add to the
cream half a cup of powdered sugar
and a teaspoonful of vanilla sugar.
Stir the gelatin over boiling water un-
til it is dissolved, add it to the cream,
and stir it once until it begins to

SILENT SITTING.

What is silent sitting in Siberia?
I am sure it is not from grace
and truth.

There are only forty miles of rail-
road in Siberia.

It takes an orange ten years to
travel in Siberia.

The rice paper tree of China is a
curious plant.

The Great Church employs two
men to the last vestige of memory—one
of gold, the other of silver.

A restaurant keeper says that the
habit of using a few drops of lemon
juice in water, fish, etc., has greatly
increased the demand for lemons.

One of the oldest tunes in the world
is said to be the air sung to the words
"We won't get home till morning." It
is known to date back to the time of
the Crusaders.

Hannah Pittman, proprietress of
a boarding-house in Milwaukee, Wis.,
has entered suit against Ludwig Carl-
virth to recover a thirty years'
board bill. The amount claimed is
\$2000.

Excavations in Babylon have
brought to light a number of bricks, the
stamps on which prove them to be at
least 4000 years old. They appear to
be as good now as when they were
first baked.

Matthew Smith, of Newark, Wis.,
did the best day's work of his life re-
cently. He lit upon seven young
wolves while out hunting. The
bounty netted him \$100 under the law
of the Badger State.

Mrs. Sarah Howard, of Houlton,
Me., has tamed two muskrats so that
they come into the house and eat out
of the cat's dish. Tabby seems willing
to give up part of her milk, and is as
kind to the muskrats as if they were
kittens.

Joseph Baker, a white-haired man of
seventy, who has spent nearly all his
life in prison, says he wants to end his
days in the State Prison at Waupun,
Wis., which he declares to be the
most "comfortable" institution of its
kind in the country.

Oliver Attes, Jr., of Boston, has
built what is said to be the finest dog
kennel in the United States. It cost
\$2000, is thirty-five feet long, is
lighted by ten windows, and the in-
terior is finished in hard wood, polished
and shellacked.

The famous Darlington minter, made
in Chester County, Pennsylvania, by
the old Quaker family of Darlings, has
been sold for \$1 a pound for twenty years.
The supply is limited, and new cus-
tomers have to wait for old customers
to die before they can get any butter.

An interesting relic of the Roman
occupation of England was recently
found in the Tyne, and has been ac-
quired by the British Museum. It is
the bronze base of a Roman shield,
and bears the name of the soldier to
whom it belonged as well as the num-
ber of his legion.

In Nauhinway, Mich., there is a
boy that will not lay except upon a
feather bed. Every morning she walks
into the house, strolls upstairs, gets
on the newest counterpane, does her
duty, and then lights on the dressing
table to do her combing. She is treat-
ed as a member of the family.

A Bucking Pony.

"A man doesn't ride a bucking pony
for pastime nor in order to obtain ex-
ercise," said Charlie Molton of Ali-
bion, Texas, at the Laclede. "A bucking
pony is practically of no
value whatever, even in the hands of
an expert rider. Of course they can be
used, and are used, but the best
riders are taken unaware, and thrown
at times. I once broke in a bucking
pony, and succeeded, as I thought, in
obtaining a complete mastery over it.
One day I rode into a little town con-
sisting of one street, at the middle of which there was situated a
bathroom. My pony had shown no
signs of bucking for several days, and
I thought that he was cured.

"At first the actions of the brutes
must be studied again, but they are
almost without exception, the same as
they were in the first place, with the
difference, that, from day to day, I
have become thoroughly acquainted
with many of the wildest ones, until
at last hard work and plenty of
patience have made them jump
no higher, not on their hind legs, and
just in a sort of tremor, similar to
those which you have seen those fel-

lows do. Mr. Pittard said he had been raised
among wild beasts, having inherited
the business from his father and
his grandfather, who have all been in
the same line, and one of whom have
been in the same business associated with
him. At the age of three, he was first put into a cage of
the same animals, and when he has
been in the same cage for two hours, he has



Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF N. C. MCNEIL, COMMISSIONER,
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

Lyons McKee & Co., et al.

vs.

E. P. Vandervoort, et al.

vs.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in above styled cause that pursuant to decree entered therein on the 3d day of April, 1894, and the 20th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 28th day of August, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters, to-wit:

1st. The amounts due the plain iff's respectively from the said E. P. Vandervoort.

2d. Upon what real estate the judgments are based.

3d. Any other matter to be specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party in interest to be stated.

Aug 3

N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.

Notice to Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. P. Vandervoort:

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, made in a cause thereto pending to subject the real estate of the said E. P. Vandervoort to the satisfaction of the liens thereon, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. P. Vandervoort, which are liens on his real estate, or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 28th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894. N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.
Aug 3

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER N. C. MCNEIL,
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

N. Frank & Sons, et al.

vs.

E. I. Holt, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that pursuant to a decree entered in above styled cause on the 19th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 27th day of August, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters, to-wit:

1st. An account showing any additional claim against the said E. I. Holt, not heretofore reported in this cause.

2d. An account showing the assets in the hands of the receiver applicable to the payment of the debts of the said E. I. Holt.

3d. The pro rata payment upon each debt which the said assets will make.

N. C. MCNEIL,

Commissioner.
Aug 3

Notice to Creditors and Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I. Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt:

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county made in a cause thereto pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said E. I. Holt to the satisfaction of his debts, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. I. Holt, whether they be liens on his real estate or not, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 27th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894. N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.
Aug 3

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,
vs.

Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.

To the creditors of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause thereto pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjudication to W. A. Branton, Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 28th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 10th day of July, 1894. J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

July 13, 1894.

FAT FOLKS
Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month. No
drugs or medicines. Treatment guaranteed. Great
success. Write to J. H. PATTERSON, Marlinton, W. Va.

SYPHILIS. Very easily cured. In
every case treated. Treatment guaranteed. Great
success. Write to J. H. PATTERSON, Marlinton, W. Va.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

JOHN D. ALDRIDGE,

County Clerk.

JOSEPH D. LOGAN,

Clerk of County.

For Return of Delegates.

David P. MOONST.

Green Bank.

For County Commissioners.

The County Superintendent of Free Schools.

D. L. BARLOW,

Or Fair.

Maryland Democrats seem to consider German as another good old party wrong.

Every Democrat, worthy of the name is lamenting the deplorable decline in Congress.

Is the late district conventions much has been heard about gratitude in regard to one section not returning assistance due another section. A little thought and research reveals the fact that in the bright lexicon of politics there is no such word as GRATITUDE.

The writer has been asked over a thousand times if he has read "Ships that pass in the night?" He wishes it to be made known that he HAS NOT read "Ships that Pass in the Night," nor "Wagons that Pass in the Daytime," nor "the Pestilence that Walketh in Darkness," nor "the Sorrow that wasteth at Noonday," nor any of those old timey works.

What a fine thing it is to be a farmer. He can have a pretty farm with a little work. The meadows look so nice, and the corn-fields are pictures, and every other part of the farm is full of beauty. Then, too, a farm, properly managed, should not bring a man out in debt. He should make running expenses, at least. Now a woman can't be a farmer, at least, but few women so she has to raise a fine lot of flowers, which are just dead.

The Populists are the people who have the least excuse for their political existence. Formed from the ranks of both parties by men who sought public recognition and who were too cranky to be recognized, hoping for nothing at the hands of the old political party, they naturally gravitated towards the Jack-Loggs, the third party. The Populists are engaged in a hard race, but they can, I trust, in the great parties of the world, find no English.

The following is a very exciting story. I read it in a set of books, and the author is lost to me.

It is hoped the

present editor will

see fit to publish it.

The author is a

very good writer.

The story is as follows:

A man, Mr. Joe D.

Lewis, is a young man.

He is a lawyer of Monroe

and a Virginian by birth.

He is a good solid head-headed

man and the sort that is apt to

put in the voting business.

He was a candidate in the campaign

of '92, and this broad upon the

waters by throwing his strength to

Mr. Haynes, of Summers

county. Mr. Haynes is a lawyer

of Summers, is a comparatively old

man, and he, like Mr. Lewis,

would not be taken for a post;

man on the plain, blunt style. As

to Col. St. Clair, the gentleman

whose term has about expired, he

is passing on to something more

worthy of his steel. His strong,

intelligent Irish face and his oratory

go well together. After seeing

him you do not wonder that he

took Chicago by storm, when he

went there as a World's Fair Commissioner.

Though some have

been wont to describe him as being

like the cow who gave three gallons

of milk, and which kicked the

pail over just as it was about filled,

we would like to see him a United

States Senator, a position he is not

very far from occupying. Let a

few more sugar seedules get to

whizzing about through the cob-

webby brains of an investigating

committee of Congress, and there

will be a vacant place for some

West Virginia lawyer in which he

may turn an honest penny.

Mr. Wm. L. Wilson is evidently right as to the theory of Democracy. We believe that he is exactly right to take a comprehensive view of the whole situation, but to selfishly consider our own little State, for fear no one else will consider her for us, he is all wrong about somethings. The trouble with West Virginians is that we submit to the advances of the horrid capitalists too willingly, saying, here we are waiting for you to develop us! We want railroads, and towns and people and we yield up our virgin stores of mineral, timber and land! Mr. Wilson wants to make an equal division of the benefits of government. The old fable has it that the Lion, Fox and Donkey had hunted together and the lion called on the donkey to make the division. The poor ass divided the spoils into three equal piles and begged his comrades take their choice. The lion immediately pulled him to pieces for his pains. When the fox was called on to divide, he gave the lion nearly all, and kept but a little part for himself. The lion represents the capitalist, the fox the statesman, and the donkey the people, and Mr. Wm. L. Wilson is acting for the people.

Green Bank. We had a nice shower on Friday night.

Mrs. W. H. Hall and daughter, Gracie, and Mrs. W. T. Curry started on an extended visit to Bristol, Marlinton, Mill Point, and Academia last week.

Mr. S. C. Gay was in town getting some good furniture. He will open up hotel next week in Green Bank. Sam knows how, cook!

SOONER.

NOTICE.

The Teachers' Examination will be held in the public school building at Marlinton, August 27 and 28, 1894.

Section 19 of the School Law is so amended as to provide that all grades of county certificates shall

be issued at the same examination.

Edgar W. Van, D. L. BARLOW,

Aug. 7, 1894. County Supt.

DILLEY'S MILL.

Once again it is our pleasure to come with our little budget of news to the welcome visitor. The least however, with a limming cup may stand and share its dewdrop with another near. The amio token of a strong character is not to make known every change and phase in thought and feeling, but to give the world the finished result.

We have not many results to give this week.

Farmers are very busy laying plowing, threshing, etc. We are glad to see turning progressing. Disengaged, turned, seed time and harvest will be.

Mr. Rexroad, of Craft Bottello, Va. was a caller in this neighborhood. He reports crops very much damaged in the Valley by the drought. Mr. Bush, Oliver and Miss Hattie Patterson were callers at W. H. Dilley's.

One of our young men returned home from seeing his best girl singing the old familiar hymn, "That's enough for me."

We notice a writer in the Herald in speaking of an extensive travel we think is just a little excited in a geographical view when speaking of passing through the Valley of Virginia, while travelling from Covington to Staunton by rail. Where is the Valley of Virginia?

Miss Carrie Moore, J. C. Dilley and others are off to Elk for berries.

ANONYMOUS.

DUNMORE

Fine rains.

Quite a number of people have been in our town the week past:

Col. A. J. Collett, Beverly, J. J. and Dr. H. M. Beard, R. R. Mason and children, C. B. Moore and family, of Huntersville. Miss Minnie and Nora Herold, Frost; Reddy Gonlett and wife, and H. N. Moore, Sunset; Wholesale & Retail Goldin, Marlinton; and about 47 Gypsies; Misses Gertie Yenger and Bessie Burner, Traveler's Repose; Miss Nannie Gifford, Hillsboro; J. C. Luers, Baltimore.

Miss Flory B. Nottingham is off to Staunton, Va. So is Samuel Sheets and Lawrence McElwee.

Thousands of young people are going to William's River, Elk, and Cheat mountains for blackberries.

Rev. J. M. Sloan will preach at Dunmore Sunday evening at 3 p.m. He is conducting a two weeks meeting at Sodom Inn. Childrens day at Dunmore, Sept. 1.

Professor J. F. Vanpelt's three singing classes will hold a singing convention and close at Green Bank, Saturday night, Sept. 1, 1894. A pleasant time is expected.

Capt. C. B. Swecker, the Silver

Tongued Auctioneer, will close out R. E. Fertig's entire stock of goods Saturday, 18th inst.

Miss Perella McCutcheon and Mrs. Lulu Kerr are still here.

Dunmore is on a boom Ed. Kline is erecting a new shop on the corner of Main street and Snake Den run, near the Presbyterian church. We may build Palms ears in this shop.

George Kester, Jessie Patterson, and Iris McLaughlin killed the 3 hoss rattlesnakes. The three measured 15 feet long, and big around.

Mr. S. C. Gay was in town getting some good furniture. He will open up

town is now of the finest looking never grown. Oats not so bad and they will remember the wheat of the regulars looked fine. The best time will be because the stock will not be sold readily. This "crop year" of years will not produce a famine. A citizen of this district had a crop of fifty-five bushels of oats on a part of an acre, and threshed out fifty-five bushels.

A sad accident happened on Dry Branch last week. A fifteen-year-old son of George C. Beale had caught a young horse which had not been used for some time and mounted it to ride a blackberrying. The horse reared and plunged throwing his rider a considerable distance. The young man alighted on a rock, it striking him in the back. He was considered to be dangerously hurt. He was unconscious for about four hours.

The spash dam now in building on the Greenbrier some twenty-five miles below this point is to be very complete and substantial affair. About midway will be the chute to allow the water to pass after it has accumulated, and also, to afford a thoroughfare for rats. One half of the dam is bridged to enable a man to walk out and lift the gates. It is built to stand any flood.

It is thought that the insects which threatened the total destruction of the pine tree, have ceased to effect the remaining pines of this country. Whether Professor Hopkins' German bug is the cause or not, cannot in all probability be determined, but it looks as though this bug had destroyed the other.

A Republican at Mingo writes that owing to the hard times, the name of that postoffice is all that is left of the former name Mingo Flint. . . . A postoffice named Hello was established recently in this State. . . . Webster county has a postoffice named Removal, which is very suggestive of the court-house question.

Last week David Sharpe's little daughter was thrown from her horse and hurt quite severely. It seems to have been the result of fast riding by some one coming up behind while leaving Pleasant Hill after religious services conducted by Rev. Hurt.

Personal.

Messrs. Fennell and Lawson were in Marlinton last week.

Ed. Rutledge has returned from Alexander.

Dr. Wallace, Miss Anna Wallace and Miss Lucy Kincaid returned from Addison last week.

Mr. John White has charge of P. Golden's store at this place.

John Young, Esq., called on this office the other day.

Mr. Holton, the sheepbayer, was absent last week.

Rev. D. D. Penick and three daughters of Lexington, Va., are visiting in the levels.

Mr. Elmer Grimes, of Frost, called at the TIMES office, Tuesday.

Capt. D. O'Connell and wife, and Dr. Lockridge, of Driscoll, were in Marlinton on Monday.

Mr. Kenney Wooddell and family, of Boone county, formerly of this country, were in Marlinton on Wednesday, en route for Green Bank, their old home.

Mr. W. A. Stratton is in Marlinton again accompanied by his cousin, Mr. Winston, of Waynesboro.

Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. Armstrong, of Wharfing, are stopping in Marlinton.

Miss Lurah Sharp is recovering from a severe attack of fever.

Mr. Sherman H. Clark was in Marlinton, Saturday, on legal business.

Mr. Luther Sharp has established a permanent and lucrative mercantile business on Elk.

Miss Alice McLaughlin will commence teaching school at the Spring on the 10th of this month. Don't forget the date.

September 4-5-6 and 7, 1894.
GREENBRIER INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Church Notes.

Rev. W. H. Hart conducted farewell services at Marlinton last Sunday, preparatory to closing his labors for the poor and unfortunate.

was working on a log slide near his mill, engaged in potting over logs which had been freshly peeled. Three logs had stopped about midway down the hill side, the last log running against the end of another and remaining straight up and down the hill. Mr. Wooddell, with Wm. Murlee, went to loosen up the jam, and in doing so, got below the topmost log. When this was loosened it shot downwards and caught and carried him about seventeen feet down the hill, jamming him against a log which was lying across the slide. The log stopped and was lying across his body. Murfee removed this log and Mr. Wooddell said, "That relieves me! You run and tell the mill hands that I am bad hurt." When W. A. Shearer, from the mill, reached him he was dying, and could not speak.

His right thigh and hip were mashed into jelly, all the bones about that part of his body being broken. He must have received horrible internal injuries.

He was buried at Edray on the afternoon of the 15th.

Mr. Wooddell was a man of about thirty-five years of age and is well-known throughout the country as a dealer in lumber. For the past few years he has been engaged in apparently endless litigation, which made him a frequent visitor to the county seat. He was noted for being daring if not reckless when logging. He leaves a wife and a number of small children.

Lobelia.

Fine growing weather. Corn looks fine. People all about cutting grass.

S. A. McCarty has been threshing on the Creek.

Rev. S. C. Mongan is off to hold his first protracted-meeting at the McMillion church.

L. C. McMillion was accidentally cut by his son with a scythe. The cut was about three inches long, and owing to the rush, W. B. Hill acted as physician. He is alright now.

People are gathering blackberries by the carload in this part. Brison Hill reports seeing about thirty men, women and boys at the Falling Timber. They were from Coopers on Gauley and Upper Glade, Webster county.

Largo ball fell in this part last Friday.

We would like to see some calf buyers in this section, and leave that one among so many things needful.

C. F. Eagle says he has as good corn as Hill and McMillion.

Albert Entlip reports 8 bushels of berries as the result of one trip. Simmons & Co. started for Cranberry, Sunday, to gather berries.

W. B. Hill has been herding about fifty cattle in the mountain this summer, sulking every week, and has only seen two—r, and they were afraid of his Winchester, and he was afraid of the gr—ry.

OBSERVER.

Cricket at Mingo.

Anybody passing Duffryn, Mr. Arthur Lawson's farm, last Saturday afternoon, would have seen a cricket match in full flower. This game is not generally known in America, but it is as universal in England as baseball in America. The game calls for the same quick work, ready judgment, and good catching which mark the baseball player.

A cricket bat looks like a mistake. It is a broad oval paddle. The ball is very similar to a baseball. The bowler, occupying a similar position to the pitcher of baseball, throws, without using his elbow, at the wicket composed of three sticks about 22 inches high, and some 16 inches broad. When this is hit by the bowler the batter is out. He may be caught out or thrown out, also. The batters business is to keep the ball from striking the wicket, and to keep from being hit.

it is ordered that this question be referred to three commissioners, one to be chosen by the town of Summersville, and one by the town of Marlinton, these two to choose a third, who is to be an Upshur county man; the said commissioners shall proceed to examine the water of the two towns as to its suitability for drinking, washing and mixing purposes, and report to the news papers of this county. It is further ordered that the several newspapers of this county bear the expense of this investigation. It is recommended, owing to the dry spell prevailing at this time, that said commissioners set to work forthwith, as there is danger of finding both towns without any water whatever.

Edray Items.

Every thing at this time is in flourishing in and about the town of Edray, that we thought it right and proper that we give you a few items.

Mr. C. A. Burlow and sister, Miss Natalie, of Beverly, W. Va., are visiting friends and relatives here at this writing.

Miss Fannie McLaughlin, of Marlinton, is spending a few days with her friends here.

Miss Lorrie Gay, of Becknunnon, is still among her friends here, and expects to return to her home soon.

Dr. P. D. Barlow, of the Maryland General Hospital, who returned home a few days ago, has been kept very busy visiting the sick. His sister, Miss Roth, who has been suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, is able to be up again.

Mr. John Barlow's little girl, Myrtle, who has been very sick is improving slowly.

J. R. Ponge is on the sick-list.

Two interesting croquet parties took place here last Saturday evening, one in the sugar grove near Mr. Taylor Moore's, the other in the town of Edray. The young people are arranging to have a lawn party at the home of Mr. Henry Barlow this evening (August 13), a very pleasant time is expected.

The blackberry bushes on Williams River have suffered during the past week, judging from the number of wagons passing to and from that place.

We failed to find the Edray correspondent to the Herald. He must be some kind of a prophet, as the double and single weddings are over, they occurred last night, as some of the young folks can testify, both at the same time and place. "Let the good work go on."

A pleasant time is anticipated by our teachers at the Institute beginning August 20th, at Marlinton.

We will just say for the benefit of the Herald's Edray correspondent, not to mix the Edray news with the news of other towns.

We will come again.

SOUTHERN GIRLS.

Mingo Stingers.

We request to say that Miss Carey Hebdon and Mr. Brian Hebdon have been suddenly called back to England owing to the illness of their father. They left their pretty home on Sunday (August 5th.) The young ladies bright gaily; and her brother's frank courtesy will be very much missed in the English Colony, and we wish their father a speedy recovery, and a speedier return on their part. We still have the "Boss" amongst us—whose handiwork in carpentry is second to none—and Mr. Ernest Hebdon, who is as full of fun as a monkey.

A secluded spot at the back end of this country was the scene of an audacious outrage on the 6th inst. It occurred not a hundred miles from Mingo. One resident being on the "Herring Pond" en route for England, and the other gone to see his "Banker on business"—a "locum tenens" (standing 6 to 2 in. in his stocking-feet, and striking fifty pounds to the square inch) occupied the wooden mansion, it being his custom to wend his weary way thither at an hour when all honest folks should be in bed. Some practical joker had placed a gun, which "went off" just as the hide and hearty fellow opened the door, and straightway that fellow went off and gunned another fellow from his doorway bed, and together the pair went outside and there he is.

SENATE BILL PASSED

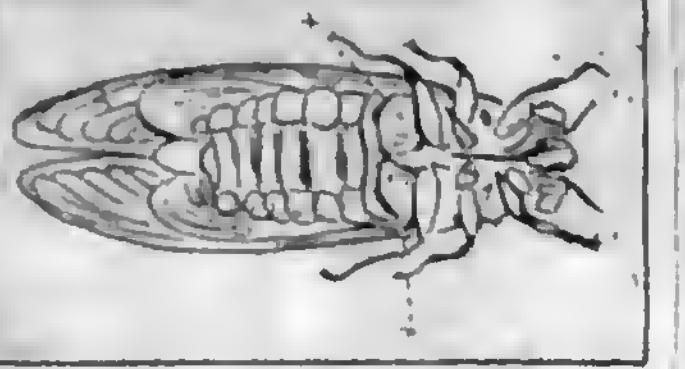
As we go to press we receive news of the

CURIOS HABITS OF THESE NOISY LITTLE INSECTS

The impression that they are destructive to vegetation is wrong. How! They make a noise.

ACURIOUS fly, belonging to the family of the Cicadidae and the sub-order of Homoptera, or half-winged insects, is now visiting the residents of a large territory created by its incessant screeching. First of all, it goes to sleep at night, and the noise would be as unbearable as that of the ancient Egyptians. This insect is commonly known as the seventeen-year locust, for the reason, surely, that there is a common custom of calling things by names that do not belong to them. For this is not a locust, which is a member of quite a different family, known as Orthoptera, and is also closely related to the common grasshopper as to be taken for it by all intelligent people.

Every summer the song of the harvester fly is heard owing to his mate, who, unlike other insects, has no voice of her own, and is content to live a quiet

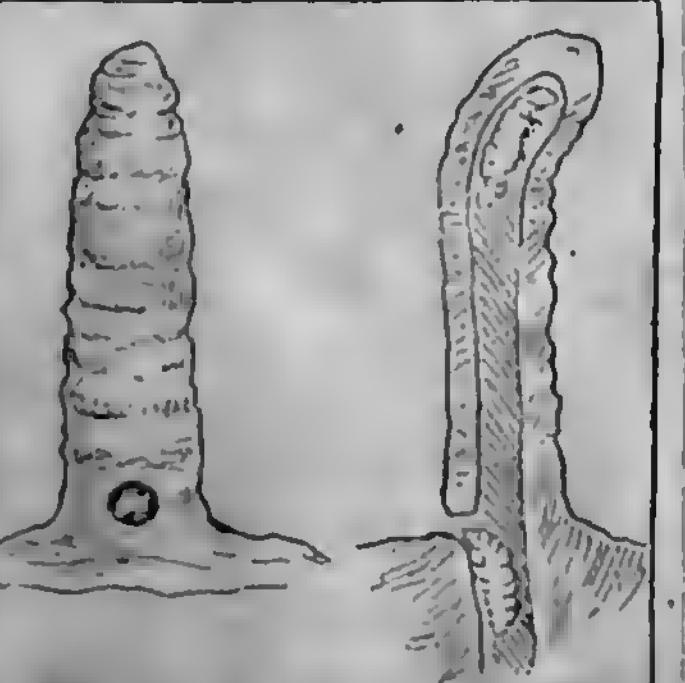


FLY, SHOWING THE DRUM.

countless numbers on the roots, engaged in sucking the sap, and twenty-three were taken from a root a yard long and an inch in diameter." But as it has not been found that any special local injury is apparent in places where they appear in great numbers, this case may be taken as exceptional. Doubtless the moles in their burrowing find and devour them in great numbers and thus keep them in subjection.

The grubs stay near the surface, not descending more than six or eight feet, making circuitous burrows with their strong forefeet, well adapted for this purpose. As soon as they reach a root they follow it, feeding on it as they go, and changing from root to root as they find it necessary for fresh supplies. Doubtless the damaged roots die, and are replaced by new ones, without much injury to the trees. Thus they live and await the stage of maturity. As this approaches they gradually work to the surface, burrowing their way and filling the passages behind them with the earth dug out in front. This is perceived by the discolored earth filling the burrow behind the insect, and the last place of rest, where it makes its transformation, is only a few inches in length, close to the surface of the ground and lined with a sort of cement, covered with a waterproof varnish, to make it dry and comfortable. On warm, sunny days the insects have been found peeping forth, as if curiously surveying their future scene of life and gathering information about it. It has been observed by Mr. Rathvon, a skillful entomologist, that when the ground happens to be wet these insects, impelled by instinct, build up a burrow, projecting above the surface, in which they take refuge when the ground may be overflowed by a heavy rain. This is seen in the illustration.

When the proper time, which Solomon tells us every creature knows by natural intuition, comes, the mature insect, fully provided with wings, crawls out of the ground, always at night, and seeks a tree, on which it creeps and fastens itself by its strong, sharp claws. Then it is a soft, whitish grub of the shape shown. In this condition the skin dries, cracks and bursts open along the back, and the perfect cicada creeps out through the rent, leaving the empty shell still adhering to the tree as a semi-transparent, parchment-like skin. Then it emerges into the air and, after a few preliminary attempts to spread its wings, by which they are stiffened and dried, the fly rises in the air with a strong, swift flight, and, selecting its temporary home in which to pass the few days of its perfect stage, proceeds



ABOVE SURFACE BURROWS OF THE FLY.

to active business. The female, bearing the egg of its mate, selects its partner and makes preparations for depositing its eggs. This is done on the small branches of the trees, the eggs being deposited in neat double rows parallel, and arranged, as shown, up and down the bark. Many such rows are made on each twig, so that the majority of them dry and die, leaving the tree often bare and dead, apparently, but wholly so as to the larger branches and twigs. The fly is not to be found in this stage, but simply perches on its parental locations until she dies.

The letter "W" is quite plainly marked on the forepart of the mature fly, and is persistent in all the stages of its development. It is easily recognizable by the shape of this letter, which is wide, and the two ends narrow, and the center a little higher than the ends.

On the posterior part of the body, and just above the tail, there are two small lobes, which are the anal plates, and are very prominent in the young fly.

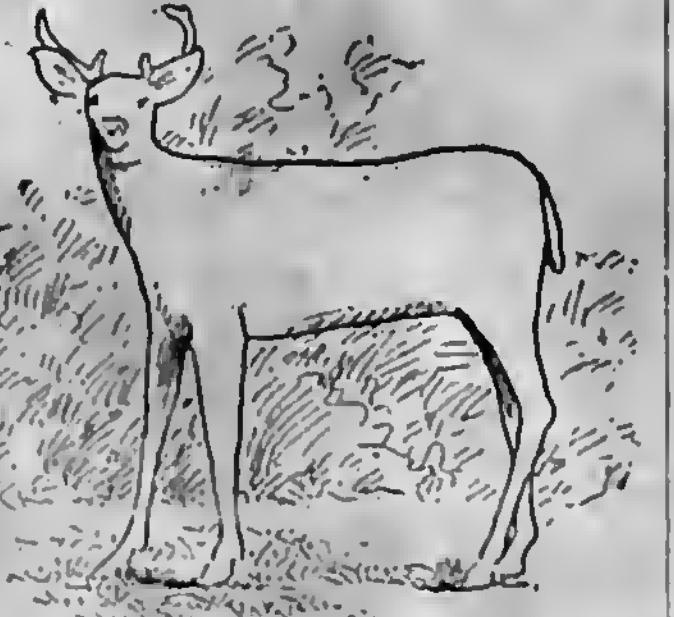
It is a well-known fact, however, that the fly is not to be found in this stage, but simply perches on its parental locations until she dies.

Few persons would think for a moment that this large and conspicuously could be a close relation to that minute and insignificant creature, the plant louse, which may be seen sucking the sap from the fresh, succulent young growth of the roses and other plants, or which are found so numerously on the leaves of cabbages; soft, dusky-looking creatures they are, gathered in masses and busily sucking the sap from the leaves. The common chinch bug is another close relation of the harvest fly and this cicada, and so is that bloodthirsty insect that disturbs us in the watches of the night and murders sleep as it bites its victims and sucks their blood. The cicada is a sort of half brother of these bugs or sucking insects, and it feeds at all during its mature stage, it does so by suction, by means of its sharp proboscis, seen in its portrait.

There are several varieties of this insect. One is an annual, appearing every year in the summer, mostly in June. Another appears in the autumn and lays its eggs on the goldenrod. Another comes in the dog days, and is thus named the dog-day harvest fly, or cicada. In all, there are twenty-two varieties known to entomologists, of which three are periodical, one appearing every seventh year, and another every thirteenth, and this which is here described is the seventeen-year variety.—Now York Times.

White Deer Killed in Wisconsin.

John M. Breit, Columbus Memorial Building, has a genuine white deer, which he has secured to go with his collection of animals, birds and butterflies. The deer was killed near Cable, Wis., after it had badly frightened two young men. The deer is without a single mark upon its body.



WHITE DEER KILLED IN WISCONSIN.

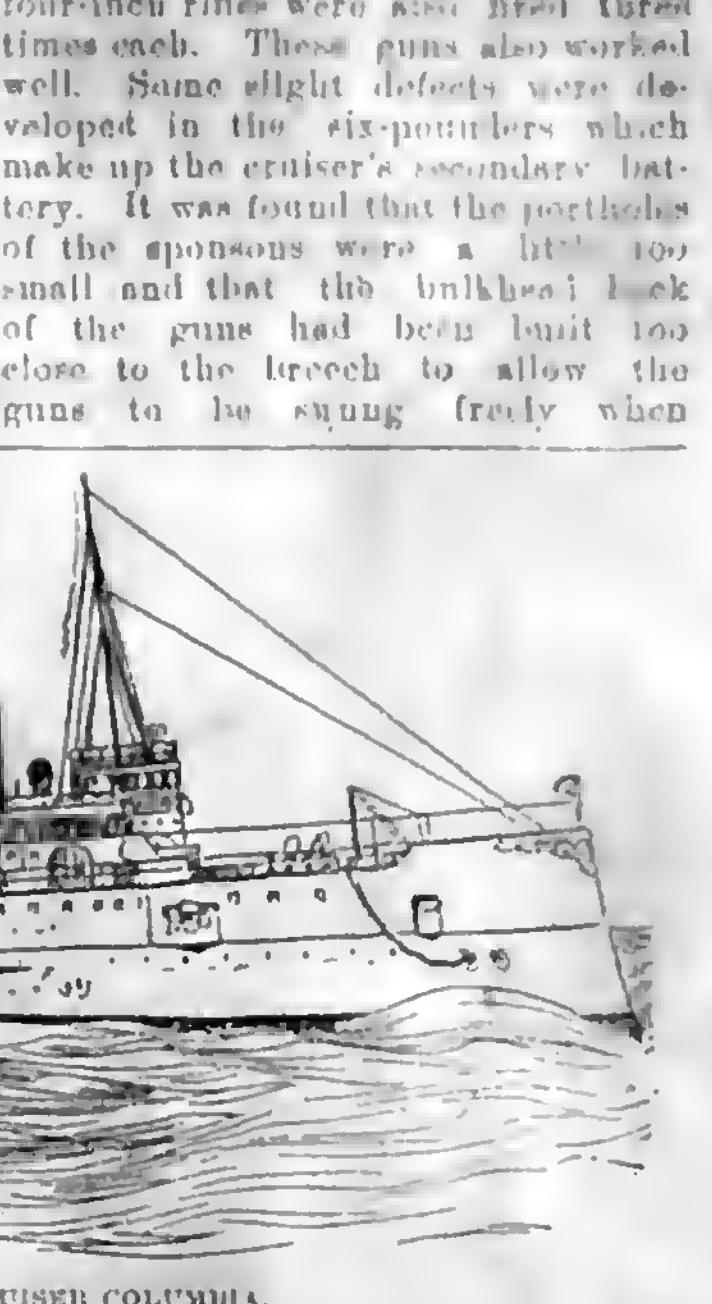
Its eyes were pink like those of an albino, and in the monotonous color of the eyes was reproduced. It is three feet five inches in height, and four feet six inches to the tip of its horns. Its age was three years. Two young men were hunting near Cable four months ago and they returned greatly excited and reported seeing an animal in the woods which was perfectly white and of the size of an elephant. Many thought it was a ghost, and a party of fifteen was made up to capture it. After two days' hunting the white deer was killed. Mr. Breit heard of it from a friend who saw the deer an hour after it had been killed. He made an offer for it which was accepted, and it was mounted in Washburn, Wis. There is no doubt of the genuineness of its color.—Chicago Tribune.

Misses' Waist.

This handsome design has the full waist and sleeve puff of pink crepe, the ripples skirt, bretelles, belt, collar and lower sleeve portions being of pink and black changeable brocade, trimmed on the loose edges with black guipure insertion over pink satin ribbon. It is also suitable for pretty



tourne-trousers were used three times each. These guns also worked well. Some slight defects were developed in the six-pounders which make up the cruiser's secondary battery. It was found that the portholes of the sponsons were a bit too small and that the bulkhead block of the guns had been built too close to the breech to allow the guns to be swung freely when



UNITED STATES CRUISER COLUMBIA.

fact that the centre engine got a hot bearing and the ship had to slow down and the fires became clogged a great speed would have been made.

In addition to the steam trial the Columbia's battery was also tested. The eight-inch rifle on the maindeck was fired three times; first with a reduced charge of powder and twice with a full service charge. When the big 250-pound projectile propelled by 170 pounds of powder was fired from the gun the concussion shook the

The Predecessors of Fashion Plates.

Long before ladies' newspapers were started and fashion plates in their modern form were thought of, ladies derived their knowledge of the fashions from dolls dressed in model costumes, which were sent from one country to



DOLLS OF FASHION.

another, most especially from Paris, which then as now was the leading center of the mode. This custom of exchanging fashion dolls commenced

early in the fifteenth century, and prevailed for more than 100 years, when woodcuts and engravings were substituted, until toward the end of the eighteenth century colored fashion plates and illustrated almanacs made their appearance. Great ladies used to send these dolls to their friends at a distance, and, as the costumes were made by professional "cutters," exactly to the right shape and in the latest style, with due regard to details of materials and trimmings, the dressmakers had only to enlarge the measurements of them.

Temperature of the Earth.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine is authority for the statement that the temperature of the earth increases one degree on an average for each fifty-five feet of descent into its interior, basing its conclusions on observations made at the great shaft at Spreewald, Germany, which is the deepest boring ever made by man—4172 feet. At such a rate of increase the earth's temperature of only 200 miles is 18,000 degrees above the zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer. One curious point in this connection is that 18,000 degrees is Professor Rasetti's estimate of the probable temperature of the sun.

The Pellets of a Fowl.



1. Comb.
2. Fawn.
3. Wattles.
4. D-as-ear, or ear lobes.
5. Head.
6. Breast.
7. Back.
8. Tail.
9. Main tail feathers.
10. Wing bow.
11. Wing carina, forming wing bar.
12. Semiplumbeous wing bar.
13. Flight feathers, wing bar.
14. Point of breast line.
15. Thighs.
16. Hock.
17. Fore toe.
18. Middle toe.
19. Hind toe.
20. Claws.



of Santa Claus dancing to the music, the little bells of silver bells fastened around their ankles, keeping time as they glide and whirl. The *sira* is a gay looking instrument. It is a single bar of hollow bamboo, fastened with extended bird claws, carried from wood, to two empty gourds. The ends of the bar are often beautifully carved to represent birds or heads of animals. Eight wire strings are stretched along the top of the hollow bamboo over a series of movable frets, and there are three other strings which pass over a movable fixed bridge. The player throws one round over his left shoulder, and passes the other under his right arm, holding the bamboo diagonally across his breast. The frets are pressed with the left hand, and the strings are snapped with little hard sticks called plectra, worn upon the first and third fingers of the right hand.

Another beautiful instrument of India is the *sorringa*, which is shaped something like a banjo, although it sounds more like a sweet guitar. It is made of very dark wood, with a round body, pear-shaped at the back, and a long slender neck, and is beautifully inlaid with ivory and pearl. There are eight wire strings, which are played with a plectrum. The *sawod*, or East Indian guitar, is also a beauty, both in form and decoration. The sides and back are very dark green, almost black, covered with golden figures.—*St. Nicholas*.

The small boy with the seat of his trousers torn is not a landlord, but he frequently raises the rent by standing on his head.—*Danville Breeze*.

A NEW YORK paper advertises a great reduction in burial lots. Now is the time to die!

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Remittient Consultations free. Laboratory, Binghampton, N.Y.

A Sacramento gardener irrigates his garden by dog power.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, in delicate bath-tubs, colds or fevers, has Syrup of Figs.

There are 19,802 periodicals published in the United States.

Indigestion.

Why spend \$1 for a bottle of medicine for a complaint when one box of Beecham's Pills, costing only 25¢, will cure nearly all known diseases? This is because constipation is the cause of nearly all ailments, and Beecham's Pills cure constipation. A valuable book of knowledge mailed free, on request. B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and on the surfaces of the system. Write for literature, free. Manufactured by F. J. Cramer & Co., Toledo, O.

Skin's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c. per bottle.

17. 5% of the proceeds goes to Dr. Isaac Thompson, the Physician. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.



Chronic Indigestion

I suffered in my poor health for five years, I used to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my condition was helped by the first three doses.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

1. Laxative, tonic and refrigerant. 2. Stimulates the heart and lungs. 3. Strengthens the kidneys and bladder. 4. Relieves pain in the head and stomach. 5. Helps to digest food. 6. Strengthens the heart and lungs. 7. Strengthens the kidneys and bladder. 8. Relieves pain in the head and stomach. 9. Helps to digest food. 10. Strengthens the heart and lungs. 11. Strengthens the kidneys and bladder. 12. Relieves pain in the head and stomach. 13. Helps to digest food. 14. Strengthens the heart and lungs. 15. Strengthens the kidneys and bladder. 16. Relieves pain in the head and stomach. 17. Helps to digest food. 18. Strengthens the heart and lungs. 19. Strengthens the kidneys and bladder. 20. Relieves pain in the head and stomach. 21. Helps to digest food. 22. Strengthens the heart and lungs. 23. Strengthens the kidneys and bladder. 24. Relieves pain in the head and stomach. 25. Helps to digest food. 26. Strengthens the heart and lungs. 27. Strengthens the kidneys and bladder. 28. 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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 5.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
Clk Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Clk Cr. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
(C. E. Beard.)
Com'r Co. Ct., G. M. Kee.
Co. Surveyor, Amos Barlow.
Coroner, Geo. F. Moore.
Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Spike Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W. H. Gross, Hunterville—Jno R. Taylor, Dunmore—G. R. Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffey, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. MCNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

Attly.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Hunterville, Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LA
Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney-at-Law,
ARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. R. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. R. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

PRESIDENT DENTIST,
Revere, W. Va.

W. H. COOK, Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. GUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
His next door to H. A. YOUNG's Hotel,
Pocahontas, W. Va.
All his practice is west.

J. M. BURNETT, M. D.

Physician &
TROST, W. VA.

Will be found at Marlinton, W. Va.

C. B. SWECKER,

General Auctioneer
and Real Estate Agent

Will be found at Marlinton, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,

Antique Dealer

William's River Ripples.

There were indeed merry ripples of laughter upon the steep banks of that world-famed river, and among the bramble patches on August 8th and 9th, when a happy band of pilgrims, the matron and maid (accompanied of course by a few specimens of the "sterner sex") made this hallowed spot the "Trysting Place" for a "Blackberry Camp." Several hundred gallons of the succulent fruit formed the result of this successful expedition.

It would be unadvisable to mention names but we have it on good authority, that Mr. J. H. G. Wilson, picked the little black chaps, "for all he was worth," just as if he had been born and bred in a briar patch! This is proof that he can turn out the "bumble kites" in as good form as he does his sleek, well-groomed horses, and that is saying a good deal. Mr. Will McLanghlin was the "right man in the right place" for his mighty siniture and long reach of arm came in useful when the berries happened to be out of reach.

There is a sad tale of woe that John McLanghlin ate more than he gathered, and he to be a school teacher too! "Our lot is fallen in hard places, Iosrooth!" The merry blackbeavers "woosed the Draw by God" and sought halmy slumber in such rough "shake downs" as barns and wagon-bolts. But, "what's the odds so long as one's happy?" One "sport" was heard to exclaim that he wished there was two foot of snow on the ground as he would prefer locomotion in a sleigh, or on a "bicycle built for two" to that of crawling in a wagon! We wonder if her name is "Daisy! Daisy!"

Walter Yengor and Tom Townsend lost their way in the wild and woolly mountains and "handed up," quite by pure accident, you know! at Mr. Tarrif's residence; but that gentleman told them that the "Tariff" was still on bed pillows, sudder but wiser bays. Better luck next time! But, be sure you look before you leap!

Anyway, let us rejoice that "Blackberry Jam" will rule the roost in peace and plenty, during the coming winter. Moreover, "When next they go a blackberrying, may I be there to see!"

BLACK BOY.

The war between China and Japan is going on, with what results not certainly known, as accounts are very conflicting. The impression seems to be that so far the advantage is with the Japanese. One against eight looks like an unequal contest. Except in speculative circles, there will not be much change in commercial affairs. Japanese movements seem to be directed with astonishing military skill, and on lines maturely and wisely considered to make it a sharp and decisive war. The history of the next year or two may have to be recorded as among the most important and bloody pages of modern history.

A correspondent of the *Tugger Valley News* writing from Job on the Dry Fork rail road, says that the graders are one or two miles south of that point pushing for the middle split-point five miles from Job. In five years it is predicted that a city as large as Davis will be built at the split-point, the site of numerous lumber and leather industries.

The same correspondent speaks of the telephone communication at Marion, and says it is amusing to see some of the youngsters running and trying to intercept the messages, when the wind is blowing on the wire making a bow upon it.

On the 20th of last spring, W. H. COOK, past Master of the Masonic Lodge No. 24, will be installed.

Lawell

from the

Marlinton, W. Va.

About fifty gamblers commit suicide at Monte Carlo every year.

English football players are debating changing the rules with a view to fewer killings.

The railroad companies of Great Britain pay on average every day of £7000 in compensation, about sixty per cent being for damages to passengers and the remainder for lost or injured freight.

The gold product of west Australia last year was double that of the previous twelve months. The total export for the year was 110,391 ounces. The prospects for the present year are most promising.

President Eliot, of Harvard, said the other day that the Greeks, who know more about athletics than we shall learn in a hundred years, held their Olympian games once in four years, while to-day the college students want at least four contests every year.

Although the court of Austria is commonly known as the most aristocratic in Europe, no monarch is easier to reach than the Emperor Francis Joseph. He has certain audience days, when any of his subjects, high as well as low, are permitted to call to discuss with him any affair which they choose.

It is said that the leading magazine publishers are raising manuscripts now which have been on hand and paid for, some of them for years. This saves paying out money now, of course. Some of these magazine offices have manuscripts on hand which they accepted and paid for five, ten and even sixteen years ago.

Two London florists, becoming desperate because of the dullness, made an effort to revive the interest in tulips and create an artificial demand for the bulbs. They spent all the money they could procure in bribing penny-a-liners to assist them. Their failure was complete. One of them became insane. The other was forced to accept the humble position of an under-gardener at a merchant's country seat.

In France cattle and sheep are rarely, if ever, sold by actual live weight, declares the American Agriculturist, and proper appliances for weighing are practically unknown. A Government measure is under consideration for making sales by weight compulsory at public fairs. The bill provides that stock exposed for sale in any market or fair must have a ticket showing the weight, ascertained on a scale, or, as it is called in England, a "weigh bridge."

A twelve-story office building will soon be built in the heart of Chicago by a man who paid the lot recently for \$40,000 and then secured a lease for one-hundred-eight years at \$24,000 a year. None of the provisions of the lease are peculiar, remarks the San Francisco Call. He built himself a two-story structure, cost \$10,000, and to permit a tax of 10 per cent on the property under penalty of forfeiture of the less. This is said to be the second ever so grand a like restriction in Chicago. The rent of real estate in the business district of the city will be advanced.

Editor William, in the editorial of the New York Tribune, denounces the efforts of the reformers who have been beaten in the last election. He says: "The people of the country are not well informed, and they are easily led by demagogues."

MARY WASHINGTON.

A MONUMENT TO THE MOTHER OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

How It Was Built—Former Unsuccessful Attempts to Do Her Honor—Her Romantic Marriage and Domestic Life.

In a letter concerning the dedication of the monument to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., the New York Recorder says:

The monument is a beautiful obelisk of plain white marble, fifty feet high and eleven feet square at the base, bearing an inscription in embossed letters, simply, "Mary, the Mother of Washington." It was executed in Buffalo, N. Y., and was set in position on December 23. It cost \$11,000, raised entirely by the ladies of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, and the monument is in itself creditable alike to the distinguished woman whom it commemorates and to the patriotic American women who have honored themselves by thus honoring her. The association was formed only three years ago, and it may well be a subject of gratification with its members and, indeed, with all Americans, that the heroine-mother of our first President should at length, 104 years after her death, have a suitable token of respect raised above her unheeded grave.

The previous attempts to discharge an obvious duty in this respect have been many, but all unsuccessful. Projects were agitated soon after Mrs. Washington's death to mark her burial place by a stone to be paid for by the Government, but in the confusion attendant upon the organization of the new nation they were successively forgotten, revived and forgotten again. In 1826 Mr. George

Burrows, meeting with financial losses, postponed the work until he should be able to continue it, and died before accomplishing his design. At all events the structure, as it was left, crumbled with slow decay and gradually fell. Until last fall, however, portions of the pedestal, buttressed corner, monolith and recessed columns still remained on the ground in a ruined pile, weather-worn, time-stained and more or less mutilated by relic-hunters, forming a melancholy sight. When the new shaft of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association was put up, severe in simplicity and beautiful in symmetry, the ruin was demolished.

While the name and fame of Mary, the mother of Washington, rightfully belongs to the whole nation, this

such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons!" One of her neighbors recorded this of her a week following her death: "There is no name in the world purer than that of the mother of Washington, and no woman since the Mother of Christ has left a better claim to the reverence of mankind." Of her also the adopted son of Washington wrote, thirty-seven years after her death: "Had she been of the olden time, statues would have been erected to her memory at the Capitol, and she would have been called the Mother of Rouans."

"Ah, Marquis!" said she, "you have come to see an old woman! But come in. I can make you welcome without changing my dress. I am glad to see you! I have often heard my son George speak of you." She conducted him into her "living room," and, after seating him, laid aside her straw hat and placed herself opposite to him. Erect as at eighteen, her eyes unsaded, she listened with calm delight to the panegyric upon her son poured forth by the eloquent Frenchman, in which her George was lauded as the miracle of the age, as greater than Caesar or Alexander or Hannibal and more modest than Cincinnati—the one immortal hero whose fame would outlast time. Her characteristic and comprehensive response was simply: "I am not surprised at what George has done; he was always a good boy."

Fredericksburg tradition further relates, with homely, kindly humor, that Miss Washington mixed with her own hands for her distinguished guest a mint julep and offered it with a plate of her own home-made "ginger cakes," which he accepted with grateful courtesy, pronouncing both delicious. Then rising to take his leave, he begged her blessing ere he embarked for his native land. She looked up to heaven, folded her hands, and in sweet, thrilling tones prayed that God grant him safety, happiness, prosperity and peace. With tears the foreigner bent to kiss the withered hand, thanked her fervently and departed. Returning to Mount Vernon as Washington's guest, Lafayette reported: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Here also, George Washington, at the age of fifteen, attended school at the same academy in which two subsequent Presidents—Madison and Monroe—were prepared for college, rowing himself across the river and back from his mother's plantation on the other side. Likewise here in Fredericksburg, a stone's throw distant from the Mary Washington cottage, is the old mansion known as Kenmore, the residence of her daughter Betty. When built by Colonel Fielding Lewis, in order that his wife might be near her mother, Kenmore was in the suburbs. It is still a fair state of preservation, and is one of the "show places" of Fredericksburg. In it, according to Mary Washington's great granddaughter, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, Mary Washington died on August 25, 1789, although other authorities place the death scene in the Mary Washington cottage. Not far from the Kenmore grounds is the hitherto neglected grave of the first President's mother, on a gentle knoll crowned by some gray boulders, whether she often retired with her knitting or her Bible.

On this sacred spot the new marble obelisk is placed; and bitters, doubtless, to this shrine of noble womanhood will countless bands of pilgrims repair for centuries to come—American sons and fathers as well as mothers and daughters—to pay deserved tribute to the memory of her who produced and reared the founder of this nation.

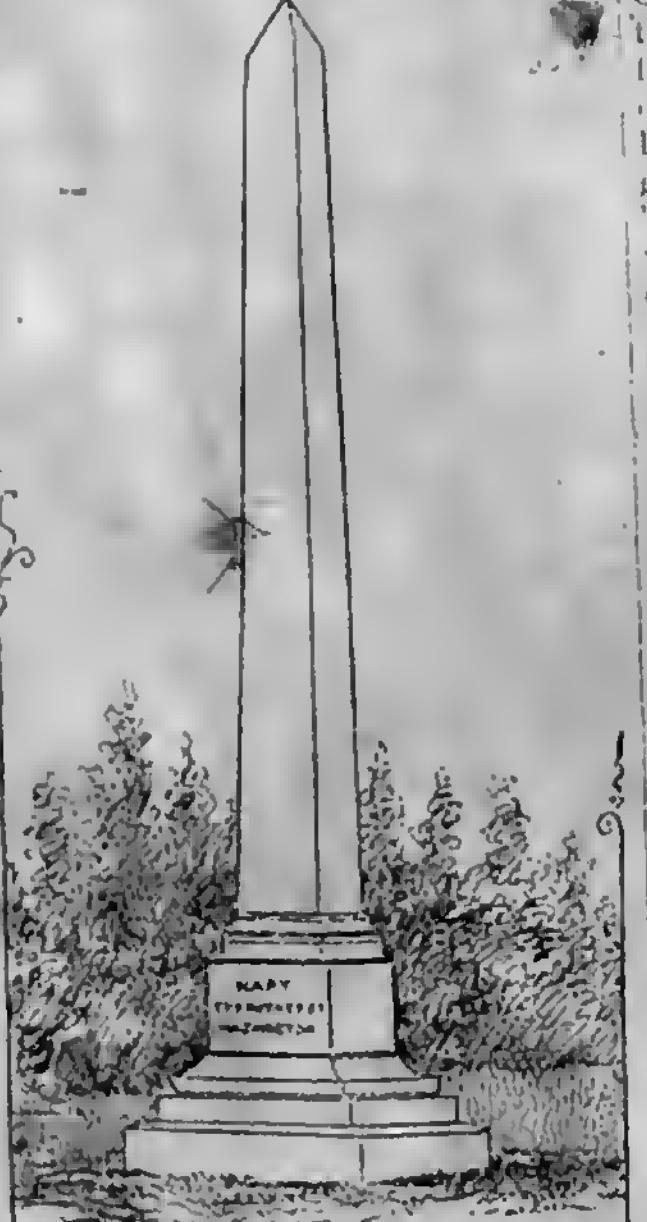
General John B. Gordon.

There is a tall, erect figure that always attracts attention on our streets when the Senate is in session, writes a Washington correspondent. The scar on the face and the bearing stamp him at once as a soldier and a leader of men. This is General John Brown Gordon, Senator from Georgia. He was born in the State he represents so well in 1832, and was educated for the



At the beginning of the Civil War he went in as a Colonel and came out at Appomattox, a Lieutenant-General and second in command to Lee. He has been Governor of Georgia, and was Senator before, but resigned because of his poverty. He is a religious man, yet this does not prevent his being prominent in the society of the Capital, where he and his family are very popular.

Australian Meth-lists have accumulated a fund for their re-educated ministrants, so large that they are able to pay them from \$500 to \$1000 per annum, according to length of service and physical needs.



THE NEW MONUMENT.

Washington Park Curtis, Washington's adopted son, issued a stirring appeal to the country, and wide interest in the matter was excited for a time, but it bore no fruit until 1820, when the Hon. Silas E. Burrows, of New York, offered to bear the expenses of constructing a stately monument. The design of this, however, worthily conceived, was ridiculous from an artistic standpoint. Eight Grecian columns were set in embrasures upon a square pedestal and over there were perched four eagles. Above tapered an obelisk, surmounted by a bust of George Washington, and upon the bust was a little eagle with outstretched wings.

The cornerstone of this fantastic conception was laid with great public pomp by President Andrew Jackson on May 7, 1823, in the presence of a vast crowd of citizens, strangers, militiamen

and other old-fashioned blossoms of our great-grandmothers' time. Here, when the Revolution was fully on, she received from her son, the Commander-in-Chief, dispatches from time to time by special couriers, giving tidings of the strife as it progressed. Here also, when Yorktown had been won and the fate of the war decided triumphantly for the colonies, and the allied French and American troops entered the town on their way to Philadelphia, she received her son alone, who had made his way unattended through the streets vocal with his name to the corner cottage where she trembly awaited him, after an unavoidable absence of eight stormy years. On the next evening, November 11th, 1781, she proudly issued thence, hanging on her son's arm, and was conducted by him with loving pride to the Town Hall, where, in public, as the hero's mother, she presided over the Peace Ball given in honor of the great victory for liberty—arrayed in black silk gown and snowy kerchief and cap, and received with placid dignity the compliments of the home and foreign officers, holding delightful court until 10 o'clock, when, making a sign to the kingly Commander-in-Chief, who was leading a Fredericksburg matron through a bouquet, she called archly in her clear, slightly voice: "Come, George, it is time for old folks to be at home."

In the back yard of this same old cottage, walking among her flowers and garden plots, Mary Washington received Lafayette, her country's friend and her son's brother-at-arms, who had come to bid her farewell. The ebullient Frenchman was guided in the gate by a little son of Betty Washington, her only daughter, and found her all ready for his visit engaged in the day's work and chores in the kitchen. As the u



As I lie here there's worth there
And I don't care what it is
I'll sleep in the sun
All that I have I owe to my
Mother. As the u

No Alkalies
Other Chemicals
W. BAKER & CO.,
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the flavor of Cocoa mixed
with Sugar, and far more
than any other Crea-
m, strong, and nutty.
W. BAKER & CO., Worcester, Mass.
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Mrs. S. Bradock

Williamsport, Pa.

Nervous Prostration

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Nerve Strength and Good Health.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. For three years I have been doctorless and could not get cured. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. For several months previously I used to go to sleep on account of my heart trouble and

Nervous Prostration.

I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. If I had not tried Hood's

"COLCHESTER"
Spading Boot.

BEST IN MARKET

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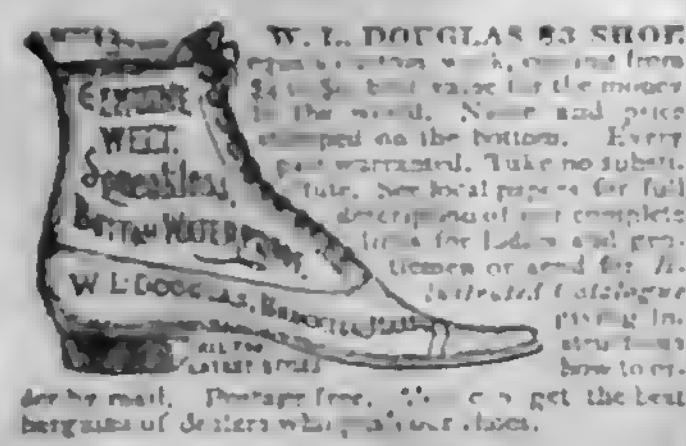
The sole is top side
leather, the sides
done in the best
style, the heel
and toe
are
all
in
the
best
style.
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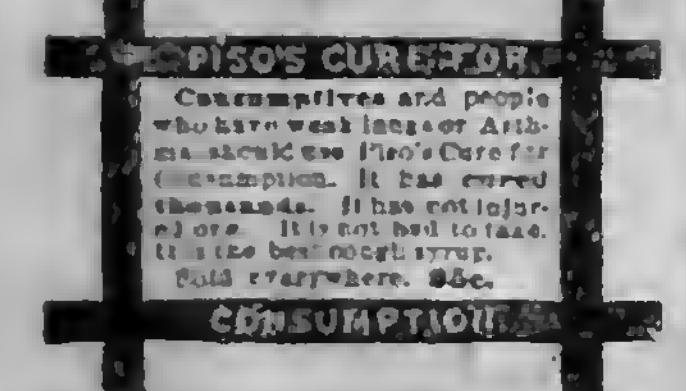
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They will be sent to you.

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HOPEWELL CLARKE,
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Washington, D. C. No. 474 for
Self-Prescribed Ointment for Inflammation's Cure.



Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla I don't know what would have become of me," Mrs. S. Bradock, 404 Erie Avenue, Williamsport, Penn-Sylvania.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripes. Best by all physicians.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek

and brow

is evidence

that the

body is

getting proper nourishment.

When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Boots & Bowes, N. Y. All druggists.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, EXAMINATIONS, AND ADVICE AS TO PRACTICABILITY OF INVENTION. Paid for Inventors Outlays, or how to get a patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can therefore realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which nothing equals S. S. S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health.

Our Treatment—Blood and Skin Diseases. Mailed Free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Indigestion

Indigestion

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea

Constipation

Constipation

Bad Breath

Bad Breath

Flatulence

Flatulence

Tasteless

Tasteless

Bad Appetite

Bad Appetite

which these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to Dr. Allen Company, 165 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes constipation, prevention, cure) sent free. If you are not within reach, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

FOR WOMEN

Milwaukee, Wis., has fifty women saloon keepers.

Coarse, pliable straws are a special feature in millinery.

Belva A. Lockwood has been refused permission to practice law in the courts of Virginia.

The latest musical prodigy in Germany is a girl violinist, thirteen years old, named Josephine Gertwing.

Viscountess Aoki, the wife of the newly-appointed Japanese Minister to England, is a German woman of noble birth.

Mrs. Deland, of Boston, the accomplished author of "John Ward, Preacher," is in Philadelphia with Miss Deland.

Abbazia, where the German Empress is now with her six little princes and only one princess, lies at the north end of the Adriatic Sea, on the Gulf of Fiume.

An odd and rather expensive collar band is formed of ostrich feathers fastened at the back with a diamond buckle. A tin of white lace, gathered double, finishes the front.

Lady Henry Somerset recently made a nine days' lecture trip, during which she addressed over 22,000 persons on temperance, and was presented with twenty-seven public addresses.

Mrs. Cornelie Frances Coster, wife of the late John Gerard Coster, of New York City, left an estate of \$1,000,000 to be used solely in erecting a tomb in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Notwithstanding the popularity of her books and the large income they have brought her for many years Mrs. Oliphant is said by the Critic to be kept poor by her many charities.

Kitty Berger, the St. Louis harpist player, wears a bracelet of plain gold which bears this inscription: "Kitty Berger, from Adolina Nicolini Patti, Craig-y-Nos, 1891."

Miss Grace Dodge, of New York, noted for her charity, will not admit that she is a professional philanthropist. She says she "just loves the working girl in a friendly sort of way."

Mrs. Jane G. Austin, the well known novelist who has just died, was married in 1850 to Loring G. Austin, a descendant of the old Boston family which figured so largely in the Revolution.

Eight young women have been engaged as ticket agents on the Brooklyn elevated road and Vice-President Barrett announced that in the future no men would be employed in that capacity.

Fine lace, if it is new, should be mended before sent to be cleaned; if you do not know the lace stitch, simply darn with very fine thread in stitches about the same size as those in the lace.

The first woman in New Jersey to apply for admission to the bar is Miss Mary Philbrook, of Jersey City Heights. She is only twenty-three, and became interested in law when a typewriter in a lawyer's office.

People of a superstitious turn of mind will not be surprised if there should be, in the course of a year or two, an increase in the mortality of English women. The London Thirteen Club will enroll ladies as members.

From among the poor peasant girls of Italy a poetess of the first rank has emerged. The name of Ada Negri has spread all over the peninsula, and her songs, breathing a socialistic sympathy for the poor and distressed, are upon everyone's lips. She is only twenty-three years old, and is supporting an aged mother by teaching at Milan.

Atlanta, Ga., has a banking company whose Vice-President, Mrs. John Keely, modestly says that her position is solely complimentary and without compensation. The bank is a family bank and represents an estate. Mrs. Keely's husband was vice-president, but at his death, which occurred six years ago, his wife was elected to fill the position.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, is changing her habits and taking more outdoor exercise. Until a few days ago people never saw her upon her feet in the street. All her walking was done in the grounds of the executive mansion, but during the present beautiful spring weather she has been out a good deal, in a plain black serge dress and modest hat, and is becoming quite a familiar figure on the streets. She is growing stout rapidly, like her husband.

Queen Victoria is often seen to lose her temper with her inferior, and servants know that household arrangements must go as by clockwork, or the royal lady speedily knows the reason why. As a rule, she calls them by their Christian names, and encourages them to speak freely to her and not to stand in too much awe of her. She always inquires their names when they first come to the palace, and despite the immense size of her household she never forgets any of these names. She is a kind master, and much beloved by the domestics.

Why not, indeed?

When the Royal Baking Powder makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, or the cheaper and inferior baking powders, and use it exclusively?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Beaten with Danger.

Amateur photographers do not thrive in Russia. The fascinating pursuit is beaten with many difficulties. In the first place, it is necessary to communicate with the police and obtain a license. This having, after considerable delay been granted, it is advisable for one to be very careful where he or she is seen photographing. If one happens to be in proximity to a fortress when discovered by the Secret Intelligence Department, he stands a chance of being dispatched on a free excursion to Siberia, where return tickets are not supplied. Of every picture made a copy must be sent to the police authorities and another must be filed

by the postmaster for reference.

The police have also the right, at any

time of the day or night to enter

your dark room and examine every-

thing therein, and to search all of

your photographic paraphernalia.

Nor is this all the unfortunate am-

ateur has to put up with. All of his

dry plates have to be imported—as

they are not manufactured in Russia

—and each box is opened and every

plate examined. It is a wonder they

do not immerse each one in a devel-

oper as well, to ascertain if there are

any sibilistic communities latent

in the film. Poor, suffering amateur photographers!

A THIN man likes to have his pic-

ture taken in a cape overcoat.



If the following letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming as they do, from well known, intelligent, and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them. The subject of the above portrait is a well known and much respected lady, Mrs. John G. Foster, residing at No. 83 Chapel Street, Canandaigua, N. Y. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was troubled with eczema, or salt-rheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and received no benefit whatever. I also took exercise from physicians in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Binghamton, and received no benefit from them. In fact I have paid out hundreds of dollars to the doctors without benefit. My brother came to visit us from the West and he told me to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He had taken it and it had cured him. I have taken ten bottles of the 'Discovery,' and am entirely cured, and if there should be any one wishing any information I would gladly correspond with them, if they enclose return stamped envelope."

Not less remarkable is the following from Mr. J. A. Buxton, a prominent merchant of Jackson, N. C., who says: "I had been troubled with skin disease all my life. As I grew older the disease seemed to be taking a stronger hold upon me. I tried many advertised remedies with no benefit until I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When I began taking it my health was very poor; in fact, several persons have since told me that they thought I had the consumption. I weighed only about 125 pounds. The eruption on my skin was accompanied by severe itching. It was first confined to my face, but afterwards spread over the neck and head, and the itching became simply unbearable. This was my condition when I began taking the 'Discovery.' When I would rub the parts affected a kind of burning sensation would fall off."

For a while I saw no change or benefit from taking the 'Discovery,' but I persisted in its use, keeping my bowels open by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pill, and taking as much outdoor exercise as was possible, until I began to gain in flesh, and gradually the disease released its hold. I took during the year somewhere from fifteen to eighteen bottles of the 'Discovery.' It has now been four years since I first used it, and though not using scarcely any since the first year, my health continues good. My average weight being 135 to 140 pounds, instead of 125, as it was when I began the use of the 'Discovery.' Many persons have reminded me of my improved appearance. Some say I look younger than I did six years ago when I was married. I am now forty-eight years old, and stronger, and enjoy better health than I have ever done before in my life."

Yours truly,

J. A. Buxton.

Thousands bear testimony to the efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases. It restores every organ into healthy action, purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and through it, cleanses and revives the whole system. All blood, skin, and scalp diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula are cured by it. For tetter, salt-rheum, eczema, erysipelas, boils, carbuncles, gout, or thick neck, and enlarged glands and swellings, it is an unequalled remedy. Virulent, contagious, blood-poison is robbed of its terror by the "Discovery" and its persevering use the most tormented system restored and built up anew.

A Book on Diseases of the Skin, with colored plates, illustrating the various eruptions, mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents for postage. Or, a Book on Scrofulous Diseases, as Hip-Jaw Disease, "Fever Sores," "White Swellings," "Old Boils," or Ulcers, mailed for same amount in stamps.

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Is Like a Good Temper, "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."